F 566
.F23

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SEP. 27. 1901

THE MICHIGAN BOOK

A STATE CYCLOPEDIA

469

WITH

SECTIONAL COUNTY MAPS

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

COUNTIES
TOWNS
VILLAGES
RAILROADS
STATIONS
PRODUCTIONS
POPULATION
ETC., ETC.

SCHOOLS
HISTORY
INSTITUTIONS
LANDS
LAWS
ELECTIONS
OFFICIALS
ETC., ETC.

By SILAS FARMER,
Member of American Historical Association,
Fellow of American Geographical Society,
Author of History of Detroit and Michigan,
Champions of Christianity, Etc., Etc.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

SILAS FARMER & CO.
(Established 1826),
29 Monroe Avenue, cor. of Farmer St.,
DETROIT, MICH.

THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS,
TWO COPIES RECEIVED
SEP. 27 1901
COPYRIGHT ENTRY
Mar. 30. 1901
CLASS a XXc. No.
6170
COPY B.

F566
.F23

COPYRIGHT 1901, BY SILAS FARMER.
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

A liberal reward will be paid for information of the reprinting by any person, of material contained in our Books or Maps.
SILAS FARMER & CO

Press of
John F. Eby & Company (Corporation)
65-69 W. Congress St.,
Detroit.

Exact [illegible] 23 ag 23

TO

DEXTER M. FERRY,

In recognition of his courtesy and friendship, and of his worth
as a citizen, these pages are dedicated.

PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this work I have brought to my aid the results of the study and research of more than twenty years. The several editions of my "History of Detroit and Michigan" first published in 1884, and other local publications are the credentials offered in behalf of this work. My only request is that the work be judged not by its size or cost but by its completeness and utility.

The Author.

CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN.

Aboriginal Inhabitants.

The origin of the first occupants of this region is shrouded in mystery. Several writers have adopted the theory that they were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel and they fortify their position with a variety of interesting facts. The founder of our fair domain was a believer in this theory, and the archives of France contain a lengthy memorial written by Cadillac, in which he distinctly asserts his belief that the Indians are descendants of the Hebrew race, strengthening his argument with statements of many remarkable coincidences and customs confirmatory of the idea. The researches of Schoolcraft, Prescott, Pickering, and others, indicate that the first comers were from Asia, that they were driven by winds and waves over the Pacific coast and made their way by the Aleutian Islands or Behring Strait to Alaska, and from thence southward to Mexico and South America, afterwards spreading northward and eastward over the American continent.

Elaborate and plausible arguments have been made to prove the converse theory—that the Chinese are descended from the Aztec race. In support of this supposition it is urged that the trade winds from the Peruvian coast pass directly to China and that even frail vessels could easily be wafted thither. Unique and ancient bronze implements are found alike in both countries; the picture-writings of the two countries are in many cases similar, and in others are exactly the same; and the Feast of Souls, as celebrated in Central America, is remarkably like certain of the Chinese ceremonies.

The order of the ancient occupancy of the country seems to have been, first the Olmecs, then the Toltecs, then the Aztecs, or Aztecas. Various reasons give rise to the theory that the Aztec race were the first occupants of this particular region. Humboldt was of the opinion that the country of the Aztecas was in this latitude. The meaning of their tribal name is "People of the Lakes," and there is no place in the United States in which small lakes are so numerous as in Michigan, while the state is nearly surrounded by lakes, which are almost seas in extent. The name Michigan is derived from two Chippewa words—Mitchaw, great, and Sagiegan, lake—Great Lake. The so-called Indian mounds in various western states, in their size, form and contents, add force to the Aztecan theory.

Abstracts of Title.

See Lands—Abstracts of Title to.

Adjutant-General.

See State Adjutant-General.

Adrian College

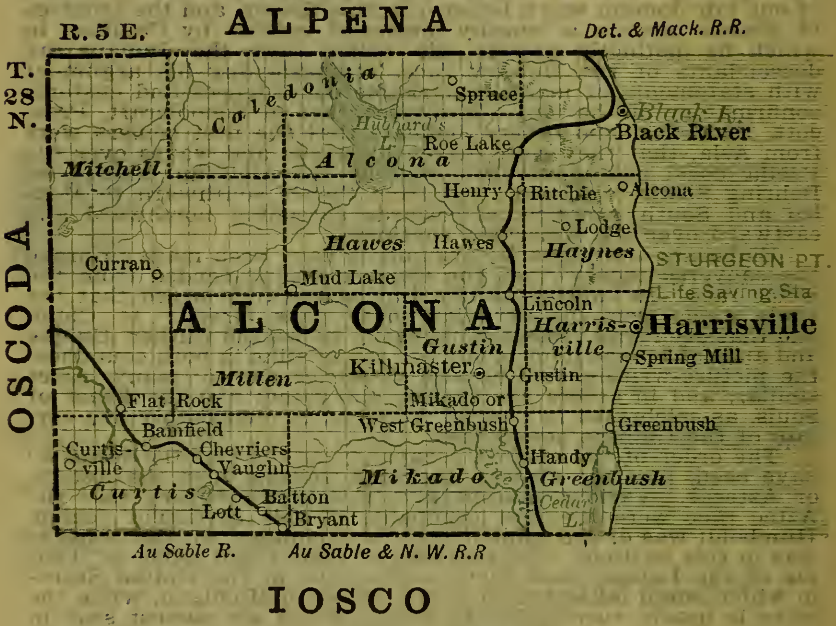
At Adrian, belongs to Protestant Methodist Church, was organized in 1859, has 16 instructors, had 171 students during '97-'98, and graduated 10 in class of '98. Has had 467 graduates since its founding. Has library of 6,000 volumes. Value of grounds and buildings, $125,000.

Agriculture.

See State Agricultural Society, State Board of Agricultural College, State Crop and Live Stock Reports, State Live Stock and Sanitary Commission, State Veterinarian and Veterinary Board, State Board of Forestry Commissioners, Sheep, Forest Fires, Soil, Farms in Michigan; Barrels, Size of Fruit and Vegetable; Toll for Grinding Grain, Weight per Bushel of Different Products, Fruits, Apples, Beet Sugar, Peppermint Oil, Wheat, Celery, Potatoes.

Agricultural College.

See "State Agricultural College."

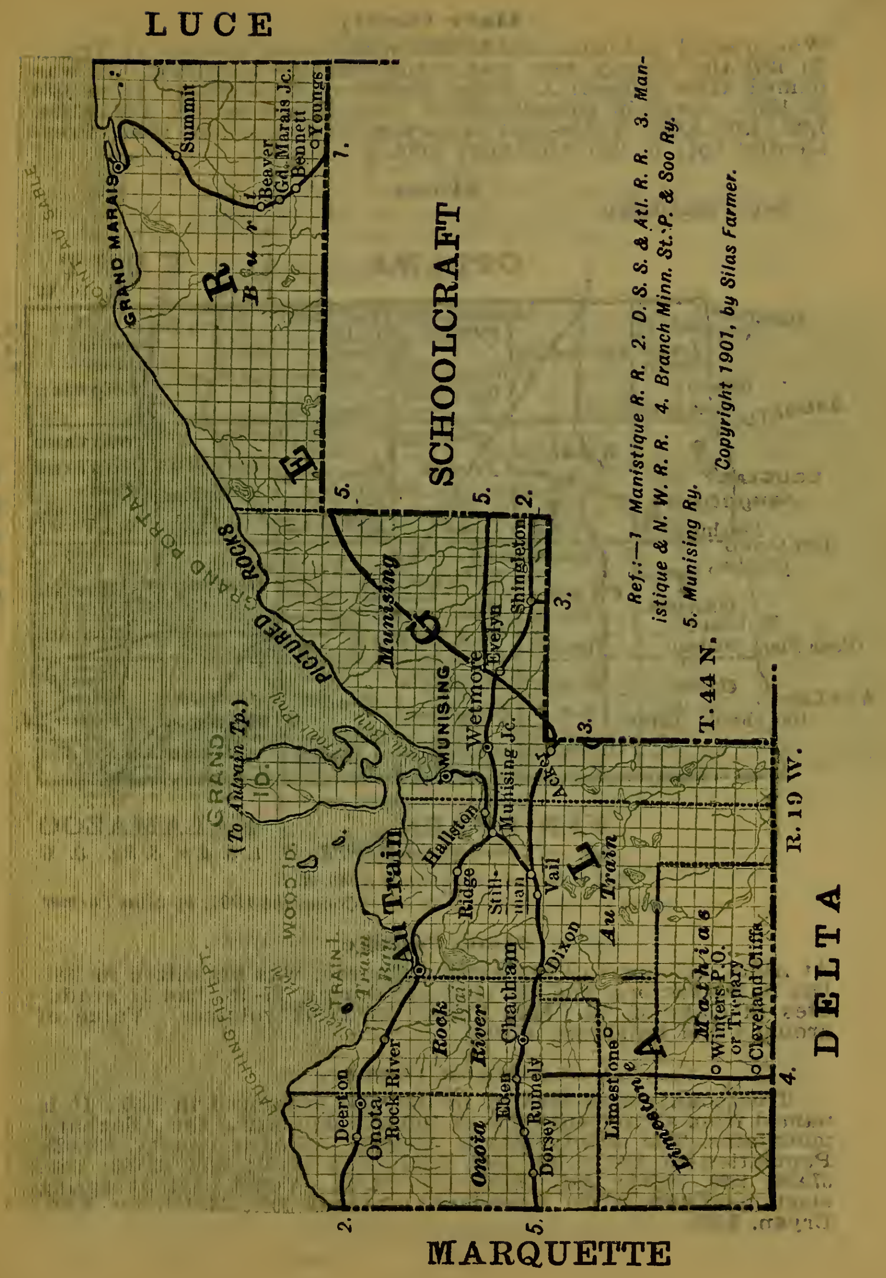


Albion College

At Albion, belongs to Methodist Episcopal Church; was organized in 1861, had 452 students during '98-'99 and has graduated 815 students. The grounds and buildings are valued at $100,000 and it has an endowment of $228,000.

Alcona County

Was created in 1840, and first called Negwegon—a mongrel Indian name without special meaning. The name was changed to Alcona in 1843 and the county organized in 1869, with the county seat at Harrisville, where it now remains. Alcon was the name of a surgeon of great eminence at Rome in the first century. Acres in county, 435,257. Population in 1860, 181; 1870, 766; 1880, 3,107; 1890, 5,409; 1894, 5,418; 1900, 5,691. Votes cast at spring election of 1899. 647. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 849, Bryan 145.



Ref.:—1 Manistique R. R. 2. D. S. S. & Atl. R. R. 3. Manistique & N. W. R. R. 4. Branch Minn. St. P. & Soo Ry. 5. Munising Ry.

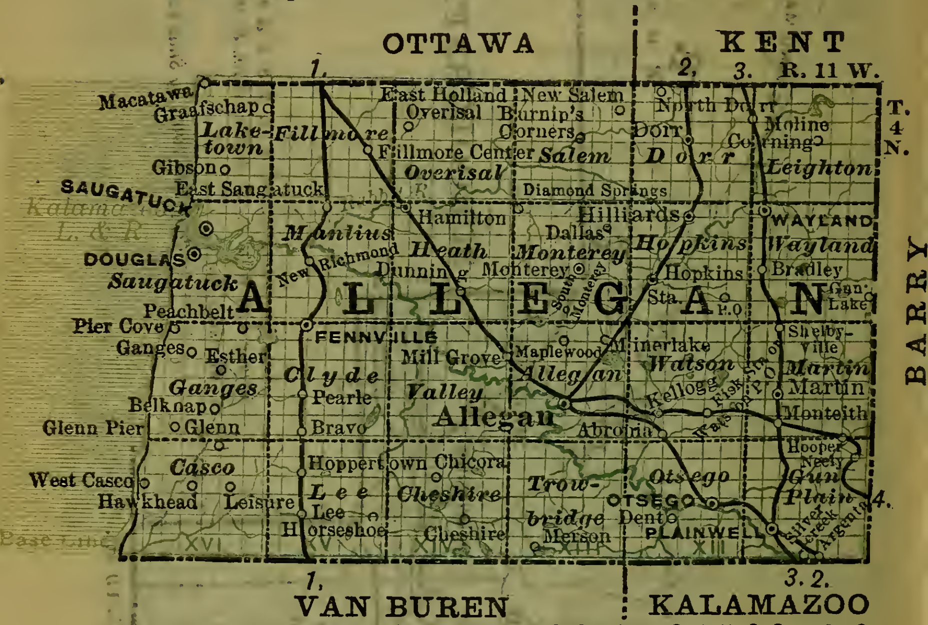
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Alger County

Was created and organized in 1885, with county seat at Au Train. In 1901 the county seat was transferred to Munising. It was named after Russell A. Alger, governor of Michigan from 1884 to 1887. Acres in county, 588,759. Population in 1890, 1,238; 1894, 1,385; 1900, 5,868. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,065. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,016, Bryan 416.

Aliens.

See Citizenship.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 3. G. R. & I. Ry. 4. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer

Alma College

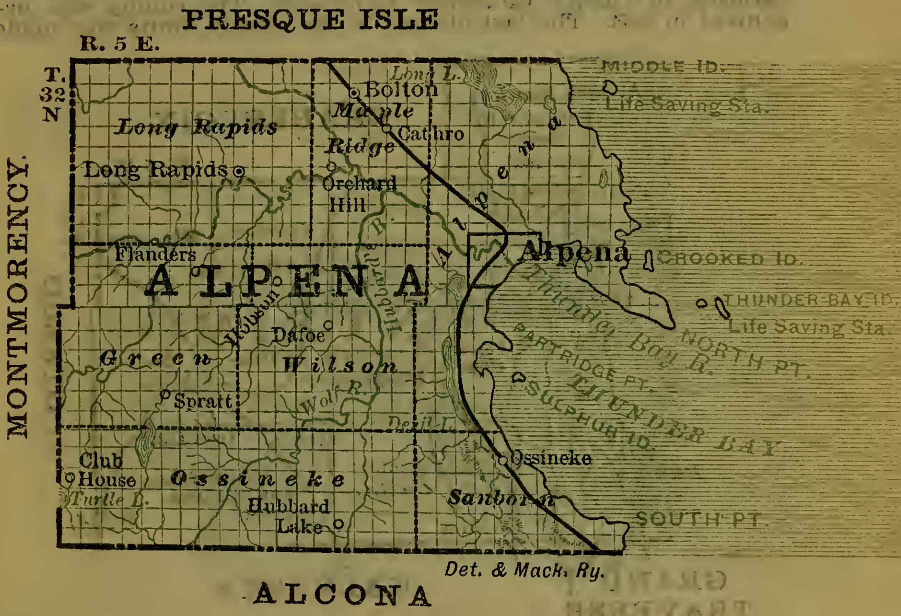
At Alma, belongs to Presbyterian Church, was organized in 1887, has 20 instructors, had 223 students during '97-'98, had 11 graduates in class of '98. Has library of 15,312 volumes. Value of grounds and buildings, $80,000.

Allegan County.

This county was created in 1831 and organized in 1835. It is named from an ancient tribe of Indians inhabiting the Alleghany mountains. The county seat is Allegan. Acres in county, 530,029. Population in 1840, 1,783; 1850, 5,127; 1860, 16,091; 1870, 32,093; 1880, 37,806; 1890, 38,961; 1894, 39,189; 1900, 38,812. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,720. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley, 5,597, Bryan, 3,283.

Alpena County.

This county was created in 1840 under the name of Anamickee, a mongrel Indian name without special meaning. In 1843 the name was changed to Alpena, a combination derived from the Indian word Penaisee, meaning a bird, and the Arabic prefix Al. The county was organized in 1857. The county seat originally at Fremont was soon changed to Alpena. Acres in county, 370,470. Population in 1860, 291; 1870, 3,011; 1880, 8,789; 1890, 15,581; 1894, 17,717; 1900, 18,254. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,253. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,283, Bryan 1,435.



Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Amendments to Constitution.

See "State Constitution; Amendments to."

Ancient Garden Beds.

What were known as ancient garden beds formerly existed along the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers in Cass, Calhoun. Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties. For a dozen years or more, however, almost all traces of them have disappeared. The regions embraced in these mounds or beds covered from 20 to 300 acres. The beds were arranged in both regular and fanciful shapes and the soil composing them was of the finest and richest loam. They are most generally believed to have been the work of some race that occupied the region prior to the Indians.

Animals, Cruelty to

See Cruelty to Animals.

Animals, Wild.

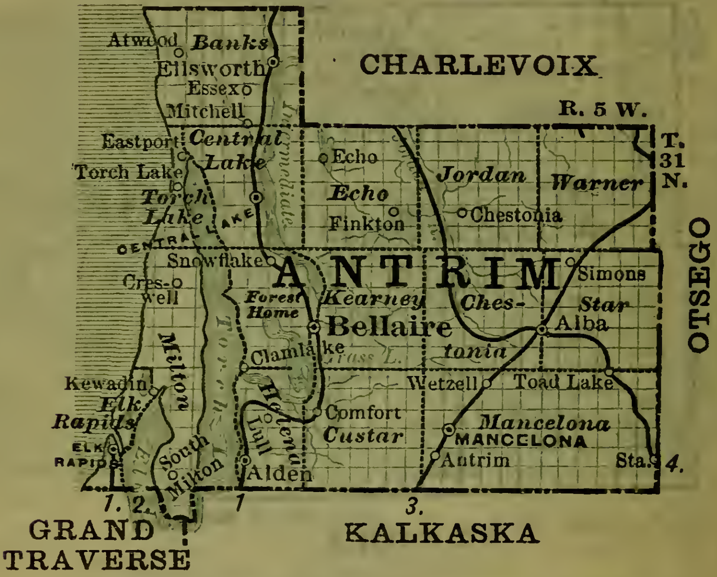
See "Game."

Antiquities.

See Copper, Ancient Garden Beds, and Aboriginal Inhabitants.

Antrim County

was created in 1840 under the name of Meegisee, an unmeaning mongrel Indian word. In 1843 the name was changed to Antrim, the name of a county in North Ireland where the celebrated curiosity of Giants' Causeway is located. The county was organized in 1863. The last change in the county limits was made by an act of 1881. The county seat, originally located at Elk Rapids, is now at Bellaire. Acres in county, 305,927. Population in 1870, 2,409; 1880, 5,237; 1890, 10,413; 1894, 12,427; 1900, 16,568. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,164. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,583, Bryan 737.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Elk Lake. 3. G. R. & I. Ry. 4. Det. & Charlevoix R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Apples.

There were produced in the state in 1899, 5,447,734 bushels of apples. Michigan has always been noted for the excellent quality of its apples, as well as for the number grown, and it was certainly very fitting that the Legislature should adopt as the state flower the delicately beautiful, as well as suggestive, apple blossom.

Arbitration Board.

See State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

Arbor Day.

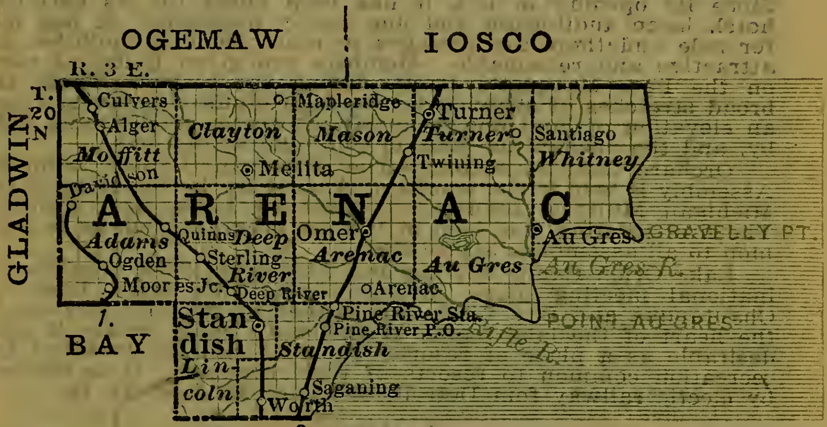
The Governor is authorized to name a day each year, called Arbor Day, on which special attention should be given to the planting of shade and ornamental trees.

Area of Michigan.

The state contains 58,915 square miles, or 36,459,584 acres. It is 9,745 square miles larger than the state of New York; 13,700 larger than Pennsylvania; 17,855 larger than Ohio; 22,565 larger than Indiana, and 22,265 larger than Illinois.

Arenac County

Was created in 1831, merged into Bay county in 1857, and re-created and organized in 1883. Tradition says that Arenac is an Indian word meaning beautiful and that this region was so named from the picturesque Rifle river. Its first county seat was Omer, but it is now Standish. Acres in county, 235,002. Population in 1890, 5,683; 1894, 6,943; 1900, 9,821. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,412. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 975, Bryan 800.



Ref.: 1. Log Road. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Det. & Mack. Ry.

Copyright 1901; by Silas Farmer.

Assemblies.

The name assembly has come to mean, specifically, a summer resort at which a regular program of entertainment and instruction is provided, moral and religious addresses being given, interspersed with lectures and concerts. The more largely attended of these resorts are the following:

Bay View Assembly.—This is located on Little Traverse Bay, Antrim County, just north of Petoskey. It is the oldest and most largely and regularly attended summer gathering in the

State. The corporation was organized in November, 1875, and the first meeting on the grounds held in the summer of 1877. The grounds embrace 330 acres and are controlled by nine trustees, all of whom are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The assembly, however, is undenominational in character. Connected therewith is a summer school with instructors in almost all the higher branches of learning. A special charge is made for each of the classes, but tickets for the lectures and entertainments can be procured for the season or for single admissions. Besides the assembly, a camp-meeting is held for several weeks. Hundreds of cottages, some highly ornate and attractive, are occupied by their owners, and opportunities for pure air and healthful recreation are plentiful. Spring water of crystal clearness is abundant.

Epworth League Assembly.—This is located on the shore of Lake Michigan, one and one-half miles north of Ludington with which it is connected by the Epworth League Railway. The grounds consist of 240 acres laid out in a very attractive manner, and the organization is controlled by 12 trustees. Since its opening in 1894, it has been noted for its excellent hotel, large auditorium and fine yearly programs. It has lots for sale and there are cottages to rent. Tenting facilities are attractive and reasonable. Members are given half-fare rates on the Pere Marquette R. R. during the season. There are broad stretches of shelving beach, high bluffs, fine forest trees, an elevation of land known as Mt. Epworth, good fishing near by, and the enchanting lake as continual attractions.

Orchard Lake Assembley.—The Michigan Baptist Summer Assembly is held in the month of August in the buildings of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, near Pontiac. The first meeting was held in 1898. A program such as is common to all assemblies is provided.

Lake Orion Camp-Meeting and Assembly.—This interdenominational meeting place, modeled along the same lines as Chautauqua and Bay View, was opened in 1896. Its location in the heart of the lake region of Oakland County makes it very desirable as a place of resort. There are all the facilities for recreation common to resorts of this character. It is reached by electic railway fom Detroit, or D., G. H. & M. R. R.

Asylums.

See "State Asylums," "State Home for the Feebleminded and Epileptic," and "State Hospital for the Insane."

Attorney-General.

See State Attorney-General.

Auditor-General.

See State Auditor-General.

Banks and Banking.

The first bank in Michigan was known as the Detroit Bank. This was almost wholly a speculative scheme. It was organized in 1806 and came to grief, or the holders of its bills did, within three years.

The first regularly organized and managed bank in the state was the Bank of Michigan, at Detroit. It was organized in 1818 and its business was closed in 1844.

The "wild cat" banking mania of 1837-1844 prevailed in all parts of the state. It was the natural outcome of a prosperous and speculative period, brought to an abrupt termination by the forced return on the part of the existing banks, to specie payments ordered by President Jackson. In order to relieve the distress that followed this order and establish a value for lands, the Legislature, by Act of March 15, and amended Act of December 30, 1837, provided for an unlimited number of so-called banks. Of the nominal capital of these "wildcats," only ten per cent in specie was required to be paid when subscriptions to the stock were made, and twenty per cent additional in specie when the bank commenced business. For the further security of the notes the stockholders were to give first mortgages upon real estate, to be estimated at its cash value by at least three county officers, and these mortgages were to be filed with the auditor-general as collateral security for the notes to be issued. First one and then three commissioners were appointed to superintend the organization of these banks and attest the legality of their proceedings, and upon the certificate of either of them, the auditor-general was to countersign and deliver to the bank circulating notes to the extent of two and a half times the amount of capital certified to have been paid in. Under the Acts, at first twelve, and then any number of persons, upon signing an agreement to that effect, became a banking corporation, and almost any one might be a director. This monstrous banking system was welcomed alike by those who were hopelessly bankrupt and by those who saw a chance for unlimited knavery; and in a few months wherever two roads crossed, a bank was established. Many of the so-called banks had neither books nor office, and stock was transferred to, and represented as owned by persons who knew not that they were stockholders in these enterprising corporations. In most cases there was no coin to exhibit to the bank commissioner. "Specie certificates, verified by oath, were everywhere substituted, the identical certificates having been cancelled as soon as created by a draft for the same amount." In some cases certificates or specie would be borrowed to show to the commissioner. If specie, as soon as it had been examined in one bank, a fast team would take it to the woods where some other bank was located, and there it would again be counted as bank capital. The loan of specie by established corporations to these sham institutions became part of the regular banking business of the period, and banks put in operation by these fraudulent transactions were themselves in turn parents of similar offspring. In the language of an official report, "There is no species of fraud and evasion of law which the ingenuity of dishonest corporations has ever devised that has not been practiced under this Act." So utterly reckless did some of the operators become that they exhibited to the commissioner coin boxes filled with nails and window-glass, in lieu of specie. They hurried to New York in scores to urge the engravers to deliver without delay their circulating notes, which were issued to them by the auditor as rapidly as their so-called securities were perfected.

The first bank established under the Act was the Farmers' Bank at Homer, Calhoun County. The articles were filed on August 19, 1837. In a little over four months nineteen more banks were created; in 1838 they were more plentiful than mushrooms and grew as rapidly. Forty-nine banks organized and nearly forty went into operation in one year, with a professed capital of $1,745,000; thirty per cent was claimed to be paid in. In a few months two millions of dollars were distributed about the state, of which probably not one dollar was secured by bona fide capital, paid in for legitimate banking purposes.

Trade was immediately stimulated by the plentitude of the so-called money; the merchants took the notes eagerly, but sold them day by day, or deposited them with the older banks. When the latter sought to have them redeemed, various pretences were used to postpone a settlement; sometimes time drafts on the East were given, which were dishonored at maturity. In order to make some use of the bills, the old banks were compelled to loan, and did loan, the bills of the new banks to persons whose credit could not command real money. At length the Supreme Court decided that the Banking Act was unconstitutional. Of course all obligations under it were therefore void, and, like the gourd of Jonah, the whole system withered in a night, and there was wailing and distress all over the land.

To check these evil results the Legislature provided for the organization of new banks, and the suspension of specie payments was legalized for a year. This legislation was repeated from time to time until 1841, but the millions of "wildcat notes" were dead beyond the hope of redemption, and were gathered and used as linings to packing cases; the children had them by the peck to play with; in some houses, room after room was papered with sheets of bills that had never been cut apart or signed. So sudden was the collapse that Mr. Hatch, a New York engraver, who came to Michigan to collect his money, lost $20,000 in uncollected bills. One of the "wildcat" banks, the Bank of Sandstone, was located in Jackson county, where a quarry of sandstone had been opened, the incipient quarry being the sole business interest except the bank there established. The bank soon failed, and when its bills were presented for redemption, for every ten dollar bill a millstone was offered, for every five dollar note a grindstone, and for every dollar note a whetstone.

We now reach the panic of 1857. The beginning may be traced to the failure, on August 24, of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, followed on October 14 by the suspension of the New York banks. Simultaneously with the failure of the Trust Company the New York banks refused to discount, and began to call in loans, and as a result thousands of business men all over the land were ruined. The New York banks resumed within two months, but the evil of their suspension was past remedy. In 1860 the political and national crisis foreshadowed for many years was clearly near at hand. At the same time there was manifested very general distrust of Illinois and Wisconsin banks, many of which were known to be but little better than the banks of 1837. During the summer and fall of 1860 this distrust increased, and finally the discount on western money reached an average of from forty to sixty per cent. Meetings of business men were held from time to time to decide whether "stump-tail" currency, as it was called, should be received, but no definite rate of discount could be agreed upon, and the trouble increased apace.

After the attack on Fort Sumpter on April 4, 1861, forty-two Wisconsin banks suspended. By this time it had become evident that a long and serious war was before us.

The necessity of a currency to take the place of the broken and worthless western banks, and the monetary needs of the government because of the war with the south led Congress to provide for the issue of over a thousand million dollars of legal-tender notes, receivable for all debts due the Government except custom dues. These notes were called greenbacks, because the backs were printed in green ink. As the war progressed and prices advanced, the actual purchasing power of these notes declined; the uncertainty of the result caused gold and silver to be more and more sought after, and coin was hoarded, and bought and sold on speculation, till at length, on June 11, 1864, gold reached the enormous premium of 285 per cent, and its purchasing power was more than three times that of a government note. Indeed, it was a common occurrence for a person with $1,000 in gold to obtain, in Canada, a $3,000 United States bond, drawing interest at six per cent.

Next in order came the Act of February 25, 1863, which provided for the organization of national banks, the capital stock of each to be not less than $100,000 in cities of over 100,000 persons, thirty per cent of the capital to be paid on commencing business, and United States bonds to the amount of $100,000 to be deposited with the United States as security for $90,000 in notes prepared by the government, and issued to the bank, the banks to be subject to taxation upon their circulation and deposits. The security these banks have afforded and the saving on the former system of irresponsible banks almost, if not entirely, equals the money cost of the war which brought the system into being.

In 1901 there were in the state 85 national banks with nearly $12,000,000 of capital.

Under law of June 21st, 1887, five or more persons may incorporate as a State Bank with a capital of not less than $100,000 except that in a city or village of not over 1,500 inhabitants a bank may be organized with a capital of $15,000; in a city or village of not over 5,000 inhabitants a bank may be organized with a capital of $25,000; and in places where the population does not exceed 20,000, capital to the amount of $50,000 is required. Shares of stock must have par value of $100 and 50 per cent of capital stock must be paid in before the bank may begin business, the balance to be paid in in monthly installments of at least 10 per cent of the whole amount of capital stock. Each state bank must be managed by not less than five directors, to be elected by the stockholders and to hold office for one year or until their successors are chosen. Each bank must report quarterly to the State Bank Commissioner and comply with other regulations provided by law. The State Bank Commissioner is required to examine the affairs of each bank at regular intervals and see that the regulations of law are observed. There are in Michigan 220 State Banks with an aggregate capital of $13,000,000.

Bankruptcy.

See U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Baraga County

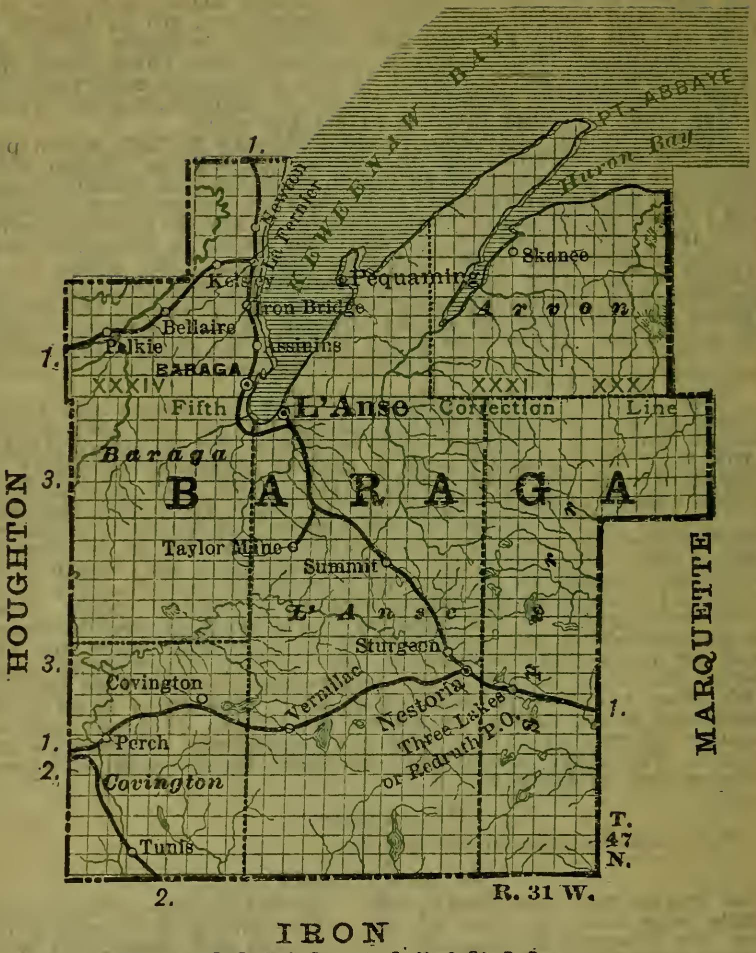
Was created and organized in 1875. The last change in the county limits was made by Act of 1885. The county is named after Rev. Fr. Frederic Baraga, Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette from 1863 to 1868. The county seat is at L'Anse. Acres in county, 583,735. Population in 1880, 1,804; 1890, 3,036; 1894, 4,232; 1900, 4,320. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 760. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 606, Bryan 332.

Barbers.

See State Board of Examination for Barbers.

Barrels, Size of Fruit and Vegetable.

The law requires that the quantity known as a barrel of fruit, roots or vegetables shall be the quantity contained in a barrel made from staves 27 inches long and each head 16½ inches in diameter, or ordinary flour-barrel size.



Ref.:—1. D. S. S. & A. Ry. 2. C. M. & St. P. Ry.
3. Sturgeon River.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Barry County

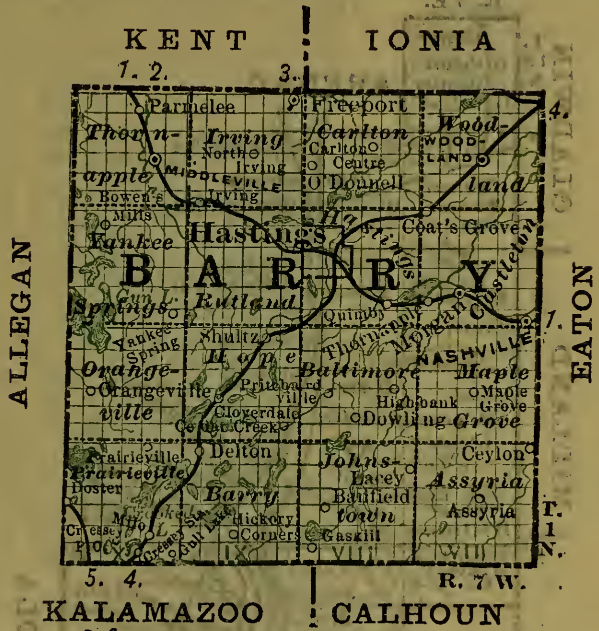
Was created in 1829 and organized in 1839. It is named after William T. Barry, Postmaster-General of the United States from 1829 to 1835. The county seat is Hastings. Acres in county, 353,065. Population in 1840, 1,078; 1850, 5,072; 1860, 14,041; 1870, 22,204; 1880, 25,319; 1890, 23,783; 1894, 23,699; 1900, 22,514. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,488. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,292, Bryan 2,896.

Base Lines.

See "Surveys: Base Lines."

Battle Creek College

At Battle Creek, belongs to Seventh Day Adventists, was organized in 1874, has 30 instructors, had 1,000 students during '97-'98 and graduated 29. Has library of 3,000 volumes. Value of grounds and buildings, $165,000.



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Thornapple River.
3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Chic. Kal. & Sag. Ry.
5. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Battles.

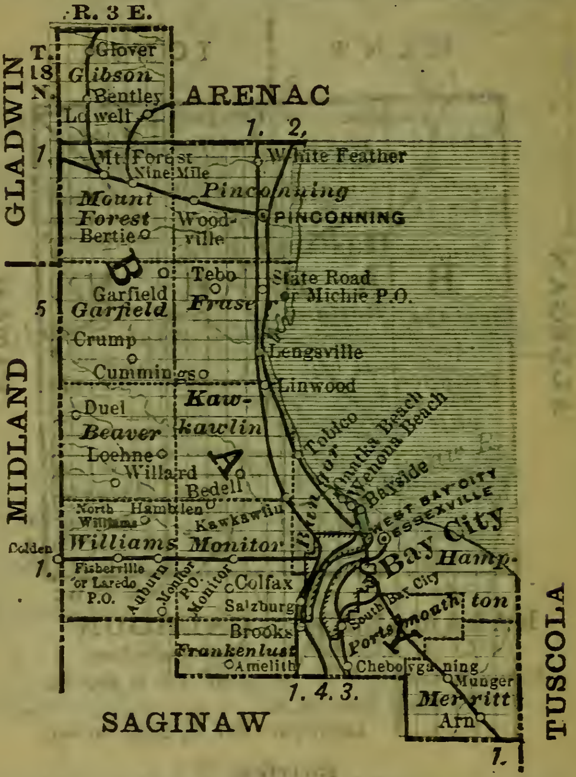
The names and dates of several important battles wherein Michigan has been interested are as follows:

Bloody Run—July 31, 1763.
Brownstown—August 5, 1812.
Buena Vista—February 22, 1847.
Gettysburg—July 2, 1863.
Kaskaskia—July 4, 1778.
Lake Erie—September 10, 1813.
Miami—August 30, 1794.
Niagara—July 24, 1759.
Palo Alto—May 8, 1847.
Quebec—September 8, 1760.
Raisin—January 22, 1813.

Thames—October 5, 1813.
Tippecanoe—November 7, 1811.
Vicksburg, July 7, 1863.
Vincennes—March 5, 1779.
Wyoming Massacre—July 3, 1778.

Bay County

Was created and organized in 1857. It is so named because it borders on Saginaw Bay. The last change affecting its county limits was made by Act of 1883. The county seat is at Bay City, formerly called Lower Saginaw. See also Arenac county. Acres in county, 284,735. Population in 1860, 3,169; 1870, 15,820; 1880, 38,081; 1890, 56,412; 1894, 61,304; 1900, 62,378. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,694. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,462, Bryan 5,090.



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Det. & Mack. Ry. 3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Cin. Sag. & Mack. R. R. 5. Kawkawlin River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Bays and Arms of Lakes.

The principal bays, etc., are:
Agate Harbor—Keweenaw county.

Anchor Bay—Macomb county.
Au Train Bay—Alger county.
Big Bay de Noquette—Delta county.
Big Bay—Marquette county.
Bete Grise Bay—Keweenaw county.
Carver's Bay—Ontonagon county.
Copper Harbor—Keweenaw county.
Detour Passage—Chippewa county.
Duncan Bay—Cheboygan county.
Eagle Harbor—Keweenaw county.
False Detour—Chippewa county.
Good Harbor—Leelanau county.
Grand Traverse Bay—Grand Traverse county.
Grand Marias Harbor—Alger county.
Green Bay—Menominee county.
Hammond's Bay—Presque Isle county.
Huron Bay—Baraga county.
Keweenaw Bay—Baraga county.
Little Bay de Noquette—Delta county.
Little Traverse Bay—Emmett county.
Munusco Bay—Chippewa county.
North Port Bay—Leelanau county.
Ogontz Bay—Delta county.
Oronto Bay—Gogebic county.
Saginaw Bay—Bay county.
Shelter Bay—Alger county.
South Channel—Cheboygan county.
South Bay—Alger county.
St. Martin's Bay—Mackinac county.
Straits of Mackinac—Mackinac county.
Sutton's Bay—Leelanau county.
Tawas Bay—Iosco county.
Thunder Bay—Alpena county.
Taquamenon Bay—Chippewa county.
Trout Bay—Alger county.
Train Bay—Alger county.
Union Bay—Ontonagon county.
Waiska Bay—Chippewa county.
White Fish Bay—Chippewa county.
Wild Fowl Bay—Huron county.

Beet Sugar.

Michigan ranks second among the states in the production of beet sugar, California being first.

A state bounty of one cent per pound was agreed to be paid by the state for seven years from August 30, 1897, on all beet sugar made in the state which contained 90 per cent of crystallized sugar.

The law also provided that producers shall be paid $4 per ton for sugar beets containing 12 per cent of sugar and proportionate amounts for beets testing above and below this, as follows: 10 per cent sugar, $3.33 1-3 per ton; 11 per cent. $3.66 2-3; 13 per cent, $4.33 1-3; 14 per cent, $4.66 2-3; 15 per cent, $5.00; 16 per cent, $5.33 1-3. Each per cent is also divided into ten fractions and for each fraction the price varies 3 1-3 cents; that is, a ton of beets testing 13.7 per cent would cost the company $4.56 2-3.

The Michigan Sugar Company's factory went into operation October 20, 1898. As provided by the law of 1897, the company was entitled to one cent bounty for every pound of sugar manufactured. December 9th the company made claim for bounty on 1,422,591 pounds, and a draft on the state treasury for $14,225.91 was delivered to the company. December 31st, another claim for bounty on 1,422,516 pounds was made and the company received $14,225.16. As the Act of 1897 only provided for an appropriation for the years 1897-98 no bounty was paid during 1899. In October, 1900, the Supreme Court decided that the Bounty Law was unconstitutional.

Statistics for season of 1899-1900:

NAME OF COMPANY AND LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Approximate cost of factory.	Number of employes in factory.	Gross weight of beets received in tons.	Average amount paid per ton.	Pounds of granulated sugar manufactured.	Acres contracted for (1900-1901 season.)
Peninsular Sugar Refining Co., of Detroit (factory at Caro)........	$500,000	225	28,321	....	4,064,894	4,005
Wolverine Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Benton Harbor)........	300,000	125	12,105	$ 4.44-6	1,701,082	1,000
Alma Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Alma)	450,000	150	21,397	4.23	3,267,810	3,241
Holland Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Holland)........	300,000	150	18,002	4.26	2,461,919	2,000
Detroit Sugar Co., of Detroit, (factory at Rochester)........	550,000	200	23,822	4.56-6	3,669,839	.....
Bay City Sugar Co., of Bay City, (factory at Essexville........	450,000	150	44,039	4.46-6	6,742,279	5,519
Michigan Sugar Co., of Bay City, (factory at Essexville)........	339,786	145	43,227	4.54	7,149,368	3,332
West Bay City Sugar Co. (offices and factory at West Bay City)........	400,000	200	19,560	4.47	2,095,808	3,132
Kalamazoo Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Kalamazoo)........	425,000	175	10,638	....	1,140,598	.....
Marine Sugar Co. (Marine City)........	400,000	260	....	....	....	2,840
Total........	$4,114,786	1,780	221,111	....	32,293,597	.....

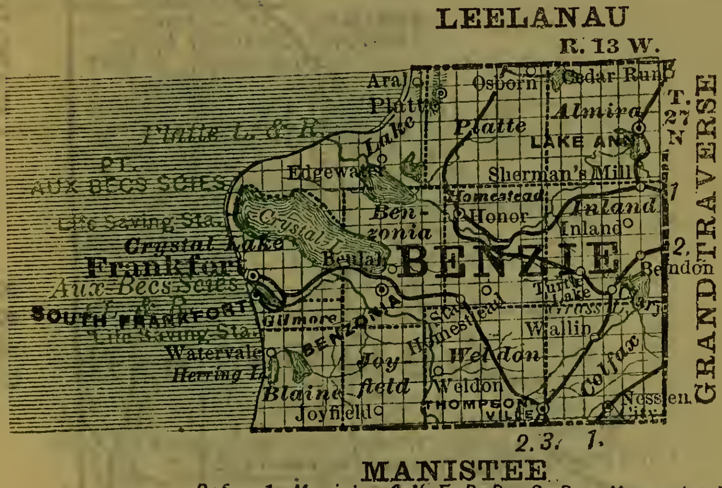
Benzie County

Was created in 1863 and organized in 1869. The name is a corruption derived originally from the name of the River Aux-becscies, meaning Saw-Bill, and probably so called from the Saw-

Bill ducks seen there. The river was called by sailors the Betsies river and finally Benzies. The county seat was originally at Frankfort, then at Benzonia and now is again at Frankfort. Acres in county, 204,134. Population in 1870, 2,184; 1880, 3,433; 1890, 5,237; 1894, 8,063; 1900, 9,685. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,280. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,472, Bryan 628.

Berrien County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1831. It was named after John M. Berrien, Attorney-General of the United States from 1820 to 1831. The county seat, formerly at Berrien Springs, is now at St. Joseph. Acres in county, 363,216. Population in 1840, 5,011; 1850, 11,417; 1860, 22,274; 1870, 35,119; 1880, 36,780; 1890, 41,285; 1894, 45,635; 1900, 49,165. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,492. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,597, Bryan 4,956.



Ref.:—1. Manistee & N. E. R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R. 3. Ann Arbor R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Bill Posting.

See Show Bills.

Birds.

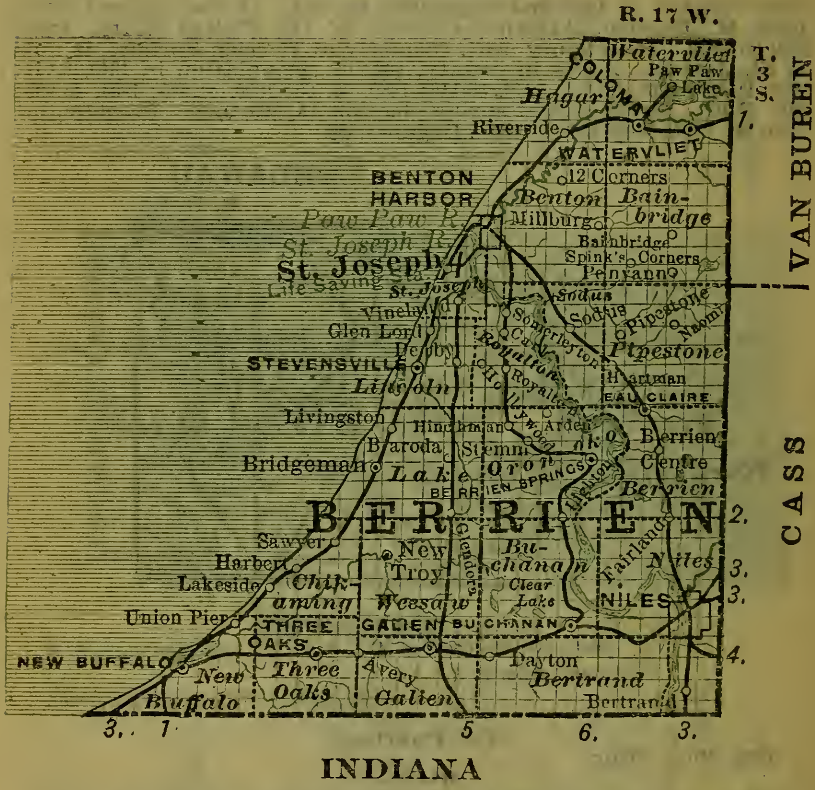
There are many birds in Michigan common to the far north, to the sea coasts and also to the Southern States. This is doubtless owing in part at least to our extensive coast line and to the influence on our climate of the large lakes which almost surround the State.

A bulletin of the State Agricultural College gives a list of 332 birds found in Michigan, but many of these are very rare. Following is a list of 47 that are quite common in the State, and of many of these there are several kinds:

Bittern, blue-bird, blue-jay, black-bird, bobolink, brown thrasher, cat-bird, chickadee, crow, crossbill, duck, eagle, finch, goose, grebe (horned), gull, hawk, heron, humming-bird, king-bird, kingfisher, linnet, loon, martin, meadowlark, mocking-bird, oriole, owls, partridge, pewee, plover, quail, rail, robin, scarlet tanager, snipe, sparrow, swallow, teal, tern, thrush, titmouse, tomtit, wagtail, warblers, woodcock, woodpecker, wren, yellow-bird. See "Game."

Births in State.

In 1894 there were 59,889, of which 31,041 were male and 28,848 female. In 1899 there were 41,818 births.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Dowagiac Creek. 3. M. C. R. R. 4. C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. 5. M. B. H. & C. Ry. 6. St. Jos., South Bend & Southern R. R. from Benton Harbor to Buchanan.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Bishops and Dioceses.

See Churches; Catholic, Roman; Episcopal, Protestant, and Methodist Episcopal.

Black Hawk War.

See War, Black Hawk.

Blind.

See "State School for the Blind."

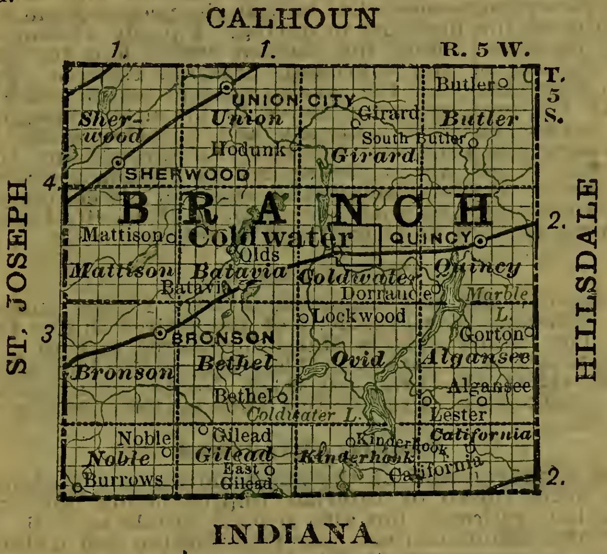
Boundary of State.

See State Boundary.

Boundary Between the United States and Canada.

Under the Treaty of Ghent, of Dec. 24, 1814, commissioners were appointed to determine the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and on June 2, 1820, Colonels Hill and Barclay, British commissioners, and General Porter, American commissioner, with their secretaries, Dr. Bigsley, of the English, and Major Fraser, of the American Government, arrived at Detroit for the purpose of determining the boundary line.

Their report, made in 1822, fixed it where it has since remained.



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. L. S. & M. S. Ry.
3. Prairie River. 4. St. Joseph River.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Bounty on Beet Sugar.

See Beet Sugar.

Bounty on Wolves.

See Wolves, Bounty on.

Branch County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1833. It was named after John M. Branch, Secretary of the U. S. Navy from 1829 to 1831. The county seat, originally located at Branch, is now at Coldwater. Acres in county, 320,456. Population in 1840, 5,715; 1850, 12,472; 1860, 21,197; 1870, 26,229; 1880, 27,941; 1890, 26,791; 1894, 26,207; 1900, 27,811. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,218. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,298; Bryan 3,416.

Brick Clay.

There is abundance of excellent brick clay in numerous localities in the state, so that this sort of building material is cheap and plentiful.

Cadillac, Antoine Laumet de la Mothe

As one of the very earliest French commandants in the country now included in Michigan and as the recognized founder of the earliest permanent settlement of Detroit, the name of Cadillac is especially worthy of remembrance. He was a soldier and a scholar, a student and a sage. Interested in all colonial affairs, he left his mark on the continent from Maine to Mobile. At once both courageous and considerate, his life and writings show that he was the peer of Penn in ability and of any of the puritans in daring. Equally at home on sea or land, he sailed along the eastern coasts and traversed the wildest regions of the continent, crossing the sea again and again in furtherance of the several enterprises in which he was engaged. Sententious and sensible in his utterances, he often gave a paragraph in a sentence, and unfolded many a truth in the form of a proverb. Possessed of large plans and lofty purposes in all his words and doings he exhibited a prescience far in advance of that displayed by many of his contemporaries. A very interesting and authentic account of his life is contained in Farmer's History of Detroit and Michigan.

Calhoun County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1833. It was named after John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States from 1825 to 1833. The county seat is Marshall. Acres in county, 447,126. Population in 1840, 10,599; 1850, 19,169; 1860, 29,398; 1870, 36,571; 1880, 38,452; 1890, 43,501; 1894, 47,472; 1900, 49,315. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,614. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,226, Bryan 5,562.

Canals, Abandoned

In the earliest years of the state, during the flush times of 1837, the State Board of Internal Improvements not only projected various railroads but also several canals as well. Among the most pretentious of these was the "Clinton and Kalamazoo," which was to commence at Mt. Clemens at the east, cross the state, and terminate at the month of the Kalamazoo river. Detailed estimates for its construction were made and considerable monies expended, but the canal never went into operation.

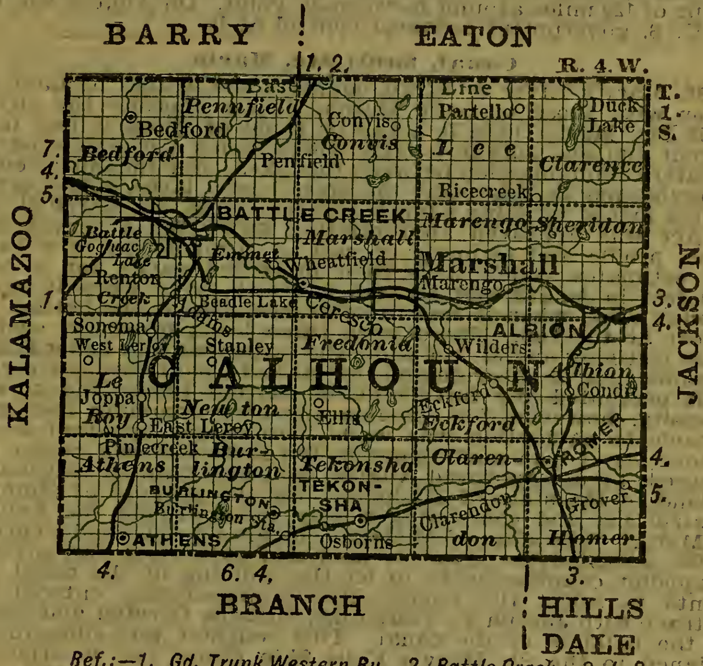
Another canal known as the Saginaw or Northern Canal, to be fourteen miles long, was planned to connect the waters of Saginaw and Grand Rivers, but no part of it was completed.

Canal, Chicago Drainage

This canal, which connects Lake Michigan with the Desplaines, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thus making a complete water highway to the Gulf of Mexico, was begun in September, 1892, and was first partly opened January 2, 1900, and fully opened on January 18, 1900. The channel is calculated to carry 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute and is intended both to afford the best of drainage facilities for Chicago and also a waterway between the lakes and the southern coast. It has a depth of 22 feet of water and is 150 feet wide at the bottom, and is twenty miles long. It cost $33,000,000 and was built by the city of Chicago.

Canal, Lac La Belle

This canal connects the waters of Lac La Belle in Keweenaw county with the waters of Bete Grise Bay, an arm of Lake Superior. It was built in 1865 by a corporation which received a grant of 100,000 acres from the United States in aid of the work. The canal was 100 feet wide at beginning and 75 feet wide at end and 12 feet deep. It had piers extending 600 feet into the bay. It has been practically abandoned for many years, as so much sand worked in that it was rendered almost useless.



Ref.;—1. Gd. Trunk Western Ry. 2. Battle Creek. 3. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 5. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R. 6. St. Joseph River. 7. Kalamazoo River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Canal, Michigan-Lake Superior Power Company

This company, operating at Sault Ste. Marie, is engaged in the construction of a hydraulic water-power canal, which will be about 2½ miles long, carrying the water from the foot of Lake Superior (American side) around the rapids, emptying it into St. Mary's river, below the rapids. The canal, generally speaking, is designed to be 200 feet wide and to carry 22 feet of running water. The development for which this projection is made is expected to result in about 60,000 hydraulic horse power, which will be produced by 320 water wheels, located in 80 different penstocks in a power house 1,350 feet long, situated on the St. Mary's river opposite the old Indian agency below the business portion of the city. The company has a capital of $20,000,000.

Canal, Portage Lake

This important ship canal connects the upper extremity of Portage lake with the western shore of Keweenaw Bay, Lake Superior. It was built by a private corporation who were aided by a grant of 481,000 acres of land given by the United States. It was about 2½ miles long and 100 feet wide and was finished in 1873. The corporation collected a small toll for its use but it was not a commercial success, although saving a detour of 120 miles around Keweenaw Point. On August 4th, 1891, the U. S. government assumed control of it.

Canal, Sault Ste. Marie

St. Mary's River or Strait connects the waters of Lake Superior with those of Lake Huron. Nearly opposite the city of Sault Ste. Marie there is a fall or rapid of about 18 feet in its descent and one mile in length, which forms a complete barrier to water communication between the lakes. For the improvement of navigation at this point the state began large public expenditures just after being admitted to the Union. On March 21, 1837, an Act was approved appropriating $25,000 for a survey with maps, profile and estimate of cost of construction of a canal. The estimates which were then presented called for a canal 4,560 feet in length and 100 feet in width, save when it passed through rock, when it was to be 50 feet wide at the bottom and 75 feet at the top. There were three locks proposed, each to be 100 feet long and 32 feet wide, the estimated cost being $112,544. A conflict as to the right of the state to pass through certain lands prevented any further action at that time. The growing necessity, however, for some means of overcoming this great obstacle to navigation was made increasingly apparent by the discoveries of iron and copper in the Lake Superior region and Congress by act approved August 26th, 1852, granted 750,000 acres of land to the state of Michigan "for the purpose of aiding in constructing and completing a ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary." The state of Michigan, by an act approved February 5, 1853, accepted the grant of land and authorized the governor to appoint commissioners to let the building of the canal, and agents to select the lands. The commissioners entered into contract with Joseph P. Fairbanks, Erastus Corning and others, for the building of the canal. This contract was subsequently assigned to the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., incorporated under an act of the state of New York, on April 12, 1853. The company was organized May 14th, 1853, and the canal was begun, pushed to completion and accepted by the commissioners and state of Michigan May 21, 1855. The canal was three-fourths of a mile long, 100 feet wide and contained two consecutive locks, each 350 feet long, 70 feet wide and 13 feet depth of water. The lands granted for its building were in large part selected by and through the use of Farmer's large map of Michigan, scale 7½ miles to an inch, which had just been completed. The disbursements on account of constructing the canal and selecting the lands, showed the total cost of the work to the company to be $999,802.46. From the date of its opening the lake traffic increased annually at such a rate that in 1870 the United States government began its improvements of the canal which resulted in the construction of the Weitzel and Poe locks. The contract for the Weitzel lock was let October, 1870, and on June 9, 1881, the state transferred the old canal and lock to the United States. On September 1st, 1881, the first United States lock was completed and ready for navigation, eleven years having been spent in its construction. The cost of building the lock and deepening the canal was $2,510,000. The lock is 515 feet long between gates, 80 feet wide, narrowing to 60 feet at the gates. The canal's length is 1⅛ miles. Work on the Poe lock commenced May 4, 1887. On Monday morning, August 3rd, 1896, the gates were opened to the commerce of the Great Lakes. The lock is 800 feet long. Its width is 100 feet and it admits boats drawing 21 feet when the water is at its mean level. The approximate cost of the entire work was $5,000,000. The power house is massive and substantial throughout. It is 81 feet 6 inches long and 80 feet 9 inches wide.

During the season of 1898, 4,598 vessels passed through the Poe lock. The locks are free to all boats.

On the Canadian side there is also a lock and the freight tonnage carried through the three locks during the season 1899 was enormously in excess of that of any previous year, being 25,255,810 tons. In 1881 the first year that a record was kept, the freight tonnage amounted to only 1,567,741 tons. The locks are now the largest in the world and more tonnage passes through them than through any others.

Canal, St. Clair Flats

This canal, located at the northern end of Lake St. Clair, is one of the most important of the government's lake improvements. The water in the locality is generally so shallow that without the deeper channel, which this canal provides, traffic with the upper lakes, would be confined to vessels of comparatively light draft. It was built in 1871 at a cost of $650,000, and has since been greatly improved. It is 8,200 feet long and 200 feet wide.

Canal, Sturgeon Bay

This canal runs through Door County, Wisconsin, and connects Lake Michigan with Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay, thus cutting off nearly 60 miles of navigation. A company to build it was chartered by the State of Wisconsin in 1856, and successive corporations were aided by the State of Wisconsin, but although the canal was finally completed it did not prove a successful venture from a business point of view, and it was turned over to the United States on April 24, 1893. It is 100 feet wide and 7,200 feet long.

Canvassing Votes.

See "Elections: Canvassing Votes: General Rules;" also "Elections: County, Township, District and State Canvassing Boards."

Capitals, Legislative

Under English rule the Legislature met at Newark, now Niagara, on September 17, 1792. Under the Northwest Territory the Governor and Judges who constituted the Legislature met at Marietta July 9, 1788, and subsequently at Vincennes and Cincinnati. Under the Territory of Indiana the Legislature continued to meet at Cincinnati until the capital was moved to Chillicothe on November 3, 1800. Under Michigan Territory and State the seat of the Legislature was at Detroit until it was removed to Lansing, the last session being held in Detroit on March 17, 1847.

Capital Punishment.

The last execution in Michigan took place at Detroit on September 24, 1830. Capital punishment was abolished in the state in 1846. It is a curious fact that laws still in force define where prisoners sentenced to be executed shall so suffer, but there is no authority to inflict the sentence of death.

Capital of State.

Lansing was made the state capital in 1847, the first session of the State Legislature held there began on January 3rd, 1848.

It is located in the northwest corner of Ingham County. The place when laid out was called "Michigan," and during the early part of the session of 1848, the executive messages were dated from "Michigan." During the session the name was changed to Lansing. The city now includes the site of the former so-called Biddle City. The township was originally called Lansing after a town of that name in Tompkins County, New York.

Capitol Buildings.

Three buildings erected for the purpose have been used by the State Legislature. The first, located in Detroit, was built by the governor and judges under authority of an Act of Congress which gave them power in connection with the laying out of the town of Detroit to erect a court house for territorial use. The erection of the building was, however, not begun until 1823, when it was contracted for at $23,000. It was located on what is now Capitol Park, and was first occupied on May 5th, 1828. It was destroyed by fire January 27, 1893.

The second building erected as a state capitol was built at Lansing, in the summer of 1847, at a cost of $22,500 and was first used in January, 1848.

The present state capitol was contracted for in 1873, and the cornerstone laid on October 2nd of that year, and the building was fully completed and occupied in January, 1879. It cost $1,427,743, and it is an interesting fact that of the amount appropriated for its construction over $2,200 was not needed nor drawn. The building is 345 feet long, 192 feet wide, and 267 feet high.

Cass County

Was created and organized in 1829. It was named after Gov. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War under President Jackson and Secretary of State under President Buchanan. The county seat is Cassopolis. Acres in county, 312,894. Population in 1840, 5,710; 1850, 10,906; 1860, 17,895; 1870, 21,097; 1880, 22,008; 1890, 20,953; 1894, 21,176; 1900, 20,876. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,007. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,217, Bryan 2,826.

Cass Statue at Washington.

See Michigan's Representative in Statuary Hall.

Caucuses.

See "Elections: Primaries."

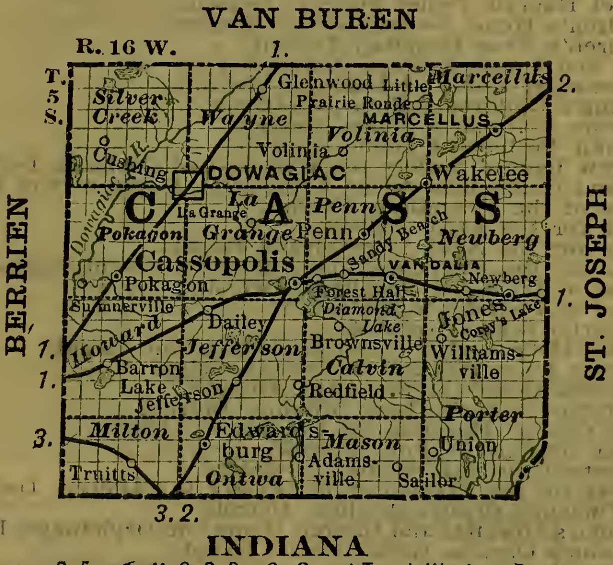
Celery.

At Kalamazoo, the largest celery center in the United States, there are some thirty firms engaged in shipping celery, and the industry of growing the crop requires nearly 3,000 acres of land and gives employment to 2,000 men. The daily shipments often amount to 40 or 50 tons. The annual product is valued at upwards of $1,000,000. Muskegon is also a great celery center and hardly second to Kalamazoo.

Muck soils found in the upper peninsula, especially at Newberry, Luce county, have also been found especially adapted to the growth of celery. It is also largely produced at Tecumseh, Mich.

Cement.

It has been fully demonstrated that no place in the whole country has superior material for the manufacture of the best Portland cement, and immense factories in Hillsdale, Branch, Lenawee, Lake and other counties are turning out hundreds of thousands of barrels of this article yearly. Besides those counties mentioned, Jackson, Oakland, Genesee and Newaygo possess marl beds of requisite properties.



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Grand Trunk Western Ry.
3. C. C. C. & St. L. Ry.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Census.

See "Population." The U. S. census is taken every ten years, and the state census every fourth year thereafter.

Central Michigan Normal School.

See State Normal School, Central.

Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co.

This company, located at Sault Ste. Marie, was incorporated in 1891 with a capital of $150,000. The power is derived by building a dam out into the rapids of the "Soo" river, "with Lake Superior as the mill pond." They have about 20,000 horse-power practically ready for use and can increase to 35,000 horse-power.

Charities and Corrections.

See "County Agent of Charities and Corrections," "State Board of Charities and Corrections," "Private Charities," "State Asylums," "State School for the Deaf," "State School for the Blind," "State Hospital for the Insane in U. P.," "State Soldiers' Home," "State Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptic," "State Industrial School for Boys," "State Industrial Home for Girls," "State Public School," "State Prison," "State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in U. P.," "State House of Correction and Reformatory."

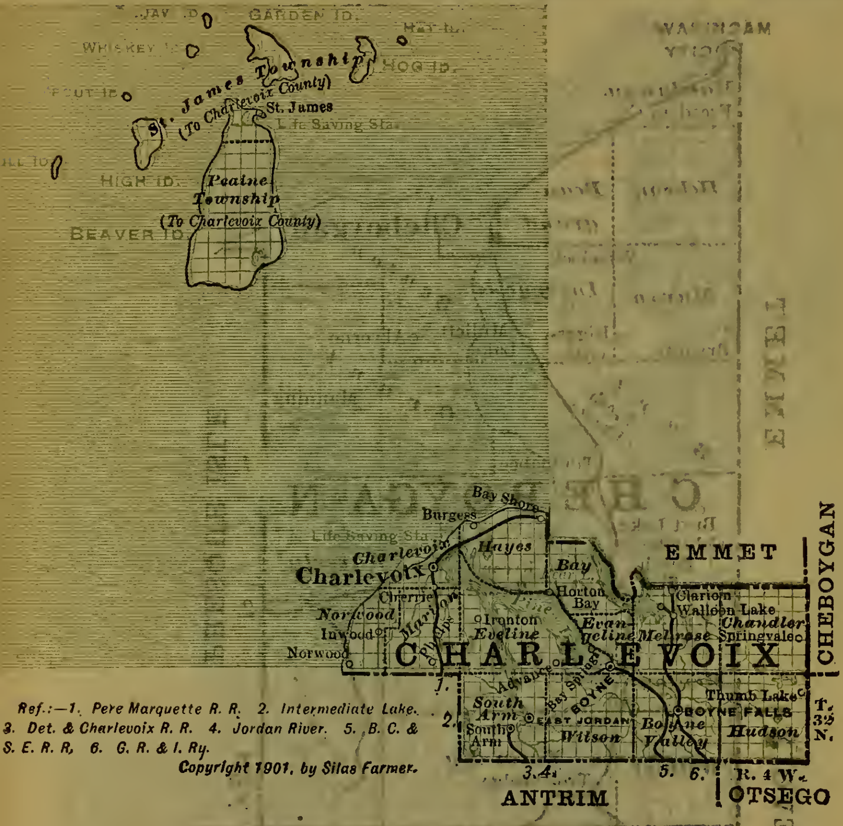
Charities, Private, Incorporated

The following exist in Michigan:

Bethesda Home, Kalamazoo.
Bissell House, Grand Rapids.
Bethel Hebrew Relief Society, Detroit.
Children's Home Society, Grand Rapids.
Children's Free Hospital, Detroit.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, North Detroit.
D'Arcambal Home of Industry, Detroit.
Dewing's Children's Home, Kalamazoo.
Florence Crittenden Home, Detroit.
German Protestant Home, Detroit.
Hebrew Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, Detroit.
Holland Union Benevolent Association Home, Grand Rapids.
Home of the Friendless, Detroit.
Home for the Aged, Detroit.
Home for the Aged Poor, Grand Rapids.
Home for the Friendless and Industrial School, Saginaw.
House of the Good Shepherd, Detroit.
House of Providence, Detroit.
Industrial School, Detroit.
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, Grand Rapids.
Lansing Industrial Aid Society, Lansing.
Lutheran Home for the Aged, Monroe.
McGregor Helping Hand Mission, Detroit.
"Oak Grove" Hospital for the Insane, Flint.
Polish Orphan Asylum, Detroit.
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Detroit.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Detroit.
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Detroit.
St. Luke's Hospital and Church Home and Orphanage, Detroit.
St. John's Orphan Home, Grand Rapids.
St. Joseph's Retreat for the Insane, Dearborn, Wayne Co.
Thompson Home for Old Ladies, Detroit.
Union Benevolent Association, Grand Rapids.
Woman's Protective Agency, Detroit.
Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, Detroit.
Woman's Home and Hospital, Grand Rapids.
Woman's Association of Charities, Bay City.

Charlevoix County.

Was created in 1840 under the name of Keshkauko, but in 1843 was changed to Charlevoix. The first name had no particular significance, while Charlevoix was the name of a distinguished Jesuit missionary who visited this region in 1721. The county was organized in 1869, and its present limits date from an act of 1895, and for municipal purposes Beaver Island and adjacent islands are attached to it. The county seat has been located at the following places in the order named: Charlevoix; East Jordan, Boyne, and again at Charlevoix. Number of acres in county, 265,215. Population in 1870, 1,724; 1880, 5,114; 1890, 9,686; 1894, 11,246; 1900. 13,956. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,316. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,266, Bryan 779.

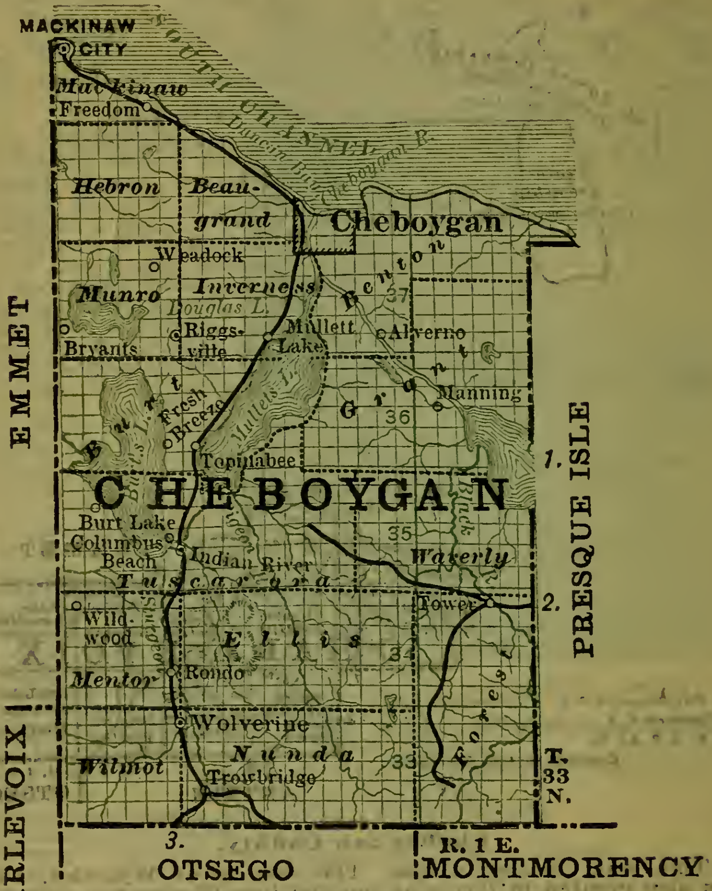


Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Intermediate Lake. 3. Det. & Charlevoix R. R. 4. Jordan River. 5. B. C. & S. E. R. R. 6. G. R. & I. Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Cheboygan County.

This was created in 1840. The County of Wyandot, which was also created in 1840, was merged into Cheboygan County in 1853, when the latter was organized. The present limits of the county date from 1873. The county seat, at first named Duncan, was renamed Inverness and is now called Cheboygan. Various origins are given for the name, Cheboygan. In Wisconsin the name is spelled "Sheboygan," and seemingly good authority says that it is an Indian word, meaning something "hollow" or "perforated," as a "hollow bone" through which a noise could be made, and that it expresses the tradition that a great noise coming underground from Lake Superior was heard in this locality. Some say that it means "a river at which rice is gathered;" others, that it signifies "a place of ore," and still others, that it has reference to the "inland route" between Cheboygan and Grand Traverse. Acres in county, 463,273. Population in 1860, 599; 1870, 2,197; 1880, 6,524; 1890, 11,986; 1894, 13,900; 1900, 15,516. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,562. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley, 2,092; Bryan, 1,397.



Ref.:—1. Black or Cheboygan Lake. 2. Det. & Mack. Ry. 3. M. C. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Chicago Drainage Canal.

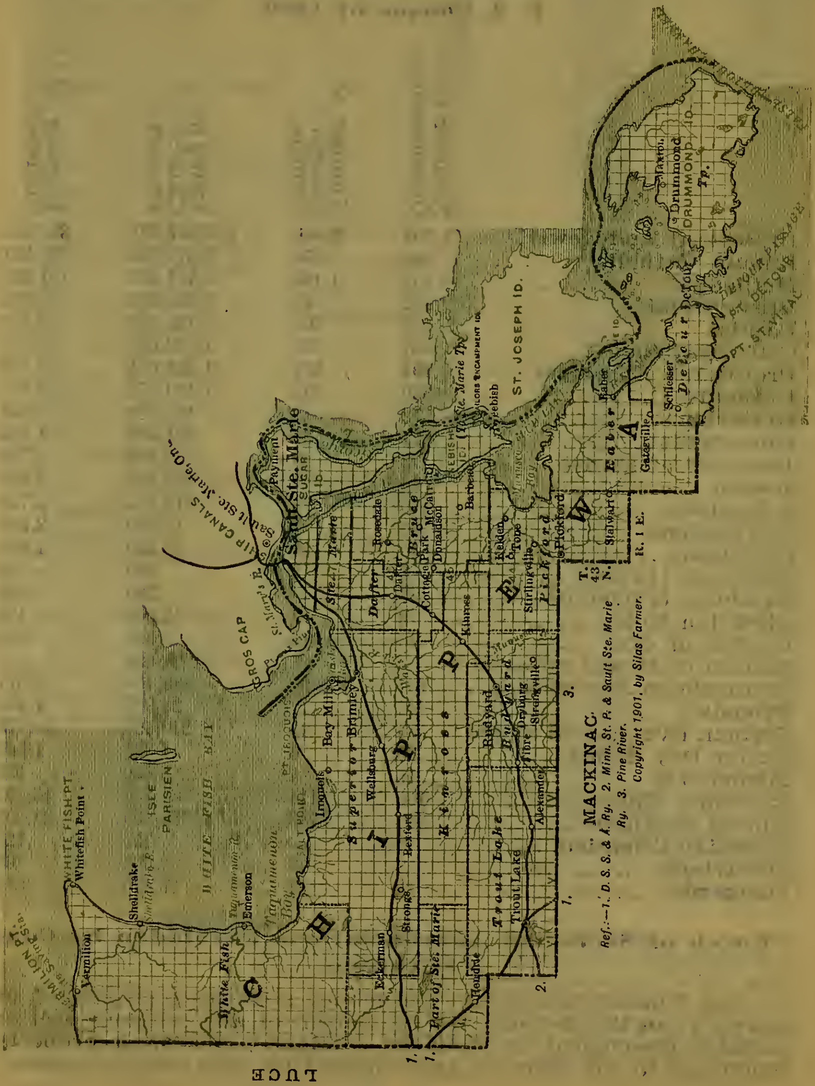
See Canal, Chicago Drainage.

Children.

In May, 1900, there were in the state, of school age, between 5 and 20, 721,698 children.

Chippewa County

Was created and organized in 1827. Its present limits date from 1887. The county seat is Sault Ste. Marie (Falls of St. Mary), popularly known as "The Soo." The county was named after the Chippewa tribe of Indians who formerly occupied Michigan, being known as "The Ruling People." The tribe was also some-



Ref.:—1. D. S. S. & A. Ry. 2. Minn. St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 3. Pine River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

times called Ojibeways. Acres in county, 1,041,939. Population in 1840, 534; 1850, 898; 1860, 1,544; 1870, 1,690; 1880, 5,243; 1890, 12,019; 1894, 15,322; 1900, 21,338. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,674. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,474, Bryan 892.

Church Statistics.

U. S. Census of 1890.

	Number of Organizations.	Number of Church Edifices.	Value of Church Property.	Number of Members.
Protestant and Jewish....	4,392	3,401	$15,011,621	347,243
Roman Catholic	406	360	3,671,350	222,261
Methodist	1,578	1,198	4,144,427	101,951
Presbyterian	252	243	2,242,236	25,931
Baptist	523	466	2,135,694	39,580
Congregational	331	299	1,533,055	24,582
Protestant Episcopal	191	177	1,653,651	18,136
Lutheran	380	307	1,109,058	62,897
Unitarian	12	13	168,500	1,904
Universalist	27	26	221,800	1,549
Disciples of Christ	73	49	160,650	5,788
Jewish	10	9	154,000	3,693
Adventists	170	72	118,275	5,724
Spiritualists	27	1	11,500	2,565
Christians	40	29	62,200	1,834
Brethren (River)	7	2	550	52
Brethren (Plymouth)	21	—	200	466
Christian Union	8	3	12,000	436
Church of God	16	10	8,300	373
Church of New Jerusalem.	5	4	34,600	163
Evangelican Association ..	134	97	188,450	6,677
Friends	18	17	26,900	1,458
German Evangelical Synod	50	43	242,450	10,926
Latter Day Saints	33	6	4,325	1,540
Mennonites	15	7	5,500	356
Reformer Episcopal	106	114	484,800	15,404
United Brethren	302	183	252,800	10,803
Christian Scientists	6	—	150	125
Moravians	2	2	4,500	168
Dunkards	21	17	17,475	844

Church or Sectarian Appropriations Forbidden by Constitution.

The Constitution says: "No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary, nor shall property belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purposes."

Church Statistics.
State Census of 1894.

Denomination.	No. of Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.
Methodist Episcopal	993	294,614	$4,263,835
Baptist, regular	355	111,612	1,977,910
Roman Catholic	352	150,369	4,539,386
Lutheran	349	98,160	1,633,675
Congregational	276	87,635	1,701,900
Presbyterian	226	81,195	2,318,850
Protestant Episcopal	136	40,827	1,680,745
United Brethren	132	30,455	181,780
Free Methodist	124	26,700	166,590
Evangelical Association	110	30,455	332,675
Seventh Day Adventists	71	16,790	125,775
Freewill Baptist	68	17,810	122,650
Christian Reformed	56	26,545	312,375
Reformed Church in America	49	20,270	302,450
Wesleyan Methodist	49	10,050	65,450
Disciples of Christ	47	13,925	180,900
Union	42	8,475	45,975
Christian (Christian Connection)	40	10,210	68,800
Methodist Protestant	35	7,785	59,400
Universalist	25	7,250	172,300
African Methodist	18	4,200	38,930
Friends	14	3,625	21,790
Dunkards (German Baptist)	13	4,150	26,700
Church of God	12	2,600	10,800
Mennonite	11	1,885	8,690
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	10	2,120	9,450
Reformed Church in the United States	9	2,325	32,700
Unitarian	9	3,555	137,500
United Presbyterian	7	1,900	13,000
Jewish	5	2,800	58,000
Salvation Army	5	1,525	4,600
Christian Adventist	4	1,100	7,900
Church of New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	2	400	6,000
Baptist (regular, colored)	2	450	3,000
Evangelical Adventist	2	450	3,000
Presbyterian Reformed (Covenanted)	3	1,200	27,900
Moravian	2	250	3,800

The number of church organizations in the state June 1st, 1894, was 3,936; church edifices, 3,715; and parsonages 1,679. The number of stone churches was 50, brick, 740, frame 2,894, and log 28, and for three the material was not reported. The seating capacity of churches was 1,138,832, and the total value of all church property $20,775,156, an average of $5,619 to each organization.

Churches: Seventh Day Adventists.

The Michigan Conference of Seventh Day Adventists includes the entire state. It is presided over by one minister, who, with four others, constitute the executive committee. The state is further divided into thirteen districts, with an equal number of directors. In 1899 there were 175 churches connected with the Conference and 7,000 communicants. The national headquarters of the church are at Battle Creek, where they have also an extensive printing establishment.

Churches: Baptist Regular.

The Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan holds its annual meeting on the third Tuesday in October at such places as may be selected from year to year. There are connected with it the following 23 associations: Alpena, Chain Lake, Detroit, Flint River, Grand Rapids, Grand River, Grand Traverse, Hillsdale, Huron, Jackson, Kalamazoo River, Lenawee, Marquette, Osceola, Saginaw Valley, Shiawassee, St. Joseph River, St. Joseph Valley, Swedish Northern, Swedish Southern, Washtenaw, Wayne and White River, which have from 8 to 36 churches each. In 1899 there were in the state 439 churches of this denomination, 286 pastors and 4,390 members.

Churches: Baptists, Free Will.

The Michigan Association of Free Will Baptists includes all churches of that denomination in the state. Its annual meeting is held on the last Wednesday of October and it has as subdivisions sixteen quarterly meetings as follows: Branch, Coldwater and North Branch, Cass and Berrien, Genessee, Grand Rapids, Hillsdale, Holland and White River, Lansing, Midland. Mecosta, Montcalm, Oakland, Osceola, Oxford, Sanilac and Van Buren. In 1899 there were 111 churches, 100 ministers and 5,958 members. They have a denominational college at Hillsdale.

Churches: Catholic, Roman.

There are three Roman Catholic dioceses and bishops in Michigan, as follows: Diocese of Detroit, established March 8, 1833, comprises the lower peninsula south of the counties of Ottawa, Kent, Montcalm, Gratiot and Saginaw, and east of the counties of Saginaw and Bay; Bishop—Rt. Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., residence at Detroit. Diocese of Grand Rapids, established May 19, 1892, comprises the counties of the lower peninsula north of the southern line of Ottawa, Kent, Montcalm and Gratiot and Saginaw counties, and west of the east line of Saginaw and Bay counties, and the adjacent islands; Bishop—Rt. Rev. Joseph Richter, residence at Grand Rapids. Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, established vicarate apostolic July 29, 1853 and diocese 1857, comprises the northern peninsula; Bishop—Rt. Rev. Frederick Eis, D. D., residence at Marquette. In 1899 the statistics of these dioceses were as follows:

Detroit diocese, number priests, 200; churches, 1898; population, 180,000. Grand Rapids diocese, number priests, 92; churches, 140; population, 90,000. Marquette diocese, number priests, 67; churches, 80; population, 65,000.

Churches: Christian.

The organization of the Christian or Disciples Churches under the name of the Michigan Christian Missionary Society in 1899 had 61 church buildings, 110 congregations, 74 ministers and 9,229 members in the state.

Churches: Congregational.

The Congregational Association of Michigan meets annually on the third Tuesday of May at such place as shall have been selected at the previous meeting. It has in the state in affiliation with it the following local associations: Cheboygan, Detroit, Eastern, Genesee, Grand Rapids, Grand Traverse, Gladstone, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lake Superior, Lansing, Muskegon, North Central, Olivet, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie and Southern. In 1899 it had 339 churches, 305 ministers and 32,247 members.

Churches: Episcopal, Protestant.

There are three Protestant Episcopal dioceses and bishops in Michigan, as follows: Diocese of Michigan, organized in 1835, comprises all that portion of the state lying east of the eastern line of the counties of Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Ionia, Montcalm, Isabella, Clare, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Antrim, Charlevoix and Emmett, together with the Island of Mackinac; Bishop—Rt. Rev. Thomas Frederick Davies, D. D., LL. D., residence at Detroit. Diocese of Western Michigan, organized in 1874, is bounded as follows: On the north by Lake Michigan and the Straits of Mackinac, on the east by the counties of Cheboygan, Otsego, Crawford, Roscommon, Gladwin, Midland, Gratiot, Clinton, Ingham, Jackson and Hillsdale. On the south by the northern boundary of Indiana; on the west by Lake Michigan. Bishop—Rt. Rev. George De Normandie Gillespie, D. D., residence at Grand Rapids. Diocese of Marquette, organized in 1895, comprises the northern peninsula of the state. Bishop—Rt. Rev. Gershom Mott Williams, D. D., residence at Marquette.

In the entire state in 1899 there were 100 parishes, 133 clergymen and 22,690 communicants.

Churches: Episcopal, Reformed.

This body has but one church in Michigan, located in Detroit.

Churches: Jewish Congregations.

The following cities contain Jewish congregations: Alpena, 1; Bay City, 3; Detroit, 4; East Saginaw, 1; Grand Rapids, 2; Jackson, 1; Kalamazoo, 1, making a total of 13 in the state. There are no lists of members of these congregations.

Churches: Evangelical Association.

These German churches are connected with the Michigan Conference of the Evangelical Association. There are 65 churches, 70 ministers and 7,259 members in the state (1899).

Churches: Reformed of America.

The churches in Michigan belonging to this body are connected with the Synod of Chicago. There are in the state 58 churches, 44 ministers and 8,636 communicants (1899).

Churches: Reformed of the United States.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 18 churches, 11 ministers and 1,100 members.

Churches: Evangelical Synod of North America.

Connected with this synod there are in the "Michigan District" 63 German Evangelical Protestant churches, with 44 ministers, 1,870 families and 3,519 males entitled to vote in church affairs (1899).

Churches: German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan seven churches, seven ministers and 1,534 communicants.

Churches: Buffalo Independent Synod of German Lutheran.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan four churches, three ministers and 450 communicants.

Churches: Illinois Conference of Augustana Lutheran Synod.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 49 churches, 20 ministers and 10,588 communicants.

Churches: Evangelical Lutheran Independent Synod of Michigan and Other States.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 48 churches, 36 pastors and 5,364 communicants.

Churches: Suomi Finnish Independent Lutheran Synod.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 28 churches, 12 pastors, and 6,000 communicants.

Churches: English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri and Other States.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 2 churches, 2 ministers, and 300 communicants.

Churches: The United Norwegian Lutheran of America.

This body had in Michigan in 1899 13 churches, 813 communicants, and 13 pastors.

Churches: Michigan District of the Missouri Synod of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 143 churches, 108 ministers, and 35613 communicants.

Churches: Evangelical Lutheran District Synod of Michigan.

This body in 1899 had in the state 14 churches, 12 ministers and 3,200 communicants.

Churches: Hauges Norwegian Independent Synod of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 2 churches, one pastor and 418 communicants.

Churches: Wartburgh German Synod of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 2 churches, 1 minister and 75 communicants.

Churches: Joint Synod of Ohio of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 25 churches, 23 pastors and 6236 communicants.

Churches: Lutheran Synod of Iowa.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 24 churches, 19 ministers, and 5,716 communicants.

Churches: United Danish Lutheran.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 7 churches, 2 ministers, and 432 communicants.

Churches: Danish Evangelical Lutheran in America.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 10 churches, 6 ministers, and 750 communicants.

Churches: Northern Indiana Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 12 churches, 7 ministers, and 1,000 communicants.

Churches: Methodist Episcopal.

There are two conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, as follows: The Detroit conference includes that part of the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon county; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix county; thence east to the southeast corner of said county of Charlevoix; thence north to the Straits of Mackinac; and it also includes the upper peninsula.

This conference is divided into seven districts as follows: Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Lake Superior, Port Huron; and Saginaw.

The total number of churches in the conference in 1899 was 501; ministers, 376; members, 47,547.

The Michigan conference includes the State of Michigan in the lower peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon county; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix county; thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinac, including Mackinaw City.

This conference is divided into seven districts as follows: Albion, Big Rapids, Grand Rapids, Grand Traverse, Kalamazoo, Lansing and Niles.

The total number of churches in the conference in 1899 was 550; ministers, 338; members, 48,864.

The German M. E. churches in the state are connected with the Ohio conference.

A branch of the publishing house of the church is located at Detroit, where all the publications of the church can be procured.

Churches: Methodist Episcopal, German.

Those in Michigan are connected with the Central German Conference of the M. E. Church. In 1899 there were in the state 31 churches, 19 ministers and 2,360 members.

Churches: Methodist Episcopal, African.

This body had 27 churches, 23 ministers and 1,515 members in Michigan in 1899.

Churches: Free Methodist.

This body has three conferences in Michigan, namely: The Michigan, which includes all the state south of the Base Line, and in 1899 had 19 churches, 28 ministers and 959 members; the East Michigan, which includes all of the lower peninsula north of the Base Line and east of the boundary line between Eaton and Ingham counties extended north parallel with principal meridian to the Straits of Mackinac, and had 41 churches, 57 ministers and 1,705 members; the North Michigan conference, which includes all of Michigan north of the Base Line and west of the west boundary of the East Michigan conference, had 38 churches, 49 ministers and 1,806 members. Totals: churches, 98; ministers, 134; and members, 4,470.

Churches: Methodist Protestant.

There are two conferences of this church in Michigan known as the Michigan and West Michigan, the principal meridian being the dividing line between them. The total number of churches in 1899 was 111, ministers 94, and members 4,717.

Churches: Methodist, Wesleyan.

There are two conferences of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Michigan, the boundary line running from the northwest corner of Ottowa county due east to the west line of Genesee county, then north to Saginaw City, and along the Saginaw River to Saginaw Bay. The portion south of this line is known as the Michigan conference, and the portion north of it as the North Michigan conference. The latter in 1899 had 42 churches, 29 ministers and 774 members; the former, 63 churches, 54 ministers and 1,801 members. Total: 105 churches, 83 ministers, and 2,575 members.

Churches: Moravian.

The Moravians made their first appearance in Michigan in November, 1781, being brought to Detroit from near Sandusky, O., by the English commander, because they were believed to be communicating with the Americans. They were soon released, but in April, 1782, were again brought to Detroit, and this time were compelled to take up their residence near Mt. Clemens, where they built the first Protestant church in Michigan. After remaining here four years they were allowed to return to Ohio.

Churches: Michigan Association of the New Jerusalem.

This body had three churches in Michigan in 1899.

Churches: Presbyterian.

The Presbyterian Synod of Michigan which meets in October of each year includes nine presbyteries. Their names and the counties included in each are as follows:

Detroit—Wayne, Washtenaw, Livingston, Oakland, Macomb and St. Clair (below Marysville) counties; Flint—St. Clair (above Marysville), Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Sanilac, and Huron counties; Grand Rapids—Ionia (excepting Sebewa and Danby Tps.), Kent, Ottawa, Muskegon, Montcalm, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Lake, and Osceola counties; Kalamazoo—Allegan, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Cass, and Berrien counties; Lansing—Jackson, Calhoun, Ingham, Eaton, Barry, Clinton counties, and Sebawa and Danby Tps. of Ionia county; Monroe—Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Monroe counties; Petoskey—Missaukee, Wexford, Manistee, Benzie, Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Antrim, Otsego, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, and Emmet counties; Saginaw—Bay, Saginaw, Gratiot, Isabella, Midland, Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, and Presque Isle counties; Lake Superior—All the counties in the upper peninsula excepting Gogebic. The number of churches in the state in 1899 was 259, ministers 252, members 31,048.

Churches: Presbyterian, United.

The United Presbyterian churches in Michigan are connected with the Synod of Ohio, that synod extending over the eastern half of Ohio and including the presbyteries of Mansfield, Muskingum, Steubenville and Detroit. In 1899 there were in Michigan 16 churches, 15 ministers, and 966 members.

Churches: Unitarian.

This body in 1899 had in the state 12 churches, 11 ministers and about 1,860 members.

Churches: Universalist.

The body associated as the Universalist State Convention in 1899 had 24 churches, 17 ministers and 1,500 members in the state.

Circuit Court.

See both United States and County Circuit Courts.

Circuit Court Commissioner.

See County Circuit Court Commissioner.

Cities.

There are seventy-nine incorporated cities in the state. Their boundaries are indicated on Farmer's Sectional Map of Michigan. See also "Population of Cities."

Citizenship, United States

Any alien may become a citizen of the United States by complying with the following conditions:

1. He must first declare his intention to become a citizen and to renounce his foreign allegiance before the clerk of some court of record. He may do this at any time after his arrival in the United States, and this is all that is necessary to enable him to take up a homestead upon United States land.

After a continued residence of five years in the United States, and at least two years after his declaration of intention, he may become a citizen by taking the required oath in open court of record in any state or territory in which he has lived for one year preceding.

2. Any alien of the age of 21 years who has served one year or more in the United States army (regular or volunteer), and has been honorably discharged, can become a citizen by showing these facts and proving that he has resided in the United States for one year preceding his application.

3. Any alien who has resided continuously in the United States for five years, three years at least of which must have been during his minority, may become a citizen of the United States without any previous declaration of intention.

4. The minor children of naturalized aliens are, if residents of the United States, citizens thereof.

5. The widow and children of any alien who dies after the declaration of intention but before full naturalization, are considered citizens of the United States.

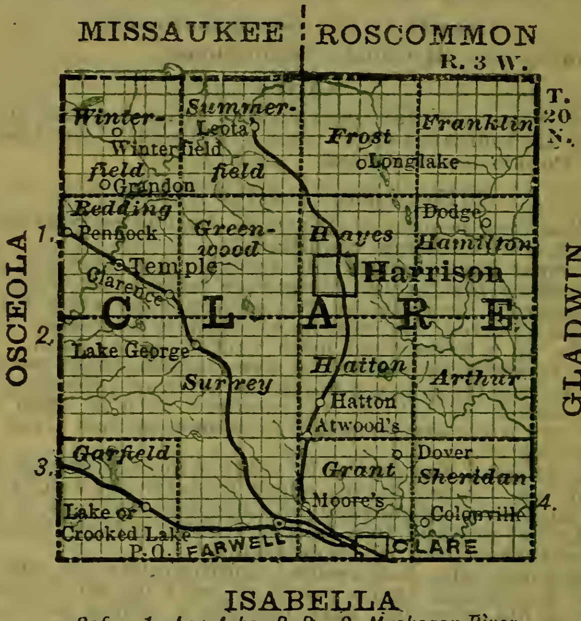
6. Any alien who, having declared his intention to become a citizen, shall serve three years on any merchant vessel of the United States, may at the end of that time become a citizen by application to the clerk of any court of record and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct.

City Officers.

As cities of different needs and conditions are incorporated by special charters granted to each by the State Legislature, the kind and number, names, duties, salary and mode of election or appointment of city officers are very liable to differ in different cities.

Clare County

Was created in 1840 under the name of Kaykakee. The name was changed to Clare in 1843. There was no particular propriety in the first name. The present name is that of a county in Ireland, the great emigration from that country in 1843 making Irish names very popular. The county was organized in 1871. The county seat, originally at Farwell, is now at Harrison. Acres in county, 364,020. Population in 1880, 4,187; 1890, 7,558; 1894, 7,976; 1900, 8,360. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,328. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,180, Bryan 643.



Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Muskegon River.
3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Tobacco River.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

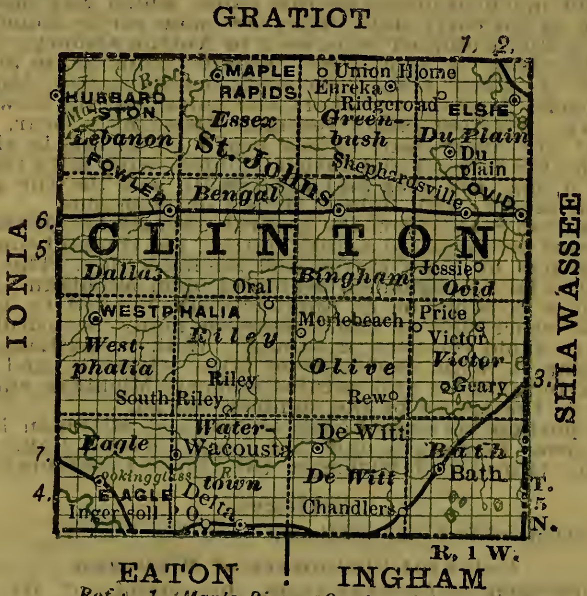
Climate.

The entire state is greatly and favorably affected by its being so largely surrounded by water.

This is especially true of the western portion of the lower peninsula because of the immense body of water known as Lake Michigan, which borders on the west. Warmed up by the summer's heat of sun and wind, the water yields up a portion of its heat in constantly ascending vapor, which the westerly winds bring directly to the Michigan shore, softening almost past credibility the climate along the whole eastern shore of Lake Michigan. For at least ten miles inland and also around Grand Traverse Bay, for a distance ranging from three to five miles, damaging frosts either in spring or fall seldom occur, and the same is true upon the hillsides and ridges of the rolling lands of the interior. See also Rainfall and Snowfall.

Clinton County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1839. It was named after De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and projector of the Erie canal, completed to Buffalo in 1825. The county seat, originally at De Witt, is now at St. Johns. Acres in county, 364,895. Population in 1840, 1,614; 1850, 5,102; 1860, 13,923; 1870, 22,852; 1880, 27,534; 1890, 26,509; 1894, 26,262; 1900, 25,136. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,866. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,787, Bryan 2,925.



Ref.: 1. Maple River. 2. Ann Arbor R. R. 3. M. C. R. R. 4. Grand River. 5. Stoney Creek. 6. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 7. Pere Marquette R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Coal.

It is estimated by geologists that one-fifth of the lower peninsula of Michigan is underlaid by coal-bearing deposits. The total area of the coal basin covers nearly 9,000 square miles, running from Jackson county on the south to Roscommon county on the north, and from Huron county on the east to Mecosta county on the west. Not all of this area contains coal in veins profitable for working, but the rich finds in the Saginaw valley are believed to be an index of what will follow. There are now more than 200,000 acres under lease, the yield per acre being estimated at 4,500 tons. On January 1st, 1901, there were 31 mines in operation, thirteen in Saginaw county, eight in Bay, five in Eaton, two in Shiawassee, one in Huron, two in Jackson county. They may be seen at Saginaw, St. Charles, Sebewaing and Grand Ledge. It is said that Michigan now produces 60,000 tons of coal per month at an average value of $1.44 per ton.

See also State Inspector of Coal Mines.

Cognomens of State.

The state is favored with five different popular cognomens. It is called the Lake State, because almost surrounded by the Great Lakes, and containing thousands of small lakes. The Peninsular State because so nearly surrounded by the waters of the Great Lakes.

The Wolverine State, after the animal called the wolverine, which once was numerous in this region. There is now not much propriety in this name, which was fastened on the state at an early day. They are now rarely found, but in the fall of 1900 a number were seen in Antrim County. The wolverine is about a foot high, weighs from 25 to 30 pounds, and has a stout body two and one-half feet long, with arched back. Its legs are short and thick and its claws strong and sharp. Its foot-prints resemble those of a bear, and the hind feet are about four inches broad. The tail is short and bushy, the head broad and rather pointed, with jaws resembling those of a dog, the eyes and ears small, and the fur generally of a dark brown, with lighter stripes on each side.

The Mitten State, from the general resemblance of the outline of the lower peninsula to a huge mitten, the thumb being defined by the waters of Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. The Summer State is the latest cognomen bestowed upon Michigan. It is one that cannot possibly be as appropriately applied to any other state. No other has or could have so many beautiful resorts wherein to avoid the heat of summer. With Great Lakes almost surrounding it, with thousands of lakes within it, and with its health-giving climate and natural scenery, Michigan stands preeminent as the Mecca of the summer tourist.

That portion between Lakes Huron and Michigan is known as the Lower Peninsula, and that lying between Lake Superior and Lakes Huron and Michigan, the Upper Peninsula.

Colleges.

See "Denominational Colleges."

Colonial Claimants of Michigan.

The question as to what state, by virtue of its original colonial charter, possessed this portion of the west, has been frequently discussed. The claim of Virginia seems as well founded as that of any of the other states, and her claims were fortified by the fact that she was the only colonial state that ever attempted to exercise authority or jurisdiction in the territories north and west of the Ohio. In October, 1778, as appears by the Statutes at Large (Vol. IX., page 557), the Assembly of Virginia organized the territory on the west of the Ohio, adjacent to the Mississippi, into the County of Illinois, and appointed Colonel John Todd military commandant. It is also shown by a letter from Winthrop Sargent, addressed to the President on July 31, 1790, and quoted in American State Papers, Public Land Series, Vol. I., that Todd transferred certain powers to a Mr. Legras, and that a court was held at Vincennes and various acts performed under direction of its judges. This would seem to be almost conclusive evidence of the rights of Virginia.

Dissensions in regard to the claims of the several states hindered the formation of the Union; but all of the states finally surrendered their claims.

To prepare the way for the cession, a law was passed in October, 1780, providing that the territory to be ceded should be disposed of for the common benefit of the whole Union; that the states erected therein should be of suitable extent, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square. After the passage of this law, on March 1, 1781, New York released her claims; Virginia, on March 1, 1784; Massachusetts, on April 19, 1785; and Connecticut, on September 14, 1786, and May 30, 1800.

Colored Citizens.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, on March 30. 1870, the Secretary of State declared fully ratified, made them citizens and voters. The restrictive word "white" was stricken from the Constitution of Michigan by a vote of the people on November 8, 1870, and the votes of the colored citizens were first cast in the state on the same day.

See also "Slavery in Michigan" and "Schools, Colored Children in."

Commissioner of Highways.

See Township Commissioner of Highways.

Compiled Laws.

See State Compiled Laws.

Congressional Districts.

See United States Congressional Districts.

Conspiracy of Pontiac.

See Wars.

Constables.

See Township Constables.

Constitutional Amendments.

See "State Constitutional Amendments."

Constitutions, State

See "State Constitution," "State Constitution of 1835 and 1850," "State Constitution, Amendments to," and "State Constitution, Revision of."

Contagious Diseases, Prevention of.

The State Board of Health is required to furnish data, and teachers in public schools are required to teach the best methods of preventing contagious diseases.

Copper.

The first discovery of copper was made at the Minnesota mine in 1847. Attention was attracted by the pits of the prehistoric miners. In one of the pits was a mass of native copper weighing six tons. The ancient miners had lifted it upon timbers five feet from the bottom of the pit. The timbers which had been placed beneath had decayed, the earth about the mass holding it in place above the pit's bottom. Growing from the earth which covered the mass was a hemlock tree which showed 395 annual rings of growth. Many stone hammers and a copper chisel were found in the pit. To this mine belongs the distinction of having yielded the largest mass of native copper ever taken from the earth. It was found in 1855 at a depth of about 220 feet, and weighed a trifle over 563 tons, requiring the services of forty men for six months to cut it into pieces small enough to permit of hoisting to surface and transportation to the east. As copper was then worth about 50 cents per pound, the value of this nugget was upwards of $500,000.

The Calumet and Hecla mine is one of the largest producers in the world and the only one in which copper is found in a pure state. Its equipment is unequaled by any other in the world; its shafts are the deepest—the vertical shaft being 4,900 feet in depth; and its stamp mills on the shore of Torch Lake treat somewhere about 2,000,000 tons of rock per year. It has an 8,000 horse-power hoisting engine at the Red Jacket shaft, fed with steam from ten boilers of 1,000 horse-power each. The mine has yielded to the company up to the year 1899, 1,265,426,320 pounds of ingot copper and has paid in dividends to June 28, 1899, the magnificent sum of $60,850,000.

Michigan's product of refined copper for 1898 was 76,830 tons, being 58 per cent of the world's supply for that year.

Corn.

The corn crop of 1899 amounted to about 38,253,265 bushels.

Coroner.

See County Coroner.

Correction Lines.

See "Surveys, Correction Lines."

Counties of Michigan.

It is an interesting fact that when this region was a territory all of Michigan was at one time included in the County of Wayne. Under the state constitution, unless by vote of the electors, no county can be created containing less than sixteen government townships.

At the present time the state contains only 83 counties, every one of them being fully organized with county seats and county officers.

Each county is traversed by one or more railroads and half of the counties border on some one of the Great Lakes.

The derivation of the county names, the date of organization of each county, names of the county seats, number of acres in each county, census by decades and number of votes cast at spring election of 1899, are given in connection with the names of the several counties in their alphabetical place.

Counties are created when boundaries are first defined and a name given. They are organized when they are given power to elect county officers. New limits are defined for a county when territory is added to or taken from a county. Counties are often created many years before they are organized and in the interim before organization they are attached to, and under the control of, some other county, and for all practical purposes are no more in existence than if they had never been created.

The names of the counties and county seats are as follows:

County.	Co. Seat.	County.	Co. Seat.
Alcona.	Harrisville.	Bay.	Bay City.
Alger.	Munising.	Benzie.	Frankfort.
Allegan.	Allegan.	Berrien.	St Joseph.
Alpena.	Alpena.	Branch.	Coldwater.
Antrim.	Bellaire.	Calhoun.	Marshall.
Arenac.	Standish.	Cass.	Cassopolis.
Baraga.	L'Anse.	Charlevoix.	Charlevoix.
Barry.	Hastings.	Cheboygan.	Cheboygan.

County.	Co. Seat.	County.	Co. Seat.
Chippewa.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Manistee.	Manistee.
Clare.	Harrison.	Marquette.	Marquette.
Clinton.	St. Johns.	Mason.	Ludington.
Crawford.	Grayling.	Mecosta.	Big Rapids.
Delta.	Escanaba.	Menominee.	Menominee.
Dickinson.	Iron Mountain.	Midland.	Midland.
Eaton.	Charlotte.	Missaukee.	Lake City.
Emmet.	Harbor Springs.	Monroe.	Monroe.
Genesee.	Flint.	Montcalm.	Stanton.
Gladwin.	Gladwin.	Montmorency.	Atlanta.
Gogebic.	Bessemer.	Muskegon.	Muskegon.
Grand Traverse.	Traverse City.	Newaygo.	Newaygo.
Gratiot.	Ithaca.	Oakland.	Pontiac.
Hillsdale.	Hillsdale.	Oceana.	Hart.
Houghton.	Houghton.	Ogemaw.	West Branch.
Huron.	Bad Axe.	Ontonagon.	Ontonagon.
Ingham.	Mason.	Osceola.	Hersey.
Ionia.	Ionia.	Oscoda.	Mio.
Iosco.	Tawas City.	Otsego.	Gaylord.
Iron.	Crystal Falls.	Ottawa.	Grand Haven.
Isabella.	Mt. Pleasant.	Presque Isle.	Rogers.
Jackson.	Jackson.	Roscommon.	Roscommon.
Kalamazoo.	Kalamazoo.	Saginaw.	Saginaw.
Kalkaska.	Kalkaska.	Sanilac.	Sanilac Center.
Kent.	Grand Rapids.	Schoolcraft.	Manistique.
Keweenaw.	Eagle River.	Shiawassee.	Corunna.
Lake.	Baldwin.	St. Clair.	Port Huron.
Lapeer.	Lapeer.	St. Joseph.	Centerville.
Leelanau.	Leland.	Tuscola.	Caro.
Lenawee.	Adrian.	Van Buren.	Paw Paw.
Livingston.	Howell.	Washtenaw.	Ann Arbor.
Luce.	Newberry.	Wayne.	Detroit.
Mackinac.	St. Ignace.	Wexford.	Cadillac.
Macomb.	Mt. Clemens.		

Counties, Extinct

In early territorial days a number of counties were given very awkward and unpronounceable Indian names, but these were soon displaced by the names they have borne since, the counties themselves having been in existence continuously.

Four counties, however, were created and subsequently obliterated. Manitou County, consisting of the Beaver and Manitou Islands, was created in 1855. In 1895 the islands were merged into the Counties of Leelanau and Charlevoix. Washington County was created in 1867 out of Marquette County, but the Supreme Court held the act invalid as the county included no organized townships. Wyandotte County, created in 1840, was merged into Cheboygan County in 1853. The County of Isle Royale was created in 1875, but since 1897 the island has formed part of Keweenaw County.

County Officers.

The following officers exist or may exist in each county in the state. The time and mode of their election or appointment and the duties and salaries of each officer are given in connection with the name of each office, which will be found in its alphabetical location:

County Agent of Charities and Corrections.
County Auditors.
County Board of Supervisors.
County Board of Election Commissioners.

County Board of Canvassers.
County Board of Jury Commissioners.
County Clerk.
County Commissioner of Schools.
County Circuit Courts.
County Circuit Court Commissioner.
County Coroner.
County Drain Commissioner.
County Game and Fish Warden.
County Judge of Probate.
County Notaries Public.
County Physician.
County Prosecuting Attorney.
County Register of Deeds.
County Sheriff.
County School Examiner.
County Soldiers' Relief Commission.
County Superintendent of Poor.
County Surveyor.
County Treasurer.

County Agent of Charities and Corrections.

The Governor may appoint in each county a person designated as above to hold office at the pleasure of the executive, who shall investigate complaints against any child under 16 years of age, their parentage and surroundings and report to judges of the county on the advisability of binding them out or sending them to the reform school, and on order from the court the child may be bound out or committed to one of the reformatory institutions. It is the duty of the agent to visit any children so disposed of and to report his acts yearly to the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

He is paid $3 for each case investigated, and his necessary official expenses, but not more than $3 per day. The amount paid in any one year may not exceed $100 for counties with a population of 30,000 or under; in counties of over 30,000 and under 80,000, $200; in counties of over 80,000, $300. In counties of 100,000 or over he may have one assistant, the amount paid both not to exceed $500.

County Auditors.

Owing to the singular presence in the state constitution of a special provision for county auditors in Wayne county, that county has county officers unknown to any other county. Their duties are indicated in the title of the office. They are paid $3,500 per year.

County Boards of Supervisors.

This board is composed of the several township supervisors in the county and meets annually on the second Monday of October, and may also hold special sessions. To a certain extent they possess both legislative and executive powers. They elect their own chairman, but the County Clerk acts as Clerk or Secretary of their meetings. A majority of all the supervisors of the county constitutes a quorum.

In general their duties consist of the examination of the Treasurer's accounts, the care of, and if need be, the construction of county court houses, jails, etc. They determine compensation for services of any sort rendered the county and adjust all claims against the county. They apportion the state and county taxes to the several townships. They have power to authorize the building or repair of bridges, to lay out or discontinue roads, and to permit or prohibit the erection of dams. They appoint the County Superintendent of Poor, Physician, School Examiner, and Drain Commissioner.

Every tenth year after 1895, when a county because of its inhabitants is entitled to more than one representative in the State Legislature, the Board of Supervisors of such county divides the county into state representative districts. It also has power to create new townships and define their boundaries and to determine the location of the county seat.

Special acts for different cities provide that a certain number of the aldermen may act as supervisors on the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the city is located.

See Township Supervisor.

County Board of Jury Commissioners.

These boards, by special laws, are provided for the Counties of Wayne, Saginaw, St. Clair and Macomb. It is their duty to make lists of jurors for courts in their counties. They are paid ten cents per mile for going to and from their meetings, and the secretary they elect may be paid not to exceed $350 per year.

County Clerk.

This officer is elected at the general fall election for a term of two years and must have his office at the county seat. He is paid by legal fees and also such additional sums as the Board of Supervisors may prescribe. He acts as clerk of the Board of Supervisors and of the Circuit Court, is the custodian of general county records, records all corporation articles, issues and records marriage licenses, distributes the notarial commissions, distributes laws received from Secretary of State to the several officers entitled to them, draws out lists of petit jurors, issues certificates for wolf or sparrow bounties. By virtue of his office he is one of the Board of Election Commissioners of the county, and also of the Board of County Canvassers.

County Circuit Courts.

These courts sometimes include only a single county in their jurisdiction and require several judges. A large county population would necessitate this, but where counties are less populous a single court with but one judge sometimes includes several counties. Judges of these courts are elected for six years at a spring election. The general salary paid by the state is $2,500, but in certain circuits, because of amount of business, larger salaries are allowed to be paid by the County Board of Auditors or Supervisors. These courts have jurisdiction in cases of a civil and criminal character and in appeals from justice's courts.

The County Clerks are Clerks of the Circuit Courts of their respective counties. Their salary is fixed by the Board of Supervisors.

See Judicial Circuits.

County Circuit Court Commissioners.

These officers are elected at the general state and county elections in November for terms of two years. One is elected in each county except in the case of counties having a population of 20,000 or more, where two are elected. Their duties are chiefly the issuing of such papers, writs and executions as might be issued by the judge of a circuit court and in the hearing of cases for non-payment of rent and of the sale of property under an order of court. They are paid by the fees established by state law.

County Commissioner of Schools.

This officer is elected at the annual election on the first Monday of April for a term of two years. He is one of the three members of the Board of School Examiners, keeps a record of all examinations of teachers, receives the institute fees provided for by law and pays them over to the County Treasurer, keeps a record of all certificates granted or revoked, visits all the schools in the county at least once a year and examines into the discipline, instruction and progress of each, counsels the teachers and strives to advance the interests of the schools generally. He acts as the medium of conveying and carrying out the directions of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and in counties containing fifty districts must be paid not less than $500 per year.

County Coroners.

Two coroners for each county are elected at the general fall election for terms of two years each. In Wayne County they receive a salary of $2,000; in other counties they are paid by fees. In cases of death without any attending physician he is authorized to summon a jury of six men and hold an inquest. He is allowed $3 for such service, besides mileage of 6 cents per mile and 25 cents for each subpoena served, and may charge 10 cents for each witness sworn, but the total charge for swearing witnesses in any one case shall not exceed 50 cents. He may dispose of bodies of unclaimed dead to medical colleges in Michigan.

County Drain Commissioner.

This officer is appointed by the Board of Supervisors every two years, the term beginning in January of years ending with an even figure. He has jurisdiction over all drains in the county, lays out new drains and reports his assessment of the benefits of such drains to the County Clerk for purposes of taxation. He is paid $3 per day for time spent in his duties.

County Election Commissioners.

See Election Commissioners of Counties.

County Game and Fish Warden.

One or more officers with this title may be appointed for each county by the State Game and Fish Warden. The various Boards of Supervisors determine their compensation, excepting in Wayne County, where the Board of County Auditors may do so.

County Judge of Probate.

This officer is elected at the regular fall elections for a term of four years, and must keep his office at the county seat. The amount of the salary he receives is practically at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. He has the general oversight of the property of deceased persons and of the actions in law of administrators, executors, guardians and dependent children. He may give orders for the committment of insane persons to an asylum and is authorized in certain cases to change the name of adults. By virtue of his office he is one of the Board of Election Commissioners and President of the Board of County Canvassers. He also appoints the members of the County Soldiers' Relief Commission.

County Physician.

This officer is appointed at the option of the Board of Supervisors and receives such compensation as they see fit to provide.

County Prosecuting Attorney.

This officer is elected at the regular state elections in November for a term of two years and receives such compensation as the Board of Supervisors may prescribe. He appears for the state or county in all cases in which either is interested and reports yearly to the Attorney-General concerning the cases in which he has appeared.

County Register of Deeds.

This officer is elected at the regular state elections in November for a term of two years and must keep his office at the county seat. He is paid by the fees prescribed by law. It is his duty to receive and record all deeds, mortgages, mechanics' liens, the discharges of mortgages, and to receive and file plats of all subdivisions of property in the county.

County School Examiner.

When this office was first created, the Board of Supervisors appointed two school examiners, one for one year and one for two years, and since then one is appointed each year at the October meeting for a two-years' term. These two examiners with the County School Commissioner constitute a Board of School Examiners. They examine candidates for the position of teacher twice a year at the county seat and grant certificates of authority to such as pass. They may also hold two additional examinations at such places as they see fit. They are paid $4 per day for time spent. They collect for certificates issued to male teachers $1, to female teachers, 50 cents. These latter fees are paid over to the County Commissioner of Schools, and by him transmitted to the County Treasurer and may be drawn upon by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to pay expenses of Teachers' Institutes.

County Sheriff.

This officer is elected at the regular general election for a term of two years and must keep his office at the county seat. The same person cannot hold the office for more than four consecutive years in every six. He is paid by fees for serving legal papers and by profits on the board of the prisoners. In the Upper Peninsula he may be paid a salary by the County Board of Supervisors. It is his duty to preserve the peace, see that the laws are executed, quell riots, summon jurors, attend the circuit court sessions, and serve papers issuing therefrom. He has charge of the jail and is required to keep a full record concerning the sex, age, occupation, etc., of each prisoner, the cost of keeping them, and report the details yearly to the Secretary of State.

County Soldiers' Relief Commission.

This consists of three persons appointed by the Judge of Probate. The first three were appointed for terms of one, two, and three years respectively, so that now one is appointed every year for a term of three years. This commission disposes of the tax of 1-10 of 1 mill laid for the purpose of the relief of honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and children, and reports yearly to the Board of Supervisors.

County Superintendents of Poor.

These officers to the number of three for each county are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The terms of the original appointees were one, two and three years, respectively, and now one is appointed at the annual meeting for a term of three years. They have charge of the County House and its maintenance and administration, and general supervision in all matters pertaining to the poor of the county. They present yearly to the Board of Supervisors an estimate of the amount needed for the year and are entitled to receive $1.50 per day for actual services in addition to receiving expenses incurred in performing their duties. Dead bodies of paupers are allowed to be sold to medical colleges.

County Surveyor.

These officers are elected at the general fall election for terms of two years and are paid by fees for work performed. They make the surveys for highways and, when requested, establish corners and farm or other lines. Their pay is limited to $4 per day for services including the time spent in going to and coming from the place of such service.

County Treasurer.

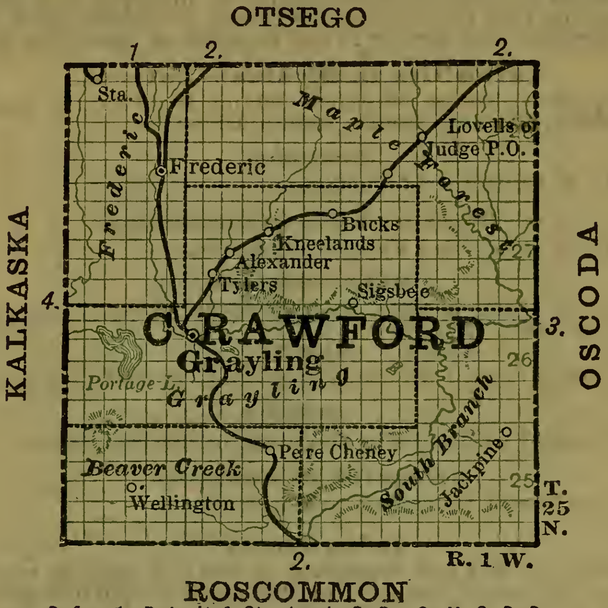
This officer is elected at the general fall election for a term of two years. The same person can only serve four years out of six in succession. His compensation is determined by the Board of Supervisors. He must keep his office at the county seat. He collects all taxes and receives all monies due the county from any source, and pays out the same on order of the Board of Supervisors, signed by the clerk and countersigned by the chairman of said board, or in Wayne on order of the Board of Auditors. He receives the state and county taxes from the Township Treasurers, sends the Auditor-General a list of all lands on which the state taxes have not been paid, and conducts sales of land for non-payment of taxes. It is his duty to collect the liquor taxes on or before May 1st of each year and to report every month and also annually in December the name, place of business, date of payment and amount of tax paid by each person engaged in the liquor traffic. By virtue of his office he is one of the Board of Election Commissioners of the county.

County Notaries Public.

The governor may appoint any number of these officers in each county. They hold office for four years. They must be 21 years of age and residents of the county and make a written application for appointment, which must bear the endorsement of some member of legislature or county or probate judge. They are required to pay a fee of $1 to the State Treasurer. The commissions are sent to and delivered from the office of the County Clerk before whom the recipient takes the oath of office, and must pay an additional fee of 50 cents. They are required to give bonds in $1,000 for the faithful discharge of their duties. These duties consist in drawing affidavits and taking acknowledgments of legal papers, for which they are paid nominal fees.

Crawford County

was created under the name of Shawano in 1840. The name was changed to Crawford in 1843. Shawano was the name of an Indian tribe. It was named Crawford after Col. Wm. Crawford of the U. S. army, who, while in pursuit of Indians near Sandusky, Ohio, became separated from his command, was captured and burned by them June 11, 1782. The county was organized in 1879. The county seat is Grayling. Acres in county, 359,459. Population in 1880, 1,159; 1890, 2,962; 1894, 2,680; 1900, 2,943. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 452. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 441, Bryan 253.



Ref.:—1. Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Au Sable River. 4. Manistee River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Crop and Live Stock Reports.

The Secretary of State is required each year to obtain monthly statements as to the condition of live stock, condition and prospects of the growing crops, and as soon after the harvests as possible, statements as to the yield of wheat and other farm and fruit products; the quantity of wheat, wool, apples and other products marketed, and the quantity remaining in farmers' hands. And to prepare a monthly abstract of the information thus obtained, the number of townships from which reports have been received, and publish a sufficient number of copies of the same to furnish a copy to each member of the legislature, to each correspondent furnishing information and 1,000 copies for general distribution.

Cruelty to Animals.

Cruelty to animals, including the keeping of animals of any sort for fighting purposes, is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Places where baiting or fighting is suspected to be going on may be searched by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or public officer after providing himself with a search warrant from the proper magistrate.

Animals being transported on trains must be unloaded for food and rest 5 consecutive hours in every 33 unless the car in which they are being carried is arranged for giving them food and has proper space for rest.

Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may designate one or more persons in each county to discover and prosecute offenders and it is the duty of the sheriff to appoint such persons deputy sheriffs with power to act in cases of cruelty to animals.

Curiosities in Michigan, Natural.

See Pictured Rocks, Mackinac Island, Sand Dunes. Geological Peculiarities, Singing Sands, Indian River.

Customs.

See U. S. Collector of Customs.

Dairy and Food Commission.

See State Dairy and Food Commission.

Days of Grace.

On notes, drafts or bills, due on demand, days of grace are not allowed by law.

Deaf.

See "State School for the Deaf" and "Schools for Deaf."

Deaths.

The number of deaths in the state in 1900 was 33,320.

Delegates to Congress.

See Territorial Delegates to Congress.

Delta County

was created in 1843 and organized in 1861. It was so named because the outline of the land in the southern portion afforded a reminder of the Delta of the Nile. The county seat was originally at Gena, now known as Masonville. It is now at Escanaba. Acres in county, 742,775. Population in 1860, 1,172; 1870, 2,441; 1880, 6,812; 1890, 15,330; 1894, 19,262; 1900, 23,881. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,370. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,081, Bryan 1,213.

Denominational Colleges and Seminaries.

See Albion, Alma, Adrian, Battle Creek, Detroit, Hillsdale, Hope, Kalamazoo, Olivet, and Suomi Colleges; also Holland Theological School and German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary.

Denominational Statistics.

See Church Statistics.

Dentistry.

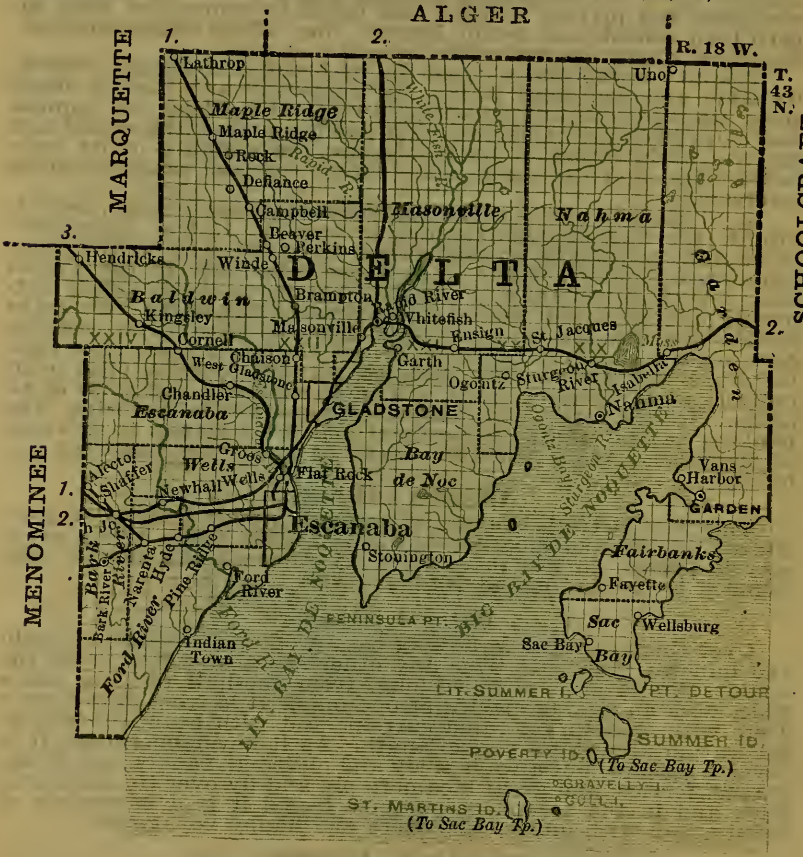
See State Board of Examiners in Dentistry.

Detroit.

As the oldest and largest city in the state, and as the former state capital, Detroit claims special attention.

Romance and religion, ambition and animosity, the disciples of Mars and the devotees of merchandise, all alike had a part in the plans which led to the founding of Detroit. Its earlier history is the earlier history of France and is duplicated in its old-time chronicles. Wit, wisdom, wantonness and war were all prominent in the drama of its past. Founded July 24, 1701, the city is now 200 years old.

In almost all that pertains to city affairs progress is manifest. The city owns all the property it uses, and keeps its buildings in good condition. The stranger will find no shabby schools or court buildings, no ill-kept engine houses and police stations. The total value of the city property is upwards of $20,000,000. For



Ref.:—1. C. & N. W. Ry. 2. Minn. St. Paul & Soo Ry.
3. Escanaba & Lake Superior Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

purposes of taxation the real estate in the city is valued at about $170,000,000, and the personal property at about $70,000,000. The rate of taxation is about $16 per $1,000. The total bonded city debt is $4,830,000, and the sinking fund amounts to nearly $1,500,000.

There are over 500 policemen, 476 firemen, nearly 40 engine and hook and ladder companies, an electric lighting plant running over 6,000 lights, and four immense engines at the water works which pump nearly 40,000,000 gallons daily, and they could pump several times that amount if necessary. The House of Correction, owned by the city, is well worth a visit. Instead of being an expense, it brings an average revenue of $20,000 a year to the city.

Of public school buildings there are 70 with nearly 900 teachers. Besides these are numerous medical and business colleges; also parochial and private schools, and taken in connection with superb high schools and public library, they afford educational advantages which are unexcelled.

The city is especially noted for its broad and cleanly streets, its wide and well-kept walks, its numerous and thrifty shade trees, its extensive and beautiful lawns and gardens, the number and attractiveness of its park and public squares, the varied and tasteful architecture of its residences, the stability of its mercantile life, and the range and extent of its manufacturing interests.

In all kinds of merchandise and manufactured articles, Detroit affords the best of opportunities to buyers. It has abundance of capital, first-class transportation facilities, and in the manufacture of many articles leads every other city in the United States, both in amount and quality. The value of our yearly output of manufactured articles approximates $100,000,000. We make immense quantities of boots and shoes, boxes, burial caskets, cars, cigars, clothing, capsules, drugs, electrical apparatus, furs, furniture, fertilizers, glass, harrows, matches, organs, pins, pearl buttons, emery wheels, safes, salt, soda ash, soap and ships of all kinds. Not far from 40,000 persons are employed in factories. The banking capital of the 20 National and State Banks is upwards of $10,000,000. About $5,000,000 worth of goods are exported annually.

Detroit College.

This is at Detroit, belongs to Roman Catholic Church, was organized in 1877 and incorporated in 1881. The value of the property is $60,000. In 1899 there were 225 students and since it was founded it has graduated 142 persons.

Detroit River.

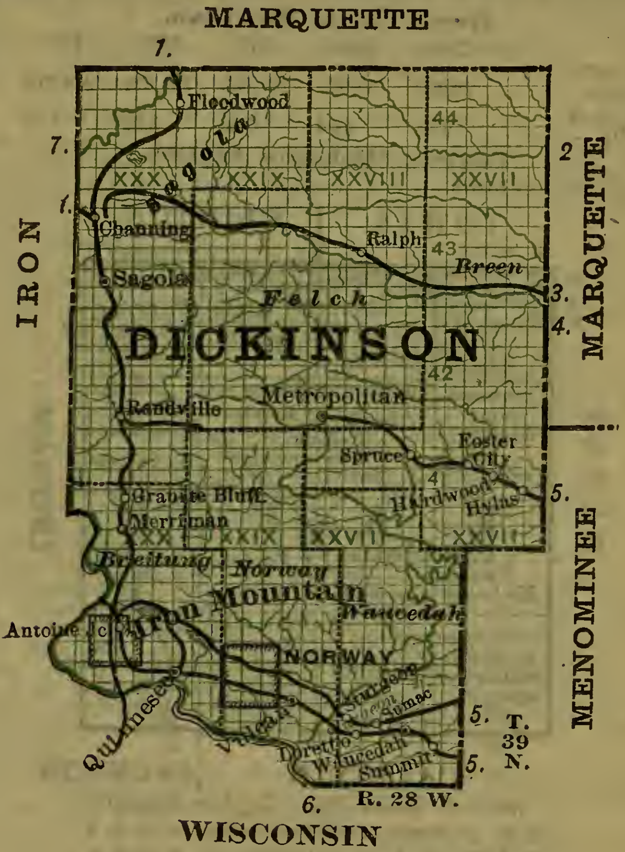
Over this beautiful waterway pass greater quantities of grain and mineral than pass over any other sheet of water in all the world. The river is 27 miles long, from one-half to three miles wide, with an average width of one mile. It is from 20 to 60 feet deep, with smooth yet rapid current, and with beautiful islands decorating almost its entire length. As it never overflows, it is never a menace, but always a joy and blessing. Yachts, sail boats, barges, ferries, and great steamers ply and fly over its silver and blue, and in the season of summer travel it is a panorama of beauty, gay with music, streamers and happy voyageurs.

Dickinson County

was created and organized in 1891. It was named after Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General under President Cleveland. The county seat is Iron Mountain. Acres in county, 491,917. Population in 1894, 14,700; 1900, 17,890. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,649. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,857, Bryan 453.

Distances, Air Line.

By referring to Farmer's Sectional Map one can easily determine the distance between any two places. Each of the smaller squares on the maps is a mile long on a side, and each of the larger squares (containing 36 of the smaller squares) is six miles long on a side. One should merely count the number of either large or small squares between the places and determine their distance apart accordingly. Or one can arrive at the same result by bearing in mind the scale of the maps, which is 12 miles to every inch. See also "Railroad Stations and Distances."



Ref.:—1. C. M. & St. P. Ry. 2. Escanaba River. 3. Escanaba & Lake Superior Ry. 4. Ford River. 5. C. & N. W. Ry. 6. Menominee River. 7. Michigamme River. Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

District Court.

See United States District Court.

Divorces.

Number of in state in 1898, 1,808.

Dog Tax.

See Tax on Dogs.

Drain Commissioner.

See County Drain Commissioner.

Druggists.

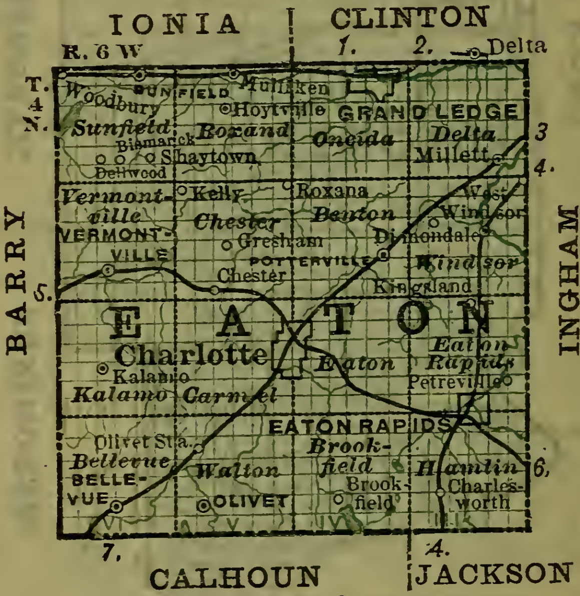
See State Board of Pharmacy. See also Liquors, Sale of.

Dwellings in Michigan.

Year.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1894.
Number of Dwellings	71,616	150,952	237,036	321,514	434,370	483,685
Persons to a Dwelling	5.35	4.96	5.00	5.09	4.82	4.63

Eastern Michigan Asylum.

See State Asylums.



Ref.:—1. Grand River. 2. Pere Marquette R. R. 3. Grand Trunk Western Ry. 4. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 5. Thornapple River. 6. M. C. R. R. 7. Battle Creek.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Eaton County

was created in 1829 and organized in 1837. It was named after John H. Eaton, Secretary of War from 1829 to 1831. The county seat is Charlotte. Acres in county, 366,478. Population in 1840, 2,370; 1850, 7,058; 1860, 16,574; 1870, 25,164; 1880, 31,223; 1890, 32,094; 1894, 32,618; 1900, 31,668. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 7,489. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,808, Bryan 3,909.

Educational.

See Schools; State Normal College; State Normal School, Central; State Normal School, Northern; State University; State Regents of University, State Board of Education, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College; Battle Creek College, Detroit College, Hillsdale College, Hope College, Kalamazoo College, Olivet College, Suomi College, Holland Theological School and German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Township School Inspectors, Township Board of Education, County Commissioner of Schools, County School Examiner:

Elections: Political Parties and Campaigns.

The American system of government is based upon the supposition that the people will always feel enough interest in the management of local and national affairs to provide for certain preliminaries for elections without being required to do so by statute.

The primary elements in all elections are the nominations, and these are usually arranged by self-appointed committees, or by committees appointed at a political meeting. A caucus is held, and nominations made viva voce, by ballot, or by selecting delegates to a nominating convention.

The expenses of conventions and public meetings, including the printing of tickets, etc., are voluntarily provided for by the various candidates. The expenses directly connected with the holding of an election, such as the providing of polling places, publishing registration lists, and paying inspectors and clerks, are defrayed out of the public treasury.

The earliest political parties in the United States were known as Federalists and Anti-Federalists. The Federalists held strongly to the constitution and the Union and subordinated the states thereto, while the Anti-Federalists greatly favored state rights and more independence on the part of the several states.

In the course of time, as new political issues arose, the Federalists became known as National Republicans, and then about 1832 as Whigs. Eventually most of those in the north affiliated with the Republican party, which held its first national convention in 1856. The preliminary meeting which resulted in the adoption of this name was held at Jackson, Mich., on Feb. 22, 1854, and at the state convention at the same place, July 6, 1854, the name was formally adopted. Michigan was the first state to elect a Republican state government, which it did in the fall of that year.

The Anti-Federalists, strange to say, were soon given the name of "Republicans" and later on were called "Democratic Republicans" and finally "Democrats."

There have also been various party names applied to smaller organizations, such as "Greenbackers," "Free Silverites," "Populists," and "Prohibitionists," but none of them have achieved success in national issues.

We of the present day have little realization of the intensity of the party feeling that existed, especially between the years 1830 and 1844. In the effort to win a victory at the polls, any and every method was deemed legitimate. Voters by the dozen, and even by the hundred, were imported, previous to elections, and their expenses paid. Many other methods employed in those days to influence votes were no better than those more recently in vogue.

The Republican party was the first to make use of regularly officered political companies, known as "Wide Awakes" and "Tanners." They were uniformed in caps and capes, and being well drilled, presented an attractive appearance.

Elections; Votes Cast in 1899 and 1900.

The total number of votes cast in the state at the spring election of 1899 was 400,207. At Presidential election in 1900, McKinley 316,269, Bryan 211,685; all others 16,421.

Elections: Primaries or Caucuses.

Every person who falsely personates or votes under the name of any other person, or conceals or destroys ballots cast or commits any other fraud or wrong at a primary election is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Any lawful voter may challenge the right of any person to vote at a primary election, who may be examined and sworn as to his right to vote at the primary of the party holding the caucus. If he swears falsely he may be punished for perjury.

At least five days' notice of primary elections must be given by publication in one or more daily newspapers in places where said papers are published, and in other cases by posting up notices in at least three public places in the precinct for which the primary election is to be held. The time for holding is only provided for as follows: Cities of 30,000 and over, 2 to 8 P. M.; less than 30,000, 4 to 8 P. M.

No primary election can be held in any saloon or bar-room, or in any place adjacent thereto.

Elections, Primary, in Cities of 15,000 to 150,000.

The following regulations are provided by state law for cities of 15,000 to 150,000 inhabitants, but any city of less than 15,000 may conduct its primaries in the same way, provided the Common Council so directs at the request of the voters of such city.

The time for holding the primaries is determined by the principal committee of the party having charge of the particular purpose for which the primary is called.

No two parties can hold their primaries on the same day, and the chairman of the city committee of any one party must notify the City Clerk or Recorder of the time fixed for said primary, within 24 hours after the same is determined.

Notice of primaries to be held must be given by the city or ward committee of the respective parties five days in advance of holding them by notices in newspapers and posters placed in public places. The primaries must be held from 2 to 8 P. M. in cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants, but in cities of less than 30,000, may be held between 4 and 8 P. M.

Primaries must be held in each ward, and those of any one party in the several wards at the same time.

In cities of 50,000 and not over 150,000 primaries may be held in the voting precincts.

Any ward or precinct not holding its primary cannot be represented at the general convention or election of the party so failing to hold primary.

Each primary is presided over by a Board of Inspectors, of which a member of the ward committee shall be chairman, associated with two voters, residing in the ward, who belong to the same party.

The ward committeemen and primary inspectors above mentioned are elected for two years at a primary election. If a member of the primary inspectors' board is not present at the opening of a primary, the vacancy is filled by viva voce vote of the electors present.

No one can vote at primary elections whose name does not appear upon the registration list of the last preceding regular election or upon the registration books of the party unless he makes oath that he is a qualified elector belonging to the party in whose interest the caucus is held.

The name and residence of every voter at a primary election is required to be registered at the time his vote is deposited.

Ballot boxes for primaries are to be provided by the Common Council. The inspectors must provide ballots of uniform color, not less than 3x6 inches, with the names of all the delegates to be voted for written or printed on said ballot. The names of the requisite number of delegates to be voted for must all appear on one ballot.

It is unlawful for any voter to solicit or receive from any person any money, or promise any place or position for his vote or support.

It is unlawful to convey voters to the primaries unless they are physically unable to walk.

Primaries can not be held in a saloon or room adjacent thereto. Fraud of any kind at a primary is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Assemblages of voters of any political party duly convened must not be interfered with by those of any other party.

Elections, Time of Holding.

"General" elections for state officers, representatives in congress, county officers and President of the United States, are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in those years ending with an even figure.

"Spring" elections are held on the first Monday of April in years ending with an odd figure. On that day one judge of the supreme court and two regents of the university are voted for in the several townships and wards. On that day in the year 1899 and every sixth year thereafter one circuit judge is voted for in each of the several judicial circuits. The names of candidates for these offices all appear on one ballot, which is received in a special ballot-box, and the same rules apply to spring elections as govern general elections.

The annual meeting of townships is held on the first Monday in April.

The annual meeting of villages is held on the second Monday in March.

The annual city election of fourth class cities is held on the first Monday in April.

Other cities elect their officers at the time provided in their charters, which usually coincides with the time of the general state election.

Special elections may be held when there is a vacancy in the office of Senator or Representative in the Legislature, Representative in Congress, Judge of the Circuit Court, Regent of the University, member of the State Board of Education, or when there has been no choice at general election for Representative in Congress.

Special elections cannot be held within three months of the next general election unless the Governor so orders.

Elections: Who May Vote.

The right to vote is conferred on two classes:

1. Males over 21 years of age who are citizens (that is, natives

or naturalized aliens) and have resided in the state three months and in any township or ward 10 days preceding any given election.

2. Male aliens of 21, not yet fully naturalized, who have resided in the state two years and six months, have declared their intentions to become United States citizens six months preceding any election, and have lived in any township or ward 10 days preceding such election. (See Citizenship, U. S.)

Elections: Instructions to Voters.

Chairmen of committees and candidates named on the official ballot may procure fac-similes of the official ballots printed on red, yellow or blue paper for the purpose of instructing the voters. But such ballots must have printed at their head the words, "Instruction Ballot."

It is the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish printed instructions for voters in large type upon cardboard to the County Clerks of each county, and the County Clerk must furnish such cards to the City and Township Clerks to be placed three on the outside and two on the inside of the voting place, and one in each polling booth. If stated by the clerk of the county that such instructions are needed in any particular foreign language, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish them.

All voting is done by secret ballot, and a voter on entering the polling place is handed a ballot bearing on the back the initials of one of the Inspectors, and immediately retires to a booth where he proceeds to mark his ballot according to the following instructions, which are printed at the head of each ballot:

In all cases stamp a cross (X) in the circle under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket nothing further need be done.

Where only one candidate is to be elected to any office, and you desire to vote for a candidate not on your party ticket, make a cross in the square before the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote on the other ticket.

Where two or more candidates are to be elected to the same office, and you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets for such office, make a cross in the square before the names of the candidates for whom you desire to vote on the other ticket; also erase an equal number of names of candidates on your party ticket for the same office for whom you do not desire to vote.

If you wish to vote for a candidate not on any ticket, write or place the name of such candidate on your ticket opposite the name of the office.

Before leaving the booth, fold the ballot so that the initials may be seen on the outside.

On leaving the booth, the voter hands his ballot to the Inspector in charge of the ballot box, who announces the voter's name; thereupon the poll clerks enter his name upon their respective poll lists opposite the number showing the order of his vote, and the Inspector then deposits the ballot and says "voted."

No voter to whom a ballot has been delivered is permitted to leave the room without voting or returning the ballot to the Inspector.

No ballots can be distributed outside of the railing and no ballot placed in the box unless it has been properly initialed on the back.

If a voter makes oath that he cannot read English or is physically unable to mark his ballot, or if his disability is manifest to the Inspectors, an Inspector designated by the board in the presence of a challenger of each political party, may mark the ballot for him.

If a voter unintentionally spoils a ballot, he may obtain a new one, but the Inspector must give such spoiled ballots, together with those unused, to the Township or City Clerk.

Election Inspectors: General Rules.

In case there are not four Inspectors present at the opening of the polls, or in case some of them do not remain during the election, the electors present may choose viva voce from among their own number enough to constitute a board of four inspectors.

On the day of election the polls shall be opened at 7 A. M., and shall continue open until 5 P. M. In townships the polls may be closed from 12 to 1 P. M. if the inspectors so choose.

Inspectors shall cause to be announced the opening of the polls and also the closing of polls, at 1 hour, 30 minutes and 15 minutes before closing.

It is the duty of the Election Inspectors to provide a railing and appoint, at the opening of the polls, a gate-keeper, so that but as many persons as there are booths in which to prepare ballots, shall be admitted at one time to the polling place.

Each booth must be so constructed that each voter in preparing his ballot shall be concealed from all other persons.

The Board of Election Inspectors must designate one of their number, who shall write his initials in ink on the upper left-hand corner of the back of each ballot.

Each political party may have two "challengers" at each place of voting, inside the polling place, who have the right to inspect the poll list and challenge any one whose right to vote may be doubted, and who have the right to remain until the canvass of the vote is entirely completed.

At any election the ballot of a person who has been challenged and who has sworn that he is a legal voter, if received by the inspectors, shall be marked by the inspectors with the number corresponding to the voters' number in the poll list. This number must be wholly concealed without being defaced by a slip of blank paper pasted over it.

Elections, Notification of.

When a vacancy occurs 30 days before a general election in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Circuit Court, Regent of the University, or member of the State Board of Education, then the Secretary of State must cause a written notice to be sent to the Sheriff of each county where elections should be held to fill such vacancies at least 20 days before the election is to be held.

In the case of general elections the Sheriff gives to the Township Clerk of each Township and to one of the Inspectors of Election of each ward in any city in the county, 20 days' notice of the offices to be filled. On receiving notice of a general or special election, the Township Clerk or Inspector of Elections gives notice in writing of the time and place at which such election is to be held, with a list of the offices to be filled, which notice shall be posted up in at least three of the most public places in each township or ward.

Whenever a proposed constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the people, the Secretary of State should notify the County Clerks at least 15 days before the election. Between July 1st and September 1st preceding a general election the Secretary of State must notify the Sheriff of each county in writing of the state officers to be then elected and also of the number of Senators and Representatives to the Legislature to be elected in each county, specifying the number and boundaries of each district. He also notifies the several Sheriffs of any special election to fill vacancies ordered by the Governor, with the time of holding said election, the cause of such vacancy, the name of the office to be filled, and the time when the term of the person elected to that office shall expire.

In the case of general, spring, or special elections the Sheriff shall notify the Township Clerk of each township and one of the Inspectors of Election in each ward of any city in the county that such an election is to be held. Special elections for certain county officers may be ordered by the Board of Supervisors of the county, who shall give notice to the Township Clerk of each township and to one of the Inspectors of Election in each ward of any city in the county.

Elections: Canvassing of Votes: General Rules.

Immediately on closing the polls the Board of Inspectors shall proceed to publicly canvass the votes, the poll lists are first compared and corrections made until they are made to agree. The ballot box is then opened and the whole number of votes counted. If the ballots are in excess of the number shown on the poll list they are replaced in the box and one of the Inspectors shall draw out and destroy as many unopened ballots as are equal to such excess. The Inspectors then select and count the "straight" tickets and note the number for each candidate on these. All other tickets are laid on a table and counted in regular order in the manner most convenient for the determination of the result of the election.

Any ballot which does not have the initials of the inspector or which has any distinguishing mark or mutilation shall not be counted.

Any ballot so marked as to make it impossible to determine the elector's choice of candidates shall be void as to the candidate or candidates affected. All such ballots must be kept separate and marked "not counted" to distinguish from other ballots.

The votes for the several candidates are noted on a "tally sheet" containing the names of all candidates.

After the ballots are counted they, together with the tally sheet, are placed in the ballot box, which is sealed in such a manner that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The box is then placed in charge of the Township or City Clerk, but the key remains in the hands of the chairman of the Board of Inspectors, and the seal in the hands of another Inspector.

After the tickets have been counted the number of votes for each candidate shall be publicly declared by one of the Inspectors. The Inspectors shall then file a duplicate "tally sheet," certified and signed by them, with the Township or City Clerk.

The Inspector shall then prepare duplicate statements of the result of the election, certified and signed by them, and send these to the Township or City Clerk, who files one in his office and sends the other, together with one of the original "tally sheets," to the County Clerk.

One of the poll lists shall be delivered to the Township Clerk and the other to the County Clerk, which lists shall be filed and preserved by them in their respective offices. In a city the ballots and one of such poll lists and statements shall be delivered to the City Clerk, and shall be kept and preserved by him.

Election Polls, Adjournment of.

If the polls have been adjourned at noon or any other time provided for by law, the clerks must immediately compare the poll lists and under the direction of the Board of Inspectors correct mistakes until they correspond in all respects; the ballot box is then opened and the poll list placed therein, the box locked, and at least five minutes before the removal of the same, the openings in the box shall be so covered and sealed with the election seal as that the box cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The key is then delivered to one of the Inspectors, the box to another and the election seal to another. The box shall not be reopened until it has been publicly exposed for five minutes before the reopening of the poll.

On the reopening of the poll the seal may be broken, the box opened, the poll list taken out and the box again locked.

Elections: Township Annual Meeting.

At the annual town meeting, held the first Monday in April, for election of township officers, the inspectors of election are the supervisor, two justices of the peace who do not hold the office of supervisor or town clerk, and whose term of office will first expire, together with the town clerk and the assessor, if there be one. The town clerk must keep faithful minutes of all the proceedings and a list of persons voting at the election.

The polls shall be opened at 9 A. M. and closed between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M., and one hour's notice must be given before closing the polls.

At 1 P. M. any officers to be chosen by viva voce vote shall be elected and any other business transacted. After the election the inspectors count the ballots and compare them with the clerk's poll list and draw up and certify a statement of the result of their canvass and deposit the same with the Town Clerk, who must send a copy of such statement to the County Clerk. Within two days after the annual election the Town Clerk must notify any persons elected at such election.

Elections, Township

The Township Board of each Township constitutes a board of election commissioners for such township. Names of candidates must be given by party committees to these election commissioners not less than five days before each election. These furnish ballots for local offices only, etc., in the same manner as election commissioners of counties. See Election Commissioners of Counties.

The Township Registration Board consists of the Supervisor, Treasurer and Clerk of the Township, and provides the Registers to receive the names of qualified electors.

It meets the Saturday next preceding the general election, the annual township meeting and any special election. The Board of Registration shall be in session at the office of the Township Clerk from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for the purpose of completing a list of the qualified electors of such township; and every person who is a qualified elector is entitled to have his name entered, if it does not already appear on the registration list, the board having the right to question the person applying so as to assure the legality of his registration. This register must be deposited with the Township Clerk for safe-keeping.

At every session of the Board of Registration of any Township it is their duty to review the list of names in the register, and if it shall come to their knowledge that any person whose name appears therein is dead or has removed, and has ceased to be a resident of the township, they shall place the letter D against the name of such person or the letter R if he has removed, with the date when this entry is made and the initials of the member of the board making it, and thereafter any such name shall be considered as no longer on the list and be omitted in the printed copies made therefrom. In case such entry shall be falsely or maliciously made and without credible information, the member of the board making it shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

It is the duty of every Township Clerk within 20 days after each general election to make, certify and transmit to the County Clerk and also to the Township Treasurer a true copy of such register.

Members of the Registration Board receive compensation at the rate of $1.50 per day.

In case any township is divided into two or more election districts, the Township Board shall transcribe to a District Register for each district the names of such electors as belong to that district and may appoint a resident qualified elector of each district, who, with one of the members of the Township Board of Registration, may hold not to exceed three meetings of one day each, after giving suitable notice at such times and places as the Township Board of Registration shall direct, in order to complete said district registration.

It is the duty of the Township Board of Registration to see that the register of district electors is present at each district polling place for use of the Inspectors of Election.

In all general or special elections, where any member of Congress or of the Legislature or any state or county officer is to be elected, or amendments to the constitution voted upon, the Supervisor and two Justices of the Peace, who do not hold the office of Supervisor or Town Clerk, and whose term of office will first expire, together with the Township Clerk and the Assessor, if there be one, shall constitute Township Inspectors of Election in all townships undivided into election districts. But no person who is a candidate for election may hold the office of inspector at such an election.

When the Supervisor is on the Township Board of Election Inspectors he shall be the chairman thereof, but if absent, the inspectors designate their own chairman. The Township Clerk acts as clerk of the election and the inspectors must appoint a second clerk, and if the Township Clerk is not present they may appoint two.

One or more ballot boxes are required to be provided at the expense of the township and kept in the custody of the Town Clerk for use at any election. Ballot boxes must be examined before the polls are opened to be sure that they are empty, and after being locked and closed shall not be opened during the election.

As soon as the poll is opened the Township Clerk shall cause the register to be placed in the hands of inspectors of election to be used by them during election and to be returned to him immediately thereafter, and the inspectors shall not receive the vote of any person whose name is not written therein; but in case any person shall claim the right to vote, his name may be registered by the clerk after he has made oath that he has resided in the township 20 days, that he is duly qualified as an elector and that it was owing to the sickness or bodily infirmity of himself or of some relative named or because he was absent from the township and was prevented from having his name registered, and if some qualified elector of the township shall also make oath that he has reason to believe that the statements of the person proposing to vote are true; after which his vote may be received.

The Inspectors of Election canvass the township vote and declare the same.

The Township Board of any township containing 300 or more electors may divide such township into two or more election districts. Such division must be made 20 days before any election, and 15 days before the election notices and diagrams of the districts must be posted in three or more public places. The township officers who, by existing laws constitute the Board of Election Inspectors in that township are the Election Inspectors of District numbered "one." Two Justices of the Peace and the Township Treasurer are the Election Inspectors of District No. "two." For each of the remaining districts, if any, the Township Board appoints three freeholders residing in such districts, to act as and have the title of Inspectors of Election in District No. 3, etc., who hold office for one year. After the first election in District No. 3, etc., the Inspectors of Election are elected by ballot at the annual meeting of that district.

The Township Registration Board furnishes a separate register for each district, and may appoint an elector of a district, who, with one of the members of the board, may hold, for three days, meetings for registration of electors residing in that district.

The Inspectors of Election in township districts other than District No. 1, shall, at the conclusion of an election without adjourning, publicly canvass the votes received by them, and on the same day shall set forth in writing in words of full length the whole number of votes given for each office, names of persons for whom such votes for each office were given and the whole number of votes given upon each question voted upon, with the number of votes for and against the same; this statement shall be certified to by the inspectors as correct, and on the day of election the statement and certificate together with the poll list and register of electors and the boxes containing said ballots shall be deposited with the inspectors of election for District No. 1. And said inspectors of District No. 1 shall immediately consolidate all of the district reports and the result shall constitute the official canvass of the township.

Elections, Village

The Village Clerk and two of the Trustees constitute the Board of Registration in all incorporated villages. They meet on the Saturday previous to the holding of any annual or special election and on any other days that the council may appoint, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., for the purpose of completing the list of qualified electors. In the absence of the clerk or either of the trustees, the other members of the board may appoint some person to fill the vacancy. Notice of the time and place of such registration must be given with the notice of election. Members of the board receive $2 per day as compensation.

In villages incorporated since Feb. 19, 1895, elections are held on the second Monday in March. The President and Clerk and two of the Trustees, or any four of the Trustees appointed by the council, constitute the Inspectors of Election. The President, when present, shall be chairman, and the Clerk, clerk of the board, and the Inspectors shall appoint one of their number as a second clerk.

At least 10 days prior to an election the council must appoint three Election Commissioners not more than two of them belonging to the same political party, who shall constitute a board for the preparation and printing of ballots and act in the same manner as County Commissioners of Elections—see "Election Commissioners of Counties." Ballot boxes are provided by the council and kept by the Village Clerk.

The polls shall open at 7 a. m., and be kept open until 5 p. m., and the Inspectors shall give notice, 1 hr., 30 min. and 15 min., before the closing of the polls. Immediately after closing the polls, the Inspectors shall, without adjourning, canvass the votes, declare the results, and on that same day or the next, set forth in writing in detail the whole number of votes cast and the number given for each office, certifying the same and depositing it with the poll list and the register of electors and the boxes containing the ballots with the Village Clerk.

Notice and details of an election must be given by the Village Clerk at least 8 days before such election, by posting notices in three or more public places and insertion in the village newspaper, if any.

The annual village election is held on the second Monday of March at which time the President, Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor are elected for one year. The President and Trustees of any incorporated village having 650 or more electors may divide said village into as many election districts as they deem wise, all districts to contain as nearly as possible an equal number of qualified electors. They shall give not less than 15 days' notice of said division before the next ensuing election, either by posting in not less than three public places in each election district, a description of the boundaries of each district, the place of holding the election therein, and the number of the district, or by stating same in a village newspaper for not less than two weeks prior to election. A record of the boundaries and number of each district must also be filed with the Village Clerk. Boundaries and number of districts may be changed by the President and Trustees after giving due notice as above.

The officers of any village, who, by existing law, constituted the Board of Election Inspectors of the village, shall constitute the Board of Election Inspectors for District No. 1.

One of the village trustees with two qualified electors who are freeholders and residents of the election district in which they are to serve shall be appointed by the officers of said village as Inspectors of Election for that district.

Six days' notice of the first appointment for any district and of the place of holding the first election therein shall be given. Said district Inspectors of Election hold their office for one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Each Board of District Inspectors selects its own chairman and immediately after election, canvasses and reports the votes in the same manner as in township election districts, and all district inspectors other than those of District No. 1, deposit their reports and ballot boxes with the Board of Inspectors of District No. 1, (see Elections, Township), who consolidate the various reports and declare the result as the official canvass for the village.

Elections in Cities of Fourth Class.

All incorporated cities having a population not exceeding 10,000 are designated as cities of the fourth class.

The annual city election shall be held on the first Monday in April.

The Board of Inspectors in each ward shall consist of the ward supervisor, the two aldermen, and one elector to be appointed by the council. If for any reason there is a vacancy in said board, the council may, a week before election, appoint electors to fill such vacancies. Inspectors are paid $2 per day.

At least 10 days prior to an election, the council must appoint three election commissioners, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party, who shall constitute a board for the preparation and printing of ballots and act in the same manner as County Commissioners of Elections. See "Election Commissioners of Counties."

The City Council acts as a Board of Canvassers on the Thursday next succeeding each election and determines the results. The City Clerk makes a statement of the result and transmits a copy of the same to the County Clerk.

The Board of Registration of each ward consists of the aldermen of that ward, or if the ward has been divided into districts, the council may appoint two electors for each district. On the Saturday previous to a general city or special election and on such other days as the council may appoint the several ward Boards of Registration hold sessions from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the purpose of completing the list of qualified voters. The place of said meetings must be determined by the council at least two weeks previous, and at least eight days before such meeting the City Clerk shall give notice by hand-bills posted in ten public places in each ward or district, of the time and place of such meetings.

In the year 1900 and every fourth year thereafter there must be a re-registration of all voters.

The polls shall open at 7 A. M. and be kept open until 5 P. M., and the inspectors shall give notice 1 hour, 30 minutes, and 15 minutes before the closing of the polls.

Inspectors shall choose one of their number as chairman, and shall appoint one of their number as clerk of the election, and another of their number as second clerk.

Election Boards in Cities.

This article does not apply to cities of the fourth class nor to those specially provided for in the acts incorporating them. Such persons as are elected by the Common Councils of cities constitute a Board of Election Commissioners. Names of candidates must be given by party committees to them not less than five days prior to each election. These commissioners furnish ballots for local offices, etc., in the same manner as election commissioners of counties. See Election Commissioners of Counties.

Boards of Registration are composed of the aldermen of the city unless otherwise provided for. Books are provided, arranged to contain an alphabetical list of both christian and surname of voters in any precinct, with their residence (street and number), and if none, a description of the locality where they live.

On the third Tuesday and Wednesday preceding any fall, spring, charter or special election, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., the Board of Registration meets at such places in the several wards, as they shall have designated two weeks previous by placing notices in one or more newspapers, and posting in at least ten conspicuous places a handbill in each ward, the said poster to contain a list of names then appearing in the register for the ward, and at such meeting they complete the list of qualified voters by adding those who will be qualified to vote at the next election and have not previously registered.

In order that the registration list may be kept as complete as possible, immediately at the close of the polls after any election and before the votes are counted, with the aid of the inspectors, the Clerk of the Board shall insert, write upon, or attach to the printed hand-bill of registered electors, the names of all electors appearing on the election register and not on the hand-bill, so that such hand-bill so corrected shall be a copy of the list then appearing in the election register, which list shall then be signed by the inspectors, certified to and filed by them with the County Clerk.

At the close of its sessions the board, or the members who attended to the registration, shall date and sign the list and deposit it with the City Clerk.

At every session of the Board of Registration it is their duty to review the list of names in the register, and if it shall come to their knowledge that any person whose name appears therein is dead, or has removed and has ceased to be a resident of that township they shall place the letter D against the name of such person or the letter R if he has removed, with the date when this entry is made and the initials of the member of the board making it, and thereafter any such name shall be considered as no longer on the list and be omitted in the printed copies made therefrom. In case such entry shall be falsely or maliciously made and without credible information, the member of the board making it shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

Each of the members receives compensation for services of $2 per day for every day actually spent.

In all general or special elections, where any member of Congress, or of the Legislature, or any state or county officer is to be elected, or amendments to the constitution voted upon, an alderman shall serve as one of the inspectors of election in each ward.

In each ward or voting precinct in a city the Board of Inspectors shall designate one of their number to act as clerk and may appoint an elector as a second clerk.

When any precinct in a city contains more than 300 electors then the City Council may divide it into two or more election districts.

At any general, special or charter election, the City Clerk shall cause the registration list of electors in the hands of the Inspectors of Election to be used by them and returned to him immediately after such election, and said inspectors shall not receive the vote of any person whose name is not written therein, but in case any person shall claim the right to vote, his name may be registered by the clerk after he has made oath that he has resided in the ward twenty days, that he is duly qualified as an elector, and that it was owing to the sickness or bodily infirmity of himself or of some relative named, or because he was absent from the township and was prevented from having his name registered, and if some qualified elector of the ward shall also make oath that he has reason to believe that the statements of the person proposing to vote are true; after which his vote may be received.

City Canvassing Boards are provided for by the special acts incorporating each city.

Elections: Re-Registration of Voters.

Re-registration of all voters is required every four years beginning with 1900, in Detroit, Wayne County and fourth class cities. In the latter it takes place at the time of the regular registration; in Detroit on the fourth Monday and third Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the general election in November; and in Wayne County outside of Detroit on the first Monday in October and on not less than three nor more than six days thereafter. In Wayne County the hours of such general re-registration are 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 2 to 5 p. m., and in Detroit and fourth class cities during the hours designated for registration preceding all general elections.

Elections, School District

See School District Elections.

Election, County Commissioners of

In each county of the state, the Judge of Probate, County Clerk and County Treasurer constitute a Board of Election Commissioners. Two constitute a quorum and the Judge of Probate shall be chairman, and the County Clerk, secretary. This board must prepare printed ballots for county, state and national offices to the number of at least two for each elector according to the vote at the last preceding election. These ballots shall contain the names of the candidates nominated by the regular conventions of each party, which names must have been forwarded by the state, district or county committee to the Election Commissioners not less than 20 days (in Wayne Co. 10 days) before any election, together with a copy of the vignette adopted by each party. The names of the several candidates must be printed in columns beneath their party vignette, but no candidate's name may appear in more than one column, although he may have been nominated by more than one party, but he may elect in which column his name shall appear. The names of self-nominated candidates cannot appear upon the ballot.

Any amendments to the constitution to be voted upon must also appear on said ballot.

In printing the ticket the vignette of the party having the largest number of votes at the last presidential election shall appear at the left of the ballot, the others in the same relative order.

In the case of ballots for spring elections, the names of candidates for the offices of Circuit Judge, Justice of the Supreme Court and Regent of the University must all appear on one ballot.

Besides ballots, blue or black pencils must be supplied by the Election Commissioners to the Election Inspectors of each township, ward or precinct.

The ballots must contain specific instructions to voters—see "Elections: Instructions to Voters."

Elections: County Canvassing Boards.

The Board of Supervisors in every county except Wayne at their annual meeting in 1896 and every two years thereafter elect by ballot three electors (who shall not be candidates for office), who, together with the County Clerk, the last named having no vote on said board, constitute a Board of County Canvassers, but no member of the Board of Supervisors is eligible to membership on said board.

In Wayne County the Board of County Canvassers consists of the Probate Judge, who is chairman, the County Treasurer, the two County Auditors having the longer term to serve, and one elector chosen by the plurality viva voce vote of the Supervisors of the county at their annual meeting. An alternate member for said board is also elected at said annual meeting.

It is the duty of this board to meet at the office of the County Clerk on the first Tuesday after the first Monday following each general election before 1 p. m., and also on the second Tuesday following a spring election. The County Clerk acts as clerk of the board and in counties except Wayne, the members of the board elect their own chairman. They have power to adjourn from day to day until all the returns have come in.

This board canvasses the vote of the county and prepares a statement setting forth its findings, giving in detail the number of votes cast for each candidate and certifying the same. This statement or report must be published within 30 days in at least two newspapers.

It is the duty of the clerk of the board within five days of the completion of the canvass to send by registered mail three certified copies of this report so far as it shall relate to the vote for state officers, electors for President and Vice-President, members of congress, members of legislature, and amendments to the constitution, together with a certificate of authenticity signed by himself and the chairman of the board—one copy to the Governor, one to the Secretary of State, and one to the State Treasurer. The original is kept on file in the office of the County Clerk. A complete tabular statement of all offices voted for must be filed with the County Clerk and kept by him in a book kept for that purpose.

The County Clerk must send certified copies of the findings of the Board of County Canvassers to all persons declared in their certificate to have been elected.

Within 30 days after a general election, the County Clerk shall transmit to the Secretary of State a list of the members of the legislature elected in the county, designating both the Senators and Representatives by their respective districts, and also a list of all the county officers elected in such county at such election, together with the respective postoffice addresses of all such senators, representatives and county officers.

As the state is divided according to population into state senatorial and representative districts, a county may in itself be such a district or may contain two or more entire districts, or include parts of one or more districts.

When a county is in itself a senatorial or representative district, or is divided into senatorial or representative districts, the Board of County Canvassers make separate statements of the vote for State Senator or Representative in each district.

When a county includes parts of one or more state senatorial or representative districts, the board makes a separate statement of the votes for Senator and Representative, and sends such statements to the Board of District Canvassers for such districts.

In case of an election to fill vacancy in the office of State Senator or Representative during a session of the legislature, the Board of County Canvassers meet on the Thursday following the election, canvass the votes and declare the result.

The members of the County Canvassing Boards are paid such sums as the Board of County Supervisors allow, not to exceed $4 per day.

The Board of County Canvassers on the second Tuesday after an election of Circuit Judges and Regents of the University, canvass and certify the returns, and the County Clerk transmits a copy to the State Treasurer.

Election Returns of State Senatorial and Representative Districts.

Election returns of districts composed of one county or part of one county are given to the County Clerk of that county. Election returns of a senatorial district composed of more than one county are sent to County Clerk of the county having the largest total presidential vote at last presidential election; those of a representative district composed of more than one county go to the Clerk of the county specified by law.

Elections: District Canvassing Boards.

The districts into which the state is divided for Representatives and Senators in the legislature have District Canvassing Boards distinct from County Canvassing Boards when the limits of such districts are greater than that of one county. The Judge of Probate, Sheriffs and County Clerks of counties included in the district compose this board for canvassing the votes for State Senators and Representatives. Three members constitute a quorum; the County Register or County Treasurer, or both, of the county in which the meeting is held may act in order to constitute a board of three. In representative districts they meet on the Tuesday after the day on which the county canvass is held; in senatorial districts, they meet on the third Tuesday after the county canvass. Meetings are held in the office of the County Clerk of the county having the largest number of inhabitants according to the last census. County Clerks of counties in the district other than that in which meetings are held if not present themselves must furnish the original statement of votes in their counties. The board must then examine these statements of votes given in the several counties, determine who have been elected and draw up a certified and subscribed statement in words of the whole number of votes cast in that district, together with the names of persons for whom the votes were given, to which statement must be appended a certified paper stating who have been elected. This statement and certificate must be delivered to the clerk of the county in which their meeting is held and also printed in some newspaper in the district. The County Clerk receiving said statement and certificate without delay must mail a copy of the certificate to the Secretary of State and must also certify and mail other copies to the persons therein stated to have been elected.

The members of the District Canvassing Boards are paid such sums as the Board of County Supervisors allow.

Elections: State Canvassing Board.

The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Land Office constitute this board. Two of these form a quorum.

If no returns are received from the Board of County or District Canvassers or County Clerks by the Secretary of State, Governor, or State Treasurer, then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to obtain the returns from County Clerks so failing to do their duty.

This Board meets at the office of Secretary of State on or before the 15th of December after a general election and within 40 days after a special election to canvass the votes for all state officers and Representatives in Congress; they then determine what persons have been elected to the several offices and certify the same to the Secretary of State, who shall notify every person so elected under the seal of his office.

For the purpose of canvassing votes given for Presidential Electors, the board meets on the Wednesday after the third Monday of November, or on such other day as the Secretary of State shall appoint, to examine, determine and certify as to the election of such Presidential Electors, and the Secretary of State shall notify the persons elected.

For the purpose of canvassing amendments to the constitution or approving of any banking law or amendment thereto, the board meets on call of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of the month in which such amendments are voted upon, to examine, declare and certify as to the result of the vote on any such amendments.

This board also canvasses the returns pertaining to Circuit Judges, Judges of Supreme Court and Regents of the University elected at spring elections. See also "State Board of Canvassers."

Election Laws; Offenses Against

Any person who, by bribery, menace or other corrupt means or device, directly or indirectly, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or prevent or interrupt him, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person not a qualified voter who gives in a vote or one who shall attempt to vote more than once is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who endeavors to induce any person to vote who is not qualified to vote, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who shall bet or wager any money or other property on any election is liable to a fine of from $5 to $500.

Any person who shall act as the custodian of any money or property wagered, or who shall keep a room for the purpose of registering or shall record any such bets or wagers is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who shall offer any office or employment in order to induce a voter to vote or refrain from voting shall be deemed guilty of bribery and liable to fine of $200.

Any person who shall solicit before or during any election any money, employment or office, for the control of his vote, shall be deemed guilty of bribery and liable to fine of $200.

Any person who shall directly or indirectly discharge or threaten to discharge any person for the purpose of influencing his vote, shall be deemed guilty of corrupt practice and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who personates or votes under the name of any other person is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine or imprisonment.

Bonafide payment by any candidate of fair and reasonable cost for printing tickets and slips and of advertising in newspapers or by posters and reasonable and bonafide expenses incurred in holding meetings, getting speakers, and getting people to the same and of obtaining and distributing papers and tickets and bringing voters to the polls, are held to be legitimate proceedings.

No delegate to any city, county, congressional or state political convention can delegate any other person to serve as his proxy. Vacancies in a delegation can only be filled by a majority vote of the delegation.

No election can be held in a saloon, bar room, or room ad-thereto; if such a place is established after the election place has been selected, the Inspectors may meet and adjourn to some other place.

Electioneering Expenses of Candidates.

No candidate may provide, pay for, or engage to pay for any entertainment, for any meeting of electors prior to or during the election in which he runs for office, nor may he contribute money for any purpose connected with the election except for defraying the expenses of office room or hall rent, postage, stationery and clerk hire, music at public meetings, the pay and expense of public speakers, transportation of committeemen, the pay of challenges at the polls and of persons to inspect the registration of voters and of persons employed to make lists of the votes in election precincts, and of printing, and the circulation of handbills and other papers previous to any such election, or for conveying electors to the polls.

Election Voting Machines.

The Board of Supervisors of any county or the Common Council of any city or village may authorize the use of any thoroughly tested voting machine at the township, city, or village election following their meeting.

These machines must be prepared for an election by the Election Commissioners of the county or city. There shall be a booth for each machine and instructions for operating same placed in each booth. When a machine has been authorized to be used, it must be on exhibition at the registration preceding the election so that voters may become familiar with it.

The use of the Rhines' Vote Recorder, the Abbott Voting Machine and the Myers' Automatic Ballot Machine is authorized by law, and the manner of using them described in chapter 97 of the General Election Laws.

Elections, Two Day.

State elections lasted for two days until the passage of Act of May 16, 1846.

Electors, Presidential.

The direct connection of the state with the Government of the United States comes primarily through the appointment, by vote at the presidential elections, of as many presidential electors as the whole number of United States senators and representatives to which the state is to be entitled when the President elected comes into office.

These presidential electors receive no pay and are bound by honor alone to cast the vote of the state in favor of the candidate of the ticket upon which they were elected. They meet on the second Monday of January following the election in their own states, and deposit their votes. The record of their votes is then certified to and sealed, after which some one is appointed to deliver it personally to the president of the senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January following their meeting. This "messenger," so-called, receives railroad mileage for the service. Another copy is sent by mail to the same officer, and a third deposited with the judge of the district.

Only states fully admitted into the Union may choose presidential electors.

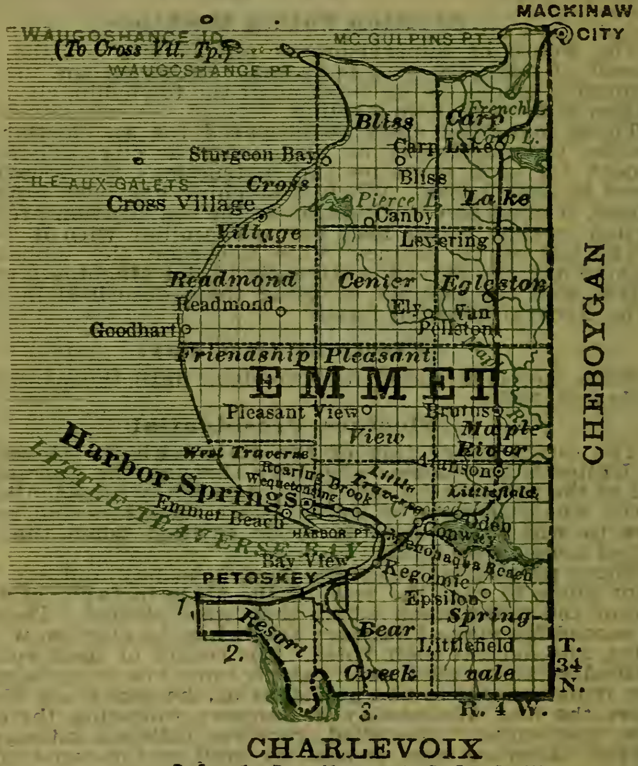
The first presidential election in which Michigan participated was the thirteenth. It was held in the fall of 1836, and placed Martin Van Buren in the presidential office.

Electric Railroads.

See "Railroads, Suburban and Electric."

Emmet County

was created in 1840 under the name of Tonedagana; the name was changed to Emmet in 1843. The original name did not commemorate any Indian name of note, but the name Emmet was given to perpetuate the memory of Robert Emmet, the so-called "patriot leader" in Ireland, who was arrested as a rebel and hung Sept. 20, 1793. The county was organized in 1853 and its present limits date from an Act of 1895. The county seat was originally at Mackinaw City, then at Traverse City and is now at Harbor Springs. Acres in county, 299,234. Population in 1860, 1,155; 1870, 1,211; 1880, 6,640; 1890, 8,756; 1894, 10,382; 1900, 15,931. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,703. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,351, Bryan 1,291.



Ref.:—1 Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Walloon Lake. 3. G. R. & I. Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Employees, Seats for Female

"All persons who employ females, in stores, shops, offices or manufactories, as clerks, assistants, operatives or helpers in any business, trade or occupation carried on or operated by them, shall be required to procure and provide proper and suitable seats for all such females, and shall permit the use of such seats, rests or stools as may be necessary, and shall not make any rules, regulations or orders preventing the use of such stools or seats, when such female employees are not actively employed in their work in such business or employment."—State Law.

Employees; Fire Escapes for.

Fire escapes must be provided for all manufacturing establishments two or more stories in height, if, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary to insure the safety of the persons there employed.

Proper and substantial hand rails must also be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary, the steps of such stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber securely fastened thereon for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at sides and bottom where females are employed, and where practicable the doors of such establishments shall swing outwardly or slide as ordered by said factory inspector, and shall be neither locked, bolted or fastened during working hours.

Employees: Legal Day's Work in Certain Businesses.

In all factories, workshops, salt blocks, sawmills, logging or lumber camps, booms or drives, mines or other places used for mechanical manufacturing, or other purposes within the State of Michigan, where men or women are employed, 10 hours per day shall constitute a legal day's work.

Employees, Noon Meal Time in Factories for.

Not less than 45 minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal in any manufacturing establishment in this state.

Employees: Who May Be Employed.

No male under the age of 18 years and no female under the age of 21 years, shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment or store employing more than ten persons in this state for any longer period than 60 hours in one week unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs to machinery in order to avoid the stoppage of the ordinary running of the establishment: Provided, that no more than 10 hours shall be exacted from such male minors or females under 21 years on any day unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week.

No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, hotel, or store within this state.

No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed by any person, firm or corporation conducting any manufacturing establishment in this state, at employment whereby its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved by such employment.

Above laws do not apply to canning factories nor evaporating works.

Equalization of Taxes.

See State Board of Equalization.

Escheated Property.

See "State Board of Trustees of Escheated Property."

Examinations for School Teachers.

See School Teachers, Examinations for.

Exemption of Personal Property.

See "Personal Property, Exemption of. from Forced Sale." See also "Taxation, Real Property Exempted," and "Taxation, Personal Property Exempted."

Express Companies.

The following express companies operate in Michigan; for the names of the railroads on which they operate see "Railroads, Stations, and Distances": American, United States, National, Pacific, Adams and Western.

Factories.

In 1899 the State Commissioner of Labor inspected 4,438 factories which were then in operation. There were then employed therein 161,332 males, and 23,221 females.

Fairs, State.

See State Agricultural Society.

Families in State.

In 1894 there were 506,779.

Farms in Michigan.

In 1900 there were 158,783 farms in the state with an average of 80 acres each. The total amount of improved land in farms was 9,533,700 acres, and of unimproved lands forming part of the farms, 4,412,132 acres.

Federal Officers.

See United States Officials.

Female Employees, Seats for

See Employees, Female.

Fences.

A legal fence must be 4½ feet high and line fences are to be paid for equally by owners on the two sides.

Fires, Brush or Clearing

Every person who shall wilfully or negligently set fire to any woods, prairies or grounds, not his own property, or wilfully or negligently permit any fire to pass from his own premises to those of any other person, is liable to fine or imprisonment. Township Boards may prohibit the setting of fires for the purpose of clearing lands wherever they deem such fires dangerous. North of parallel 44 of north latitude, which runs through the centre of Mason, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin and Arenac Counties, notice must be given in writing to residents adjoining one full day in advance of setting any fire for clearing land.

Fire Escapes for Employees.

See Employees, Fire Escapes for.

Fires, Forest.

Different sections of the state have occasionally suffered from forest fires. In the fall of 1871 forest fires did considerable damage in various parts of the state.

Ten years later, in 1881, the state also suffered severely from the same cause and a special session of the legislature was held in 1882, which voted $250,000 to relieve the sufferers especially in Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola Counties. The legislature also voted $15,000 to aid in rebuilding school houses in the affected localities.

Fire Insurance.

The aggregate of all fire insurance business in Michigan by authorized companies for 1900 was as follows:

	Risks Written.	Premiums.	Losses Incurred.
Michigan Companies	$ 30,636,346	$ 340,135	$ 132,416
Companies of Other States	257,541,549	3,077,995	1,784,557
Foreign Companies, U. S. Branches	116,265,545	1,525,133	1,055,481
Totals	$404,443,440	$4,943,263	$2,910,685

Taxes paid in Michigan:

By Companies of Other States.......................... $94,837,22

By Foreign Companies, U. S. Branches.................... $48,663.93

First White Visitors and Missionaries.

It is almost literally true that wherever a stream of water flowed the Jesuits and French commandants followed its course. From the Lakes to New Orleans and eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, travelers, single and in groups, and eventually troops of soldiers, went, apparently with as little care as one now has in the journey of 100 miles in a palace coach, through a settled country. It is impossible for us to realize the daring and bravery exhibited in those long and tedious trips.

Jacques Cartier entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence as early as 1534 and seven years later sought to establish a colony on the river of same name, but gave it up.

Champlain is said to have visited this locality as early as 1610; that he came here in 1611 or 1612 is positively asserted in French colonial records.

Notwithstanding these positive assertions, there seems to be no definite evidence that Champlain visited the Detroit. In the very complete translation of his works by the Prince Society, is the assertion that the location of the strait was described to him by the Indians as early as 1603; but there is nothing in his works so far as published, to verify the statements made in the New York Documents.

The first known white visitor to any portion of the country embraced in Michigan was Jean Nicolet. He landed at Sault Ste. Marie in 1634 and was followed by the Jesuits, Raymbault and Jogues, in 1641, who maintained a mission for a few years. Father Marquette came in 1668, re-established the mission at the "Soo," and within a year or two after missions were opened at Mackinac and St. Ignace. Pere Dablon came in 1669.

Marquette died at what is now known as Ludington, on Lake Michigan, May 19, 1675, and in the spring of 1676 his remains were taken to Point St. Ignace, near Mackinac. The first white traveler through the Detroit was possibly the Sieur Joliet; he is believed to have passed here in 1670, and was at Sault Ste. Marie in that year. In this same year the Sulpitian priests Galinee and Dollier, with three canoes and seven men, passed through the Detroit and Lake St. Clair. They left La Chine July 6, 1669, and arrived at Detroit in the spring of 1670.

In the fall of 1678, the Chevalier de la Salle sent 15 men up the lakes to trade with the Indians; and on July 22, 1679, M. Tonty with five men went from Niagara to join them. La Salle, with Father Louis Hennepin, one other Franciscan monk, and 30 artisans, in Le Griffon, overtook those who had gone before, at or near the site of Detroit, on Aug. 10, 1679. Taking the others on board, Le Griffon proceeded on her way, visited St. Ignace, reached Washington Island safely, and on Sept. 18 started for Niagara, but was lost in the northern part of Lake Michigan. After it became evident that Le Griffon was lost, La Salle, with others of the party, crossed from St. Joseph to Detroit by land, arriving about the middle of April, 1680. They then crossed the Detroit River, on a raft and proceeded to Niagara.

None of these missions, however, were in any sense colonies or settlements, the first real settlement being made at Detroit in 1701. Monroe was settled by the French in 1784.

Fish and Fisheries.

Michigan has the most productive fresh water fisheries in the United States. All the important towns on the shores of the great lakes and their connecting straits are the centers of a fishing interest which employs steam and sail vessels of small tonnage, and has a large amount of capital invested in nets, shanties, ice-houses, boats and their outfit. The catch is principally whitefish, lake trout, sturgeon, bass, pickerel and herring.

The capital invested in the commercial fisheries of the state exceeds $1,000,000. The annual catch exceeds 35,000,000 lbs., having a wholesale value of over $1,000,000. More than 2,900 miles of nets are in use every year, and employment is furnished to about 4,500 men.

It is estimated by men of intelligence that the value of our yearly catch of fish is greater than that of all taken in fresh waters in the remaining states of the union.

There are nearly 1,000 streams in the lower peninsula, distributed through 56 counties, all open to fishing and in which brook trout may be found in comparative abundance.

There are five state fish stations, located as follows: At Paris, Mecosta County; Mill Creek, Kent County; Glenwood, Cass County; Sault Ste. Marie, and Detroit. Besides these there are several supplemental stations not having full equipments. At the Paris station, brook, rainbow and lake trout are hatched. At Mill Creek and at Glenwood, bass are hatched. At Sault Ste. Marie, whitefish and trout; and at Detroit, whitefish and wall-eyed pike. The hatchery at Detroit is the largest and most complete in the world. It contains 1,050 hatching jars, each capable of running four quarts of eggs; a total capacity of over 150,000,000 of whitefish eggs.

The total value of the property and apparatus of the State Fish Commission amounts to $46,677.

The number and kinds of fish hatched and distributed during 1897 and 1898 were: Lake trout, 4,035,000; brook trout, 4,184,500; rainbow trout, 144,000; landlocked salmon, 12,700; small mouth bass (fry), 3,000; small mouth bass (fingerlings), 3,150; wall-eyed pike, 73,920,000; whitefish, 120,420,000—Total, 202,722,350.

The kinds of fish caught in 1897 and 1898 and the number of pounds and their value is as follows:

Fish caught.	Pounds	Value.
Whitefish	4,639,014	$186,777.18
Lake trout	6,580,454	246,121.15

Fish caught.	Pounds.	Value.
Pike-perch	2,432,597	$82,982.24
Herring	12,957,646	98,510.53
Sturgeon	184,881	9,640.19
Bass	57,750	1,681.50
Saugers	103,600	1,057.00
Perch	2,090,850	25,172.92
Suckers	2,163,300	24,428.00
Catfish	229,650	5,806.50
Caviare	44,119	9,663.35
All other kinds	1,118,884	17,991.35
Total	32,602,745	$709,831.91

Nearly the entire state may now be regarded as brook trout territory, for it has been demonstrated that nearly all brooks and smaller watercourses are brook trout waters and may be planted with entire confidence as to results. See also "State Board of Fish Commissioners" and "Game and Fish Laws."

Five Million Loan.

This state loan originated as follows: The crowds of emigrants that came just before and after the state was admitted, the new settlements they built up all over the state, the pressing need thus caused for more easy and rapid transit through the interior, and the rejoicing of all parties over the admission of the state to the union, caused the legislature to act like one who, youthful and inexperienced, has suddenly become heir to an immense estate. In the month of March, 1837, was passed, not only the notorious Wildcat Banking Law, but also a law providing for borrowing on the bonds of the state the enormous amount of $5,000,000, to be expended in internal improvements under the direction of seven commissioners. The estimated cost of the improvements undertaken reached the sum of nearly $8,000,000; these included four railroads, three canals, and the improvement of the Grand, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph Rivers, and appropriations were actually made for the roads and canals, and for two of the rivers. All of the railroads and canals were to be built and operated solely by the state. The roads were named the "Southern," from Monroe to New Buffalo, the "Northern," from Port Huron to Grand Rapids, the "Central," from Detroit to St. Joseph, and the "Havre Branch," from Havre, in Monroe County, to the Ohio State line. Of the canals, the "Clinton and Kalamazoo" was to extend from Mt. Clemens to the mouth of the Kalamazoo on Lake Michigan, the "Saginaw or Northern," from the forks of Bad River to Maple River, and the "St. Mary's" was designed to avoid the rapids in the St. Mary's River. The most of these projects were actually needed about as much as the banks which kept them company. The railroads built by the state are elsewhere described. Upon the canals and river improvements over $3,000,000 were expended, but no one of these public works was brought to completion. The embankments of several of these works look like Indian mounds, and remain to this day as relics of the dead past and departed glory.

Out of the total sum of $5,000,000 worth of bonds the state, owing to the trickery and failure of those with whom they were negotiated, received only $3,525,565, but in order to preserve its credit the state has paid in full all of the bonds that have been presented.

Flags on School Houses.

See School Houses, Flags on.

Flora of Michigan.

In 1881 the Michigan Horticultural Society published a list of 1,634 flowering trees and plants found in Michigan, with their common and botanical names and their habitat.

Flower of State.

See "State Flower."

Forestry Commissioners.

See "State Board of Forestry Commissioners."

Forts.

See U. S. Forts in Michigan.

Fractional Towns and Sections.

See "Surveys: Fractional Towns and Sections."

Free Public Libraries.

See Libraries, Free Public.

French and English Rule.

The fish of Newfoundland, the furs of New France, and French jealousy of Spanish achievements, were all prime factors in the efforts made by France to obtain possession of this new world. Added to these, there were political and religious ambitions that knew no limit, incarnated in men who feared nothing and would dare everything to further the interests of la belle France and the Jesuit order. They went everywhere, and everywhere the Lily and the Cross marked the route they traveled. Colonies followed in their wake, and all deeds done in each were spread before the king, and discoursed upon by his ministers. From the time M. de Champlain visited the lakes, the French Government claimed this region as its own. All of Canada, and what is now known as the Northwest, was variously designated as New France, Louisiana, or Canada.

During French rule, no less than three kings and three regents exercised authority over Detroit and its surroundings. After the death of Henry IV., on May 14, 1610, his widow, Mary de Medici, became regent, and continued as such until 1617, when Louis XIII., at the age of 16, assumed the kingship. The celebrated Cardinal Richelieu was appointed as his prime minister, and served until 1642. During his sway, on July 29, 1629, Quebec was captured by the English, and remained in their possession, with Louis Kertk as governor, until the treaty of March 29, 1632, when it was surrendered to the French. Louis XIII. died May 14, 1643, and his widow, Anne of Austria, became regent, with Cardinal Mazarin as prime minister. He continued in office until 1661. The regency of Anne of Austria ended in 1651, and Louis XIV., at the age of 14, became king. He reigned until his death, Sept. 1, 1715. The Duke of Orleans then became regent, serving until 1723, when Louis XV., then only 13 years old, was crowned king. During his reign, on Sept. 8, 1760, Canada was surrendered by Marquis Vaudreuil to General Jeffrey Amherst, and on Nov. 29, 1760, Detroit was given up by the French Commandant Bellestre to Major Robert Rogers. In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, sometimes called the Treaty of Versailles, it was fully surrendered, and George

III. of England became the sovereign of Detroit. Four kings, therefore, have ruled this region.

French Farms.

See "Lands, Private Claims."

Frost Bitten Convention.

See State Boundary.

Fruits.

Lake Michigan is the cherishing mother of the fruit growers along its eastern coast. With its 3,400 cubic miles of water in one basin, it maintains a very even temperature throughout the year; and this, with the fact that about 65 per cent of our winter winds are westerly, gives the key to our peculiar success in horticulture.

From at least a dozen harbors upon the lake shores large steamers laden to their gunwales with fruit and vegetables make daily trips to Chicago and Milwaukee, from which points the surplus is distributed through the northwest.

Every variety of apple, pear, plum and cherry can be successfully grown upon nearly every farm, and the peach is a safe and profitable crop on all of the high rolling lands lying within 30 miles of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

Grapes do well on the hillsides everywhere, and all varieties of berries yield large annual crops.

"Michigan apples" are the tpye of excellence in all the states east of the Rocky Mountains. Monroe County is at the head of Lake Erie, and along its shores are the most extensive and successful vineyards in the state.

Wild berries grow luxuriantly in all parts of the state, the most prolific being the blackberry, raspberry, cranberry and whortleberry. Currants and gooseberries thrive in all sections of Michigan.

Within the past 10 years the interest in the growing of cranberries has rapidly increased, and it is likely that within a short time the home-grown berries will supply the demand. The largest plantation is the Comings marsh in Berrien County, near St. Joseph, and another is at Whitefish Point, in Chippewa County.

Closely following the strawberry in season comes the raspberry, red and black, and the blackberry, and of these enormous quantities are grown.

In 1898 there was produced in Michigan 1,872,147 bushels of peaches, 387,446 bushels of strawberries and 247,446 bushels of raspberries.

Fruit and Vegetable Barrels, Size of

See Barrels, Size of, Fruit and Vegetable.

Fur-Trading.

For more than a century, under French, English and American rule, the fur trade was the most important interest. Immense quantities of furs were received and forwarded. Over 100,000 beaver skins were shipped in a single year. In 1829 furs to the amount of $325,000 were exported and the shipments of raw furs to Europe, even now, reach a considerable value yearly.

The methods of trade were much the same among all who trafficked with the Indians, the slowness of the returns in some measure counterbalancing the otherwise large profits. Goods ordered in the fall would not arrive till the following summer. In the winter they would be exchanged for furs, which generally did not reach London or Paris until nearly a year later. In this way, three years, and often 42 months, were required to complete the circuit of trade.

Furniture.

Grand Rapids, known as the Furniture City, is doubtless the greatest furniture market in the country. Its semi-annual furniture fairs held for more than 15 years past, attract buyers from all over the United States and Europe, and the displays would attract attention in any part of the world.

Game.

Game is among our most important natural resources. Hares, rabbits and squirrels are numerous in the settled as well as in the newer counties. Michigan is peculiarly the American home of the partridge or pheasant (ruffled grouse) so highly prized by epicures, and the prairie chicken (pinnated grouse) is found within its borders. The list of feathered game common in the state also includes the wild turkey, woodcock, snipe and plover and wild pigeon. The lakes and rivers about and in Michigan abound both in web-footed fowls and edible fishes. Wild geese and ducks of all varieties and in countless numbers feed upon their surface. Black bear and deer are also found in the northern counties.

In the Upper Peninsula the game consists of rabbit, partridges, deer and bear. Wolves, otter, beaver, mink, muskrats and other fur-bearing animals are trapped. Speckled trout are plentiful in the streams and Lake Superior affords fishing grounds for them second to no place in the U. S.

Game and Fish Laws.

The following is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the Game and Fish Laws of Michigan:

Deer—Open season November 8th to 30th, inclusive, in each year, except on the Island of Bois Blanc, and the counties of Lapeer, Huron, Monroe, Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, Allegan, Ottawa and St. Clair, where deer cannot be hunted until 1906. No person can kill more than three deer in any one year. No person can hunt deer without first procuring a hunter's license from the County Clerk. Resident license, seventy-five cents; non-resident license, $25. Use of dogs in hunting, pursuing or killing deer, and the killing of any fawn in the spotted coat or any deer in the red coat is prohibited. The use of any artificial light in hunting, pursuing or killing deer is unlawful. No deer or portion of a deer can be lawfully shipped without a license tag accompanies same. Moose, elk and caribou are protected until 1911.

Fox, Black and Gray Squirrels—Open season October 15th to November 30th, both inclusive. It is unlawful to pursue, injure, capture or kill any such squirrels at any time in any public or private park.

Beaver are protected until 1906. Otter, Fisher and Marten—Open season November 15th to May 1st. Wolf, Lynx and Wild Cats—Bounty of $15 on old wolf; $7 on wolf whelp under three months old; $5 on lynx; $3 on wild cats. Mink, Raccoon, Skunk and Musk-Rats—Must not be taken during the months of September and October.

Partridge, Quail, Spruce-Hen and Woodcock—Open season October 1st to November 30th, both inclusive. Prairie Chickens, Mongolian and English Pheasants, Wild Turkey and Wild Pigeon, not to be killed until 1910.

Ducks, Geese and all Wild Water Fowl—Open season October 1st to November 30th, both inclusive, from one-half hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset in each day. Jack snipe, blue-bill, canvas-back, widgeon, pin-tail, whistler, spoon-bill, butter-ball and saw-bill ducks may be killed from March 2d to April 10th in each year. The use of any floating device or contrivance propelled by, or using as motive power, steam, gas, naphtha, oil, gasoline or electricity, or the use of any swivel or punt gun, battery, sink boat or similar device, save only a gun of not greater size than ten caliber, such gun to be held in the hands at the time of firing, in hunting for or killing any wild water-fowl is unlawful.

Antwerp or Homing Pigeon and Mourning Doves—It is unlawful to capture or destroy by any means whatever any Antwerp or homing pigeon or mourning dove at any time. No song or insectiverous bird, excepting blackbirds, English sparrows or crows, can be killed or captured at any time.

Dogs must not be practiced or trained upon any game bird or animal during their respective close seasons, provided that any person without firearms in his possession may practice or train dogs upon game birds for fifteen days next preceding the opening of the season in each year.

Speckled Trout, Grayling, Landlocked Salmon, California Trout, German Brown Trout—Open season May 1st to September 1st (excepting Maple River in Emmet County, which is from May 1st to August 1st); only to be taken with hook and line, and it is unlawful to have in possession any of these kinds of fish less than six inches in length. It is unlawful to take from the waters of Au Sable River or any of its tributaries, any brook trout, speckled trout, rainbow trout or California trout of a less size than eight inches in length, or for any person to take from said waters more than fifty fish of the kinds above named in any one day, or to take with him therefrom or to have in his possession at any point away therefrom more than fifty fish of said kinds at any one time.

Black Bass—May be taken with hook and line only, from May 20th to April 1st following thereafter; must not be sold during the close season.

Speckled Trout, Grayling, Land-Locked Salmon, California Trout—May be killed from May 1st to Sept. 1st.

Bass, Trout, Land-Locked Salmon and Grayling must not be caught in any way except by hook and line.

Streams in which brook trout are not native, stocked with such trout, are protected by law three years after the first plant of such trout therein.

It is not lawful for any person to capture in any manner in any of the inland or public waters of the state, or have in his possession, brook trout or grayling of a less size than six (6) inches in length.

In Russell Creek or any of its tributaries flowing through sections 18, 19, 20 and the S. W. quarter of section 17, in the Township of Hart, Oceana County, fishing by any means whatsoever is prohibited until 1909.

In Round Lake in Townships of Liberty and Hanover, in Jackson County, it is unlawful to catch black bass under 9 inches, and no fingerling lake trout may be taken until 1904.

In Bear Lake, Charlevoix County, and its tributaries, catching small-mouthed bass is prohibited from Oct. 15th to May 31st of year following.

In that part of Maple River flowing through Center, Eggleston and Maple River Townships, Emmet County, speckled trout and grayling not to be taken from Aug. 1st to May 1st.

In Round Lake, Lenawee County, and Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw County, fishing is prohibited during December, January, February and March; in Reed's Lake and Fisk's Lake, Kent County, prohibited during October, November, December, January, February, March and April; in inland lakes of Alpena and Presque Isle Counties, prohibited during January, February, March and April; in Walloon or Bear Lake, Charlevoix and Emmet Counties, for small-mouthed black bass, prohibited from April 15 to July 12; in Otsego Lake, Otsego County, prohibited, except from May 1 to Nov. 1.

In Indian and Magician Lakes, Cass County, it is unlawful to catch bass from December 1st to June 1st, following.

In south arm of Pine Lake, Charlevoix County, it is unlawful to catch any kind of fish within 300 feet of the mouth of any stream or within 300 feet north of the bridge connecting South Arm and East Jordan from November 15th to April 15th, inclusive.

In Mill Lake, Bloomingdale township, of Van Buren County, fishing is prohibited from December 1st to May 1st, until December, 1904.

In Clam Lake, Grass and Clam Rivers, Antrim County, it is unlawful to catch any kind of fish from December 1st to April 1st of following year.

Nets are prohibited in all waters of the State from October 30 to December 15.

It shall be unlawful to fish with a net within a radius of one hundred feet of any fish chute or ladder.

It is not lawful to use any kind of continuous nets at any time in the inland waters of the State.

The sale or purchase, or shipment for the purpose of sale, of Grayling and Brook Trout is prohibited at all times.

Inland Lakes.—Nothing but hook and line can be used in any inland lake. Even set lines or night lines are prohibited, and to be found on a lake with spear, jack, net, set lines, artificial lights, explosives, etc., is prima facie evidence of guilt.

Spearing Fish.—Spearing is not permitted in any of the inland waters of the State, excepting where local acts permit it.

All swamp lands lying along the borders of Lakes Huron, Erie, Michigan, Superior and St. Clair, and between the shore line and the state boundary are set aside as public hunting grounds, excepting such parts of St. Clair Flats as have had, prior to Jan. 1st., 1899, at least $25 spent upon them in improvements.

All of the lands belonging to the State in township 16 north, range 9 east, in Wild Fowl bay, in the county of Huron, in this State, commonly known as the "middle ground," lying between Kate Chay, or Maison Island, in Saginaw Bay, and the main land, are set apart and dedicated for a public shooting or hunting ground.

All that part of Lake Erie and marsh adjacent to the surveyed lands of Monroe and Wayne counties is set apart for a public hunting ground.

No one may hunt on inclosed land without the permission of the owner or lessee thereof.

Game Animals and Game Birds—All game animals or game birds transported under cover must be plainly marked on the outside of the package with the name of the consignor and consignee, the initial point of billing and the destination, together with an itemized statement of the contents of such package.

Protected Game and Fish—Must not be transported beyond the boundaries of this State at any time. No fishes taken from the waters of Branch or St. Joseph Counties can be transported beyond the limits of this State at any season of the year.

The kinds of game mentioned above must not be sold or exposed for sale in the close season; and transportation companies or carriers may not carry or have in possession any game after the expiration of five days from the beginning of the close season.

The violation of the law in any of the above points is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Game and Fish Warden.

See both State and County Game and Fish Warden.

Garden Beds.

See Ancient Garden Beds.

Gas, Artificial

This was first supplied in Michigan, at Detroit, in 1851.

Gas, Natural

This was first piped from Ohio to Detroit in 1890, and subsequently from Canada, but in 1901 the supply was cut off.

Gazetteer.

The first Gazetteer of the Territory was entitled "The Emigrant's Guide, or Pocket Gazetteer of the Surveyed Part of Michigan," and was published by John Farmer at Albany, New York, in 1830. It was a small pamphlet of 32 pages, in fine type. It gave a very comprehensive view of the country, and for that time was relatively as complete as those of later days. It was sold both separately and in connection with a map of the Territory and reached a circulation of many thousands. A second and revised edition was issued in 1831. In 1836 Mr. Farmer issued a new work entitled "The Emigrant's Guide, or Pocket Gazetteer of the Surveyed Part of Michigan." It contained information gathered from every postoffice and was sold separately and in connection with a map of the State. For a number of years past R. L. Polk & Co., of Detroit, have issued biennially a very complete Gazetteer.

Genesee County

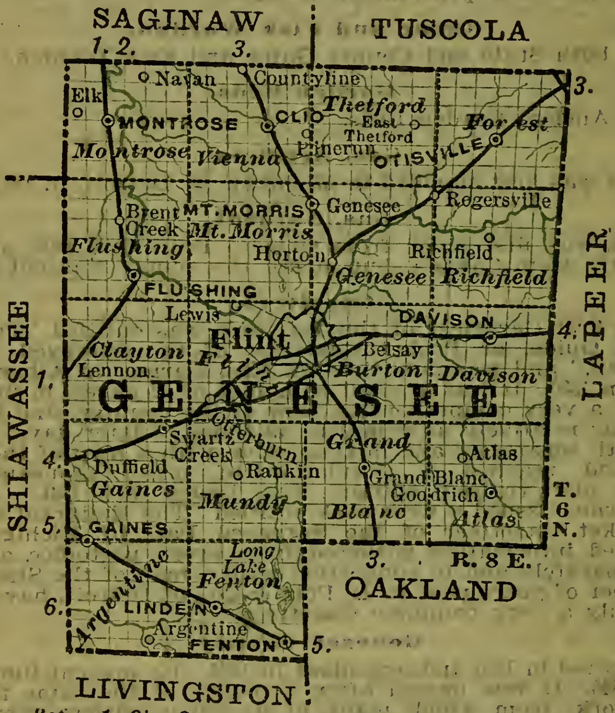
was created in 1835 and organized in 1836. Its present limits date from 1843. It was named after a county of the same name in New York, from which many of its early settlers came. The county seat is Flint. Acres in county, 411,015. Population, in 1840, 4,208; 1850, 12,031; 1860, 22,607; 1870, 33,965; 1880, 39,219; 1890, 39,430; 1894, 40,553; 1900, 41,804. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 8,047. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,486, Bryan 3,931.

Geographical.

See Physical Geography, Geological Peculiarities, Surveys, Rivers, Lakes, Islands, Points of Land, Bays, Harbors, Pictured Rocks, Sand Dunes, Towns and Townships, Counties.

Geology.

No state has a greater variety of geological formations than has Michigan. Geologists affirm with great confidence that this whole region was once like a sea of ice; that the Great Lakes are, in large part, the result of the work of mighty glaciers and icebergs that once ploughed and floated over this region. These glaciers and bergs, as they wore away, deposited here and there the cobble stones and larger rocks that are found especially in the Lower Peninsula. They are thickly strewn in places where no other theory will account for their presence. Glacial action also accounts for the wearing away of the upper portions of stratified rocks so that the edges of different strata in many places are easily distinguished. In some cases there are deposits of various rocks and sand or gravel, evidently brought there by stranded and melted bergs in the long ago, and in some places the sediment so deposited has apparently been compacted and solidified by subsequent glacial action.



Ref.:—1. Cin. Sag. & Mack. R. R. 2. Flint River. 3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Grand Trunk Western Ry. 5. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 6. Shiawassee River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

That moving bodies of ice were succeeded by an inundation, and that this whole region was an inland sea or ocean, seems proved beyond a peradventure. The action of the waves is shown on different strata all over the State, and both these and the lake coasts give evidence that at one time all were hidden beneath the waves. There are many evidences in both clay and gravel beds of this comparatively recent engulfment of the entire Lower Peninsula, and also a large part, at least, of the Upper Peninsula partakes in large degree of the tell-tale features of the Lower Peninsula.

The western part of the Upper Peninsula doubtless first rose above the waters, and the peculiar formations, ridges, mountains and mineral deposits there found afford abundant evidence of volcanic, gaseous, or chemical action.

All of these theories easily account for the peculiarities of the Pictured Rocks and similar formations at St. Ignace and Mackinac Island, besides the various conditions existing in connection with the numerous mineral deposits.

The chief minerals found in the Upper Peninsula are iron, copper, silver and gold. The principal deposits in the Lower Peninsula are limestone, sandstone, plaster, marl, salt and coal.

Imbedded in the accumulations of marl and peat, remains of the elephant, mastodon and elk are found. The two former of which are now extinct from the continent, and the latter is only seen rarely in the remoter portions of the State. A fragment of a molar of the mastodon was found by Dr. Miles at Green Oak, in Livingston County. A perfect molar of an elephant was exhumed in ditching in the northern part of Jackson County. Other remains occur in Macomb County. By far the most interesting discovery was made in Plymouth Township, Wayne County, where nearly an entire set of teeth of a mastodon, including a piece of one of the tusks several feet in length were found.

Geological Peculiarities.

Much of the limestone rock in Alpena County is literally full of the remains of animal life, and there is one stratum at least of considerable thickness cropping out near the city of Alpena that is composed almost entirely of marine shells. The rocks are all broken into fragments by the ancient earthquakes, so that water flows freely through them. In many places the surface water drops into holes and crevasses in the rocks, thus forming underground currents or streams. This is emphatically true of the western part of Presque Isle county and the northern half of Alpena.

The gradual dissolving and wearing away of the fallen debris has left wells or pits of horrible depth and prodigious size, of the existence of which very few people have any knowledge. In the northern part of Alpena county, in the township of Long Rapids, are some remarkable specimens of these giant wells. In one forty acre lot are five of these deep pits, which are substantial types of all the rest.

One of these pits, in the southern part of Presque Isle County, is worthy of more than passing notice. While approaching by the main traveled road, which leads close past the western margin, one is attracted by the sound of rushing waters long before arriving in sight of the pit. Leading down to it, from the east, is a long, narrow rocky ravine more than a mile in length and perhaps an eighth of a mile wide, gradually deepening till at the western extremity it reaches a depth of at least 150 feet. This extremity is one of those giant wells such as have been described.

The north branch of Thunder Bay river sweeps around from the northwest, and pours all its waters into this ravine. The entrance is at the upper or easterly end, and the river comes rushing and foaming down the rugged, rocky channel, forming a great eddying whirlpool 250 feet across. It sweeps round and round and is all swallowed up in this bottomless pit. During the freshets of the spring and autumn this ravine generally fills up with water, making a lake more than a mile in length and 150 feet in depth. The river then flows on over its hitherto dry bed beyond, not only undiminished in volume, but, on the contrary, largely augmented by great volumes of water boiling up from the same subterranean caverns that had formerly swallowed it. All logs, drift-wood and debris which have accumulated at the head are now swept by the force of the current out at the foot. This wonderful curiosity is popularly known as "Sunken Lake."

The number of these giant wells in the region of Alpena county reaches close to three hundred. Most of them are very large and deep, with perpendicular limestone walls, and, of course, cannot be explored without the aid of a pulley and line. Some are churn shaped, increasing in size downward, and it is more than probable that careful exploration would reveal very interesting subterranean passage-ways. Indeed, the finding of large caves in rocks so full of fissures, capable of swallowing up a large river, together with hundreds of creeks and smaller streams, could scarcely be a matter of surprise.

Most of these pits seem to belong to a series which lie in a general line extending from Misery Bay, five miles east of Alpena, to town 34-1, perhaps sixty miles northwest. They undoubtedly approximately indicate the course of the subterranean river.

Misery Bay, where this subterranean river empties, is really a small, shallow, inland lake of about 200 acres area, connected with Lake Huron by a narrow entrance, sometimes too shallow for even a fish boat to enter. Its rocks have pitched downward toward the water, leaving a rugged rim and a deep rift in the rocks, half a mile long and ten to twenty feet deep. The geologist who will squeeze his way along this narrow rift will find between the strata a rich harvest of very perfect Devonian fossils. In fact, the whole State of Michigan does not afford another field that can compare with the Thunder Bay region in the extent, variety and perfection of its fossil remains. In the bottom of this little bay are three of these giant wells, one of them larger and deeper than any heretofore noted. This is the one which constitutes the mouth of the underground river. In summer, the water boiling up from this immense pit is cold as spring water, while in the coldest winters ice never forms on the surface, but a broad open river leads out through the narrow channel into the open lake. Even when the thermometer is far below zero and the ice outside along the shore is from two to three feet thick, flocks of wild ducks find this secluded spot an inviting place to spend the entire winter. A strange peculiarity of this subterranean river is its intermittent flow. Every twenty minutes an immense volume of water pours out from down below, filling the little bay to a height of eight inches above the ordinary level, thus causing the water to rush out through the narrow opening into Lake Huron, and then for twenty minutes it rests again and the tide goes down, and thus the rising and the falling of the tide goes on, as if from the mighty pulsations of some great heart down in the bosom of the earth.

Geological Survey.

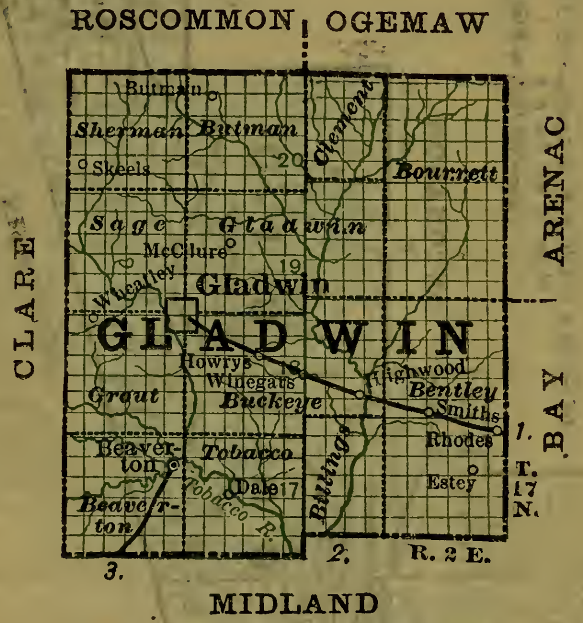
See State Board of Geological Survey.

German Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary.

This is located at Saginaw. There were 23 students in 1899 and the property was valued at $12,000.

Gladwin County

was created in 1831 and organized in 1875. It was named after Major Henry Gladwin, commander of Detroit at the time of the Pontiac Conspiracy in 1763. The county seat is Gladwin. Acres in county, 330,018. Population in 1880, 1,127; 1890, 4,208; 1894, 4,900; 1900, 6,564. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 932. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 978, Bryan 299.

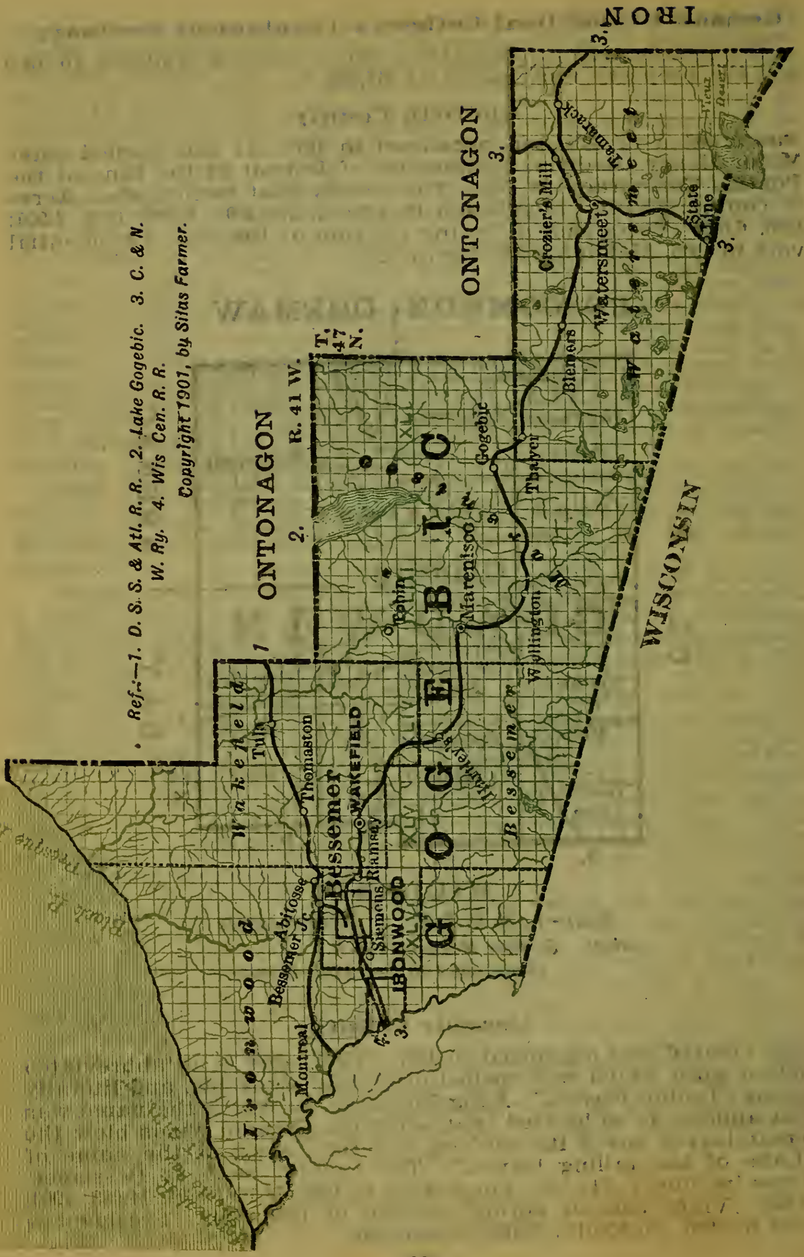


Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Tittabawassee River. 3. Pere Marquette R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Gogebic County

Was created and organized in 1887. The name is an abbreviated Indian word which was spelled originally Agogebic, and literally means "falling leaves." Agogebic Lake, to which the name was first applied, is so located that when the autumn winds blow the forest leaves cover its surface and this gives it the name of "Lake of the falling leaves." The county seat is Bessemer. Acres in county, 711,415. Population in 1890, 13,166; 1894, 14,083; 1900, 16,738. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,948. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,168, Bryan 676.



Ref.—1. D. S. S. & Atl. R. R. 2. Lake Gogebic. 3. C. & N. W. Ry. 4. Wis Cen. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Gold.

This was first found in 1881 and regular mining was begun the next year at the Ropes Mine, about four miles northwest of Ishpeming, in Marquette county. The mine continued in operation for twelve years, the total product for that time being valued at about $500,000. It has now (1900) been opened up again.

Governor.

See State Governor.

Governors of Michigan.

Territorial—

Gen. William Hull	1805—1813
Gen. Lewis Cass	1813—1831
Gen. George B. Porter	1831—1834
Stevens T. Mason	1834—1835

State—

Stevens T. Mason	1835—1840
William Woodbridge	1840—1842
John S. Barry	1842—1846
Alpheus Felch	1846—1848
Epaphroditus Ransom	1848—1850
John S. Barry	1850—1851
Robert McClelland	1851—1855
Kinsley S. Bingham	1855—1859
Moses Wisner	1859—1861
Austin Blair	1861—1865
Henry H. Crapo	1865—1869
Henry P. Baldwin	1869—1873
John J. Bagley	1873—1877
Charles M. Croswell	1877—1881
David H. Jerome	1881—1883
Josiah W. Begole	1883—1885
Russell A. Alger	1885—1887
Cyrus G. Luce	1887—1891
Edwin B. Winans	1891—1893
John T. Rich	1893—1897
Hazen S. Pingree	1897—1901
Aaron T. Bliss	1901—....

Governor and Judges.

See Rule of Governor and Judges.

Government.

See "French and English Rule," "Territories, Northwest and Indiana," "Territory of Michigan," "Rule of Governor and Judges," and various articles under the heading "State."

Government Officials.

See United States Officials.

Graded School Districts.

See School Districts, Graded.

Grand Army of the Republic.

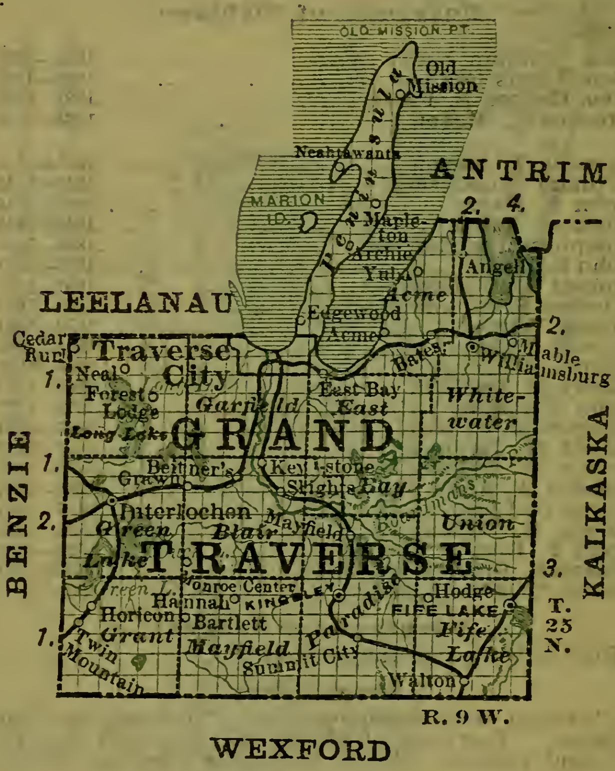
This organization is composed of those who served in the war with the South.

The Department of Michigan on January 1st, 1900, had 382 posts in the state at 370 different places, with 15,102 members.

The following persons only are eligible for membership:

Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service; and of such state regiments as were called into actual service and subject to the orders of the United States general officers, between the dates mentioned.

No person who has borne arms against the United States is eligible.



Ref.:—1. Manistee & N. E. R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R. 3. G. R. & I. R. R. 4. Elk Lake.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Grand Traverse County

Was created under the name of Omeena in 1840. The name was changed to Grand Traverse when the county was organized in 1851. It was thus named because those who entered the long Grand Traverse Bay had to make a grand traverse to get out again. The present boundaries date from 1865. The county seat, originally called Boardman's River, is now called Grand

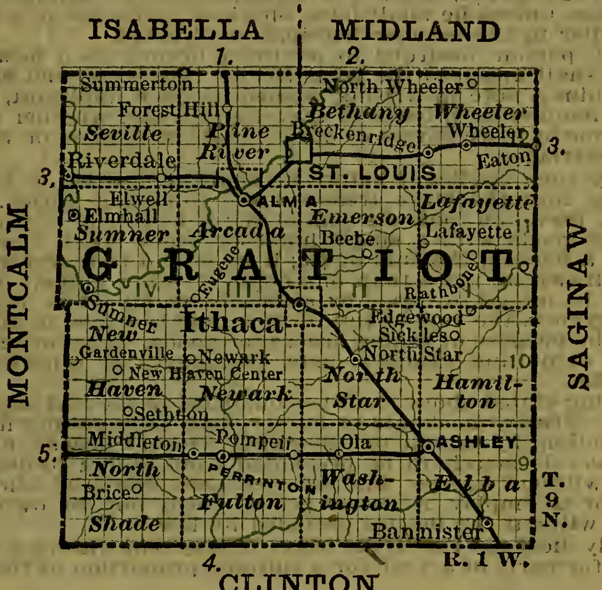
Traverse. Acres in county, 292,961. Population in 1860, 1,288; 1870, 4,443; 1880, 8,422; 1890, 13,355; 1894, 17,515; 1900, 20,479. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,199. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,126, Bryan 1,288.

Grange.

See "Michigan State Grange."

Graphite.

This mineral is found in Baraga County, and after being ground and prepared is extensively used as a mineral paint for the protection of outside iron work. It is used on the U. S. battleships and possesses remarkable properties in resisting both water and acids.



Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Pine River. 3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Maple River. 5. Tol. Sag. & Musk. Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Gratiot County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1855. It was named after Capt. Charles Gratiot of Gen. Harrison's army of the war of 1812. The county seat is at Ithaca. Acres in county, 364,633. Population in 1860, 4,027; 1870, 11,809; 1880, 21,937; 1890, 28,668; 1894, 28,776; 1900, 29,889. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,704. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,261, Bryan 3,207.

Gypsum.

See Plaster.

Hanging.

See Capital Punishment.

Harbors.

There are a number of good natural harbors on the lakes and the government has provided others, which are shown on the charts provided for all navigators. The most notable government harbors are those at Grand Marias, Alger county, and Harbor Beach, Huron county. See Bays.

Harbor Improvements.

See "U. S. Engineer's Office."

Hawkers and Peddlers.

No person shall be authorized to travel from place to place within this state, for the purpose of carrying to sell, or exposing for sale, any goods, wares, or merchandise, by sample lists or catalogues, unless he shall have obtained a license as a hawker and peddler in the manner hereinafter directed.

Every person desirous to obtain a license as a hawker or peddler, shall apply to the treasurer of this state, and shall deliver to him a note in writing, signed by such applicant, stating in what manner he intends to travel and trade, whether on foot, or with one or more horses or other beasts of burden, or with any sort of carriage.

Every such applicant before he shall be entitled to a license shall pay into the state treasury the following duties: If he intend to travel on foot, the sum of $15; if he intend to travel and carry his goods with a single horse or other beast carrying or drawing a burden, the sum of $40; if he intend to travel with any vehicle drawn by more than one horse or other animal, the sum of $75; if he intend to travel by railroad, steamboat or other public conveyance, the sum of $100; if he intend to travel in any manner for the purpose of taking orders for goods, wares or merchandise, by exhibiting samples, lists, catalogues or otherwise, the sum of $50.

Nothing stated above shall be construed to prevent any manufacturer, farmer, mechanic or nurseryman from selling his work or production, by sample or otherwise, without license, nor shall any wholesale merchant be prevented from selling to dealers by sample without license, but no merchant shall be allowed to peddle, or to employ others to peddle goods not his own manufacture, without the license provided by law.

Yearly licenses run from May to May and licenses may be granted for parts of a year for a suitable proportion of the yearly fee.

Health.

Legislative enactments provide for the establishment of local boards of health in all townships, cities and villages in Michigan. Each of these local boards is required by law to appoint a health officer, who shall be an executive officer of that board. See "State Board of Health."

Health Resorts.

Almost all of Michigan is a natural sanitarium. Pine forests, balsamic odors and cool breezes prevail over a large portion of the State, and waters of crystal clearness from mineral springs of great variety pour forth in a multitude of places.

In addition to scores of so-called "summer resorts," there are many places, such as Petoskey and Marquette, and points between, which are especially commended to those affected with hay-fever.

And in addition to all other resorts the state has a number of particularly successful Sanitariums and Health Resorts. Of these we name a few in the following list, with facts about the institutions there located:

ALMA.—The Alma Sanitarium at Alma has won a national reputation through the cures it has brought about. It is favorably located where the air is free from all miasma, and the surroundings, both natural and artificial, are exceptionally healthful and pleasant. Pine River, on which Alma is located, affords excellent opportunities for fishing and hunting in summer and fall, and for skating and ice-boating in winter. The main building of brick and stone is as complete as unlimited means and the best of skill could devise and execute. The heating and ventilation are perfect. Every room is light and the sun parlor for use throughout the year is both unique and beneficial. All the appliances of a first-class hotel and scientific sanitarium are provided, and it has every facility for treating all forms of medical and surgical cases, with apparatus for all the "movement" cures and for thermal, mineral and electric baths of every sort. In the way of mineral waters, it is exceptionally well provided. Its "Alma Bromo" well, having a depth of 2,863 feet, supplies the strongest bromide water known in the world. This water is especially beneficial in the relief of rheumatism, skin, kidney and nervous diseases, catarrhal and stomach troubles. The Park Mineral Spring furnishes a sparkling, palatable water, used beneficially in dyspepsia and stomach troubles, and as a natural iron tonic. The analysis of "Alma Bromo" water is as follows:

Potassium Chloride	125.5798	grains
Sodium Chloride	8963.8725	"
Lithium Chloride	traces	
Ammonium Chloride	41.9133	"
Calcium Chloride	6514.2006	"
Magnesium Chloride	2465.4775	"
Ferrous Chloride	22.4089	"
Sodium Bromide	84.9091	"
Sodium Iodide	traces	
Potassium Sulphate	15.8466	"
Sodium Phosphate	traces	
Alumina	5.0325	"
Silica	1.4883	"
Total	18,240.7291	

Analysis of Park Mineral Water is as follows:

Total Solids	22.1140	grains	per	gallon
Calcium Carbonate	11.0161	"	"	"
Magnesium Carbonate	2.3996	"	"	"
Ferric Carbonate	6.1716	"	"	"
Magnesium Sulphate	1.1453	"	"	"
Silica	.9725	"	"	"
Sodium Chloride	.4089	"	"	"
Carbon Dioxide (gas)	1.5675	"	"	"

BATTLE CREEK.—The Battle Creek Sanitarium, at Battle Creek, owned by the Seventh Day Adventist Association, in its extent and number of patients is second to no institution of its kind in the State. The main building has a frontage of 373 feet. Six hundred patients can be accommodated, and there is every convenience and appliance known to medical skill, with a staff both numerous and capable. Lake Goguac distant a short ride by electric car, affords many varieties of recreation.

The Phelps Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, also at Battle Creek, opened in October, 1900, is one of the most costly and best equipped health institutes in the world. It was erected at a cost of a quarter of a million and has accommodations for 250 patients. It is built of undressed field boulders, and its size and beauty are such that the exterior would attract attention in any locality. The interior is rich and ornate in the highest degree. Every known medical appliance and the best of skill are at the service of the institution's patrons.

BENTON HARBOR.—One mile south of this city and reached by electric cars are the Eastman Mineral Springs, 30 in number. Four or more hotels at Benton Harbor furnish accommodations to those desiring to use the waters. Following are the analyses of four of the springs in grains per gallon of 231 cubic inches: "King David"—Chloride of sodium, .119; bicarbonate of sodium, .676; sulphate of potassium, .145; bicarbonate of calcium, 8.124; bicarbonate of magnesium, 3.532; bicarbonate of iron, 1,298; phosphate of manganese, traces; alumina, .117; silica, .583; total, 14.594. Carbonic acid gas, 36.38 cubic inches per gallon. "Silver Queen"—Chloride of sodium, .096; bicarbonate of sodium, 1.364; bicarbonate of potassium, 1.074; sulphate of potassium-traces; bicarbonate of calcium, 6.800; bicarbonate of magnesium, 3.225; silica, .117; total, 12.676. Carbonic acid gas, 35.46 cubic inches per gallon. "Saul"—Chloride of Sodium, .095; sulphate of sodium, .110; bicarbonate of sodium, 1.021; sulphate of potassium, .083; bicarbonate of calcium, 7.797; bicarbonate of magnesium, 6.144; bicarbonate of iron, 1.049; silica, .350; total, 16.649. Carbonic acid gas, 37.21 cubic inches per gallon. "Colonel's Own"—Chloride of sodium, .119; bicarbonate of sodium, .835; bicarbonate of potassium, 1.559; sulphate of potassium-traces; bicarbonate of calcium, 8.875; bicarbonate of magnesium, 6.296; iron and alumina, .234; silica, .117; total, 18.035 Carbonic acid gas, 38.96 cubic inches per gallon.

The Excelsior Mineral Bath House at Benton Harbor is but a few minutes' walk from both docks and depots. It has a capacity for giving 300 baths daily and is open the year round. The baths are adapted for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, blood, skin and nervous diseases; catarrhal troubles, morphine and opium habits.

FLINT.—Oak Grove Hospital here located is a private institution for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, and is elegantly furnished and completely equipped. It has Turkish and Russian baths, modern electro-therapeutic appliances, a fine gymnasium and the essentials for enjoying all indoor and outdoor games. Oak Grove mineral water comes from a flowing well 265 feet deep. As seen from the following analysis (in grains per U. S. gallon), it is essentially "alkaline": Sodium chloride, 98.363; potassium chloride, 2.973; magnesium chloride, 1.253; calcium bicarbonate, 14.053; calcium sulphate, 13,703; magnesium bicarbonate, 12.945; alumina and iron oxides, .583; silica, trace; lithia bicarbonate, trace.

HUDSON.—There is here located the "Zauber Wasser Health Resort," an institution provided with mineral baths, etc.

MIDLAND.—The Midland Mineral Springs Sanitarium has excellent waters said to be especially beneficial for diseases of the liver, constipation, paralysis of stomach, dropsical and glandular affections, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, etc. Baths in this water are unsurpassed for the treatment of rheumatic and paralytic difficulties and all nervous derangements. Following is an analysis of the water:

Various solids in Solution.	Weight per gal.	Properties of each.
Sulphate of Lime	4.46	Stimulant, Restorative.
Sulphate of Potassa	32.19	Aperient, Cathartic.
Sulphate of Soda	22.07	Cathar, Diuretic, Aper't,
Phosphate Alumina	1.73	Astringent. Cathartic, Emetic.
Chloride Calcium	6.22	Tonic, Deobstruent.
Chloride Magnesia	2.19	Cholagogue, Purgative.
Chloride Sodium	32.70	Large Doses—Emetic. Cathar.; Small—Tonic. Alterative. Anthelmintic.
Silica	2.96	
Organic Matter	2.47	
Loss	3.21	
Total weight per gal.	110.20	

MT. CLEMENS.—Is known all over the country as the "Bath City," and it might also be called the "Hotel City," for it has more and better hotels in proportion to its population than any other city in the State. It is on the Clinton River and is reached via Grand Trunk R. R. or Rapid Railway from Detroit in about one hour. The waters have a medicinal virtue almost magical, and several thousand seekers for health patronize the luxurious hotels and bath houses the year round. Not far from Mt. Clemens and reached by electric car is Lake St. Clair, where excellent fishing and duck shooting may be enjoyed in season. The baths are especially efficacious for the cure of rheumatism and blood diseases.

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS.—These are just south of the city of St. Clair on the St. Clair River. The Oakland Hotel is very large and comfortable, and during the summer season many come there to enjoy outdoor exercise and receive the benefits of Salutaris mineral water, which is furnished to guests gratis. Mineral baths especially efficacious for rheumatism can be obtained. The shipping, which passes directly before the hotel, affords a continuous moving panorama. The following is an analysis of Salutaris water in grains per gallon of 231 cubic inches: Chloride of sodium, 81.3344; chloride of potassium, 1.6979; sulphate of potassa, traces; bicarbonate of soda, 4.8754; bicarbonate of lime, 5.1337; bicarbonate of magnesia, 3.8814; bicarbonate of Ammonia, traces; silica, .5715; organic matter, traces; total, 97.4913. Carbonic acid gas, 405.325.

ST. LOUIS.—This city of 3,000 inhabitants, in the northern part of Gratiot County, is 730 feet above tide-water. Its climate is remarkably salubrious and exempt from malaria. The Park Hotel and Sanitarium, located on the banks of Pine River, is provided with all the facilities for health and comfort. The following is an analysis of the water used in the baths: Sulphate of lime, 66.5; silicate of lime, 6.72; chloride of lime, trace; bicarbonate soda, 106.4; bicarbonate lime, 69.4; bi-carbonate magnesia, 17.5; bicarbonate iron, 1.2; free silica, 2.88; organic matter and loss, 2.00; total, 272.6. Free carbonic acid in gallon, 6.21.

L. of C.

SOMERVILLE SPRINGS.—These are just north of the city of St. Clair on St. Clair River. An excellent hotel, boating, bathing and ever-changing river scenes are the attractions. The following is an analysis of the water in grains: Chloride of sodium, 8983.94; chloride calcium, 2803.78; chloride magnesium, 242.9; chloride potassium, 1680; sulphate calcium, 87.78; Hy. sulphate sodium, 11.9; iron oxide, 30.1; magnesium bromide, 68.6; silicic acid, 119; total, 14,028.

SPRING LAKE.—This resort has been noted for its mineral springs for many years past. It has an attractive location on Spring Lake, Ottawa County, and the water has long been known to be very efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism and its complications; rheumatic gout, dyspepsia and hepatic irregularities; atonic weakness of the digestive apparatus; chronic constipation, especially if attended with defective alvine secretion. In affections of the kidneys and bladder, caused by gravel and phosphatic deposits, this water with its powerful solvent properties acts with wonderful effect. Eczema in all its stages and all erruptive affections of the skin yield to its curative ingredients. Following is the analysis in grains per gallon: Chloride of potassium, 4.288; chloride of sodium, 405.533; chloride of calcium, 113.42; chloride of magnesium, 36.2; bicarbonate of sodium, .9537; bicarbonate of calcium, .1808; bicarbonate of iron, 1.006; bicarbonate of magnesium, .064; bicarbonate of manganese, .0647; bromide of magnesium, 2.17; sulphate of sodium, 46.7; silica, .503; alumina and lithia, traces; total fixed residue, 629.3684.

YPSILANTI.—The Ypsilanti Sanitarium offers every advantage to persons who need rest and special treatment. It is easily reached from Detroit by M. C. R. R. or D., Y. & A. A. Electric Ry. The town is traversed by the picturesque Huron river and there are many pleasant drives in the vicinity. It is at all times lively for the State Normal School is here located, and Ann Arbor, the "University Town," is distant only a 15-minute ride by electric car. A mineral well furnishes water especially efficacious in the cure of urinary and kidney diseases. Analysis in grains per imperial gallon is as follows: Carbonate of lime, 20.23; sulphate of lime, 2.73; carbonate of magnesia, 7.00; carbonate of iron, 1.5; soluble silica, 1.00; alkaline chlorides, 2.45; lithium and nitrates, traces; total, 34.91.

Highways.

See Township Commissioner of Highways; Township Overseer of Highways; Roads; also State Board of Control of Swamp Land Roads.

Hillsdale College.

This College, located at Hillsdale, belongs to the Free Will Baptist Church and was organized in October, 1855. The property is valued at $320,000. In 1899 it had 365 students and has graduated 950 since its founding.

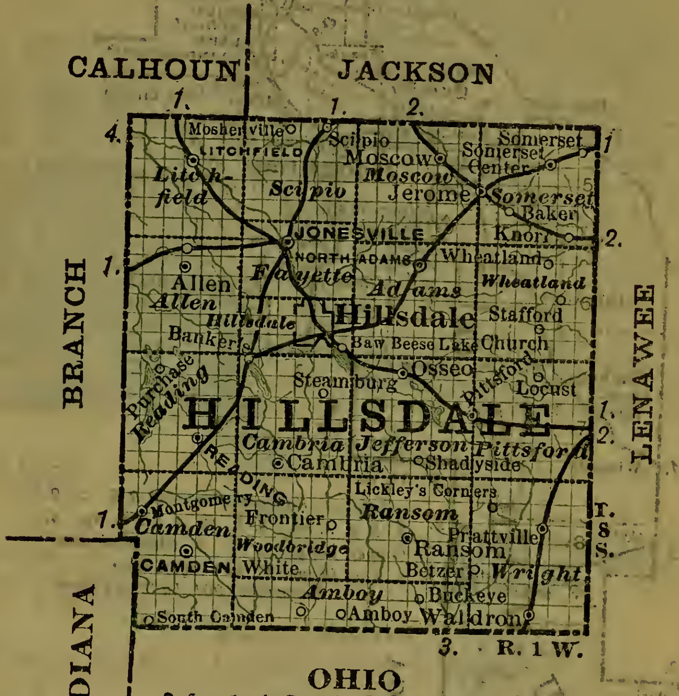
Hillsdale County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1835. It was so named because of the rolling character of the land, it being "hill" and "dale." The county seat was originally at Jonesville, but is now at Hillsdale. Acres in county, 384,950. Population in 1840, 7,240; 1850, 16,159; 1860, 26,301; 1870, 31,691; 1880, 32,726; 1890, 30,660; 1894, 30,272;

1900, 29,865. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,697. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,787, Bryan 3,328.

Historical.

See in the order named Aboriginal Inhabitants, Ancient Garden Beds, First White Visitors and Missionaries, French and English Rule; Territories, Northwest and Indiana; Territory of Michigan, Rule of Governor and Judges, Wars.



Ref.:—1. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 2. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R. 3. St. Joseph's River. 4. St. Joseph River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

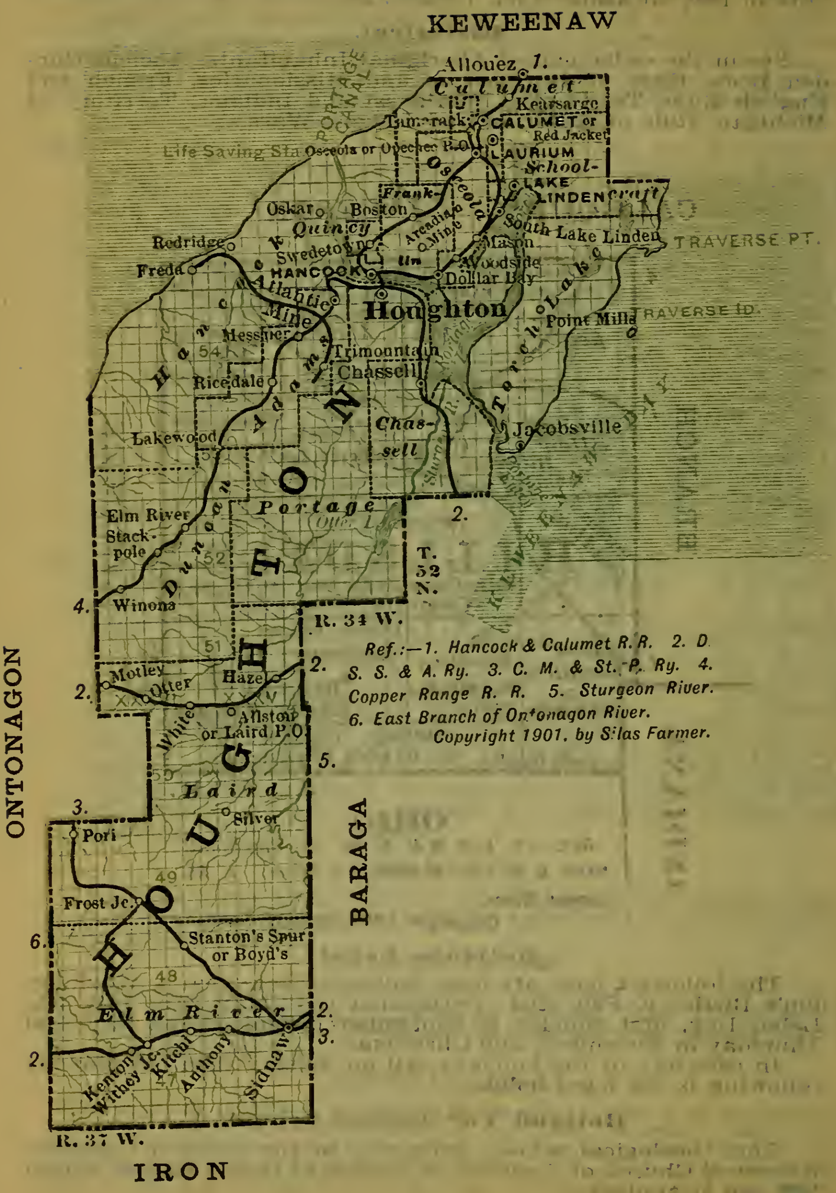
Holidays, Legal.

The following days are legal holidays: New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22nd; Decoration Day, May 30th; July 4th; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November; and Christmas.

In case any of the holidays fall on Sunday then the Monday following is the legal holiday.

Holland Theological School.

This theological school, belonging to the Holland Christian Reformed Church of America, is located at Grand Rapids and in 1899 had 51 students.



Ref.:—1. Hancock & Calumet R. R. 2. D. S. S. & A. Ry. 3. C. M. & St. P. Ry. 4. Copper Range R. R. 5. Sturgeon River. 6. East Branch of Ontonagon River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Homesteads, Exemption of, from Forced Sale.

A constitutional provision says: "A homestead, consisting of any quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plat or city or village, or instead thereof at the option of owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot, being within a recorded town plat or city or village, and the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of this state, not exceeding $1,500 in value, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, for any debt or debts growing out of or founded upon contract, either express or implied, made after the third day of July, A. D. 1848. This section shall be deemed and construed to exempt such homestead in the manner aforesaid during the time it shall be occupied by the widow or minor child or children of any deceased person who was, when living, entitled to the benefits of this Act. Such exemption does not extend to any mortgage thereon, lawfully obtained, but such mortgage or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same.

"The homestead of a family after the death of the owner thereof shall be exempt from the payment of his debts contracted after the adoption of this constitution, in all cases during the minority of his children. * * *

"If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow, but no children, the same shall be exempt, and the rents and profit thereof shall accrue to her benefit during the time of her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a homestead in her own right."

Homestead Lands.

See Lands, Tax; Homestead; Land Office, State; Lands U. S. Homestead.

Hope College,

At Holland belongs to Dutch Reformed Church, was organized in 1866. Statistics for college year '97-'98: 13 instructors, 256 students, 18 graduates. Has library of 15,000 volumes. Value of grounds and buildings, $85,000.

Horse-shoeing.

See State Board to Regulate Horse-Shoeing.

Houghton County

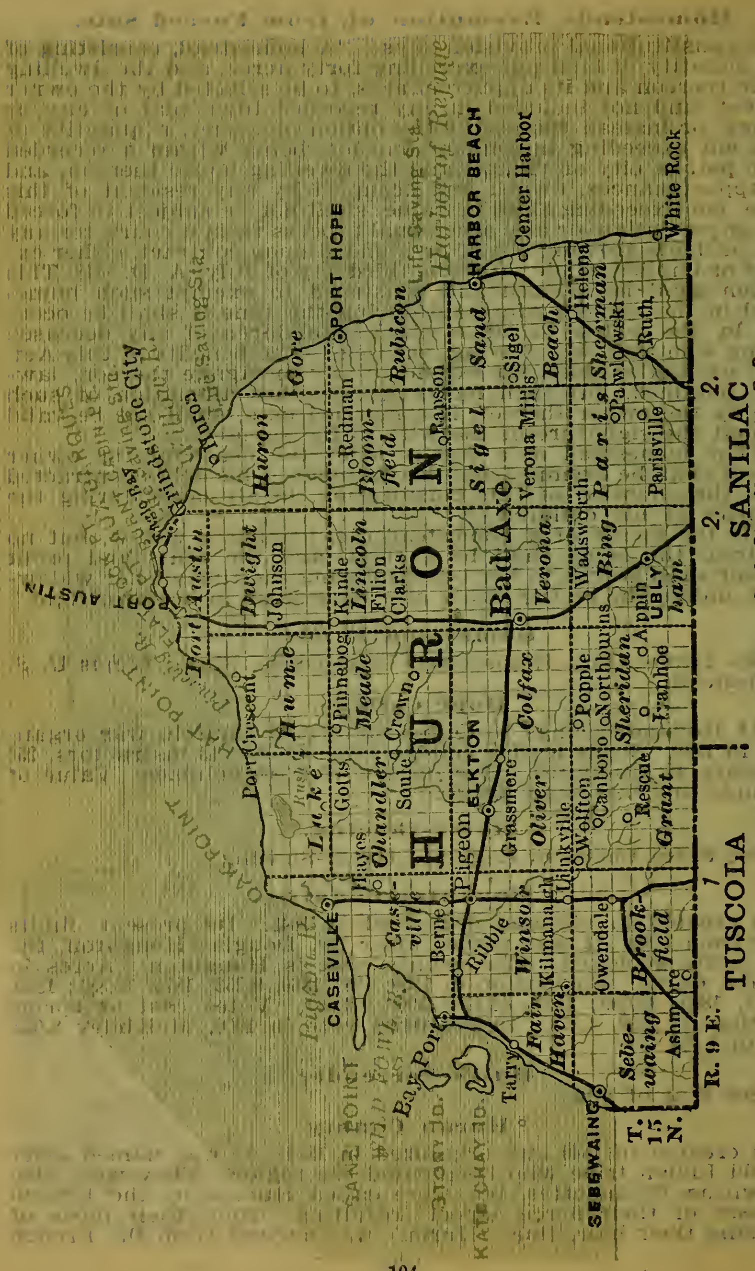
Was created in 1845 and organized in 1848. Its present limits date from 1885. It was named after Dr. Douglas Houghton, the first state geologist. The county seat is Houghton. Acres in county, 646,470. Population in 1850, 798; 1860, 9,253; 1870, 13,881; 1880, 22,473; 1890, 35,389; 1894, 44,175; 1900, 66,063. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,878. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 8,032, Bryan 2,424.

Hull's Surrender.

See War of 1812.

Huron County

Was created in 1840 and organized in 1859. It was named after an old Indian tribe who frequented the region. They were also known as Wyandottes, but were called Hurons by the French because of their fierce aspect resulting from their mode of dressing their hair, thus "Huron" was derived from the French



Ref.:—1. Pontiac, Oxford & Nthn. R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

"hures," meaning "heads." The county seat was originally at Sand Beach, then at Port Austin, and is now at Bad Axe. Acres in county, 535,958. Population in 1850, 207; 1860, 3,167; 1870, 9,049; 1880, 20,089; 1890, 28,545; 1894, 32,256; 1900, 34,162. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,405. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,669, Bryan 2,134.

Hygiene.

See Health, Health Resorts, Poisons, Water, Contagious Diseases; State Boards of Health, Registration in Medicine, Pharmacy, Examiners in Dentistry; State Dairy and Food Commission, and Township Board of Health.

Immigrants, Early.

Of the means that fostered immigration, none were more potent than the maps and gazetteers issued by John Farmer; the first appeared in 1825, and many thousands of copies of his maps (especially in 1830) were sold in the Eastern States, and as they furnished all the information obtainable, and in the most accurate manner possible, they were greatly influential in promoting emigration.

Fifteen thousand immigrants arrived in 1830, and in 1831, 1834, and 1836 particularly the steamboats were crowded with passengers for Michigan and the West. A paper of May 19, 1831, said:

"To say nothing of those who have arrived by land, and through Lake Erie by sail vessel, the following steamboats arrived at Detroit within the last week. The Enterprise, with 250 passengers; the Wm. Penn, 150; the Ohio, 350; the Henry Clay, 480; the Superior, 550; the Sheldon Thompson, 200; and the Niagara, 200, amounting to more than 2,000, and nearly all in the prime of life; mostly heads of families who have come for the purpose of purchasing land and settling in Michigan."

Such was the tide of immigration during the entire season of navigation that both steam and sail vessels were crowded to their utmost capacity. On October 7, 1834, four steamboats brought nearly 900 passengers. In January, 1836, three steamboats—two first class and one second class—arrived each day, with an average of 260 passengers each way. On May 23, 1836, 700 passengers arrived, and during the month there were ninety steamboat arrivals at Detroit, which was then the only Michigan port, each boat loaded with passengers. The roads to the interior were literally thronged with wagons. In 1837 the immigration was fully as large; there was an average of three steamboats a day, with from 200 to 300 passengers each, and on one occasion in the month of May, 2,400 passengers landed in a single day. The larger part of these immigrants were from New York, and the rest mostly from New England. It is probable that, in proportion to its population, the State of Michigan has a larger percentage of New York and New England people than any other western State.

Indian Wars.

See Wars, Indian.

Indians in Michigan.

From the time Michigan Territory was created there was someone acting as Government Indian Agent until June 30, 1889, when the office was discontinued. The last original cession of lands in Michigan by Indians was made by the Chippewa Indians on Oct. 4th, 1842. The other and earlier cessions were made Nov. 17, 1807, by the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Wyandotts; September 29, 1817, by the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Wyandottes, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Ottawas; September 24, 1819, by the Chippewas; August 29, 1821, by the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies; October 16, 1826, by the Pottawatomies; September 20, 1828, by the Pottawatomies, and March 28, 1836, by the Ottawas and Chippewas. Out of these lands, at different times, various tracts were reserved for Indian occupancy, and re-ceded to them, and eventually they were either transferred again to the government or assigned to individual Indians.

In 1890 there were in Michigan 5,624 Indians.

The so-called reservations in Michigan are gradually disappearing as the land therein is allotted to individual Indians. For some time previous to June 30, 1889, these reservations were under the "Mackinac Agency," but this was abolished on that date.

Under treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, and Oct. 18, 1864, the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, were allotted lands in severalty in Mackinac and Isabella Counties. The lands in the latter county were known as the Isabella Reservation, but this practically ceased to exist after allotment to individual Indians.

Under treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, lands to the amount of 52,482 acres in what is now Baraga County were assigned to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. Of this amount 47,216 acres have been allotted to individual members of the tribe, and 5,266 acres are held jointly and constitute the L'Anse Reservation. These lands are located in Towns 51 North, Range 31, 32 and 33 West, and Towns 50 North, Range 32 and 33 West.

Under the same treaty, 2,351 acres were set apart for the Ontonagon band of the Chippewas of Lake Superior in Town 53 north, Range 38 West, Ontonagon County. Of this amount, 1,873 acres have been allotted to individuals, and 678 acres are held jointly and constitute the Ontonagon Reservation.

The total number of Indians in Michigan in 1899 was 7,557, of whom 850 dressed in citizens' clothing, 500 could read, and 750 could converse in English.

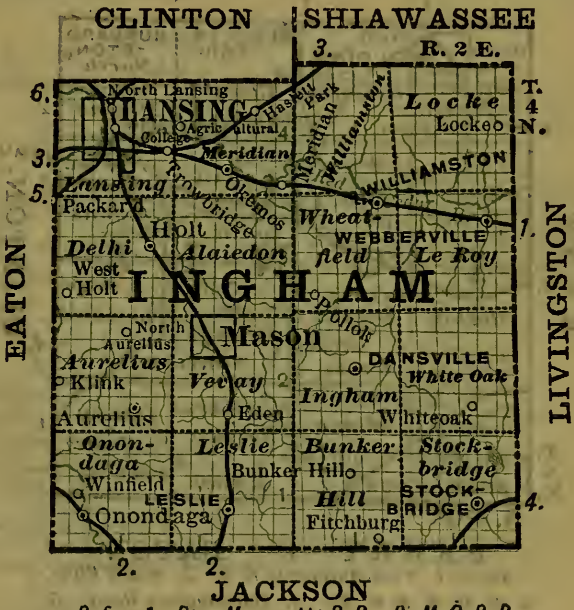
In Baraga County two Indians were serving as missionaries among their own people, and there were three churches with a total of 400 members. These contributed $2,740 for their own education, and $600 for church work.

In the same year there were seven Indian schools in the State, which were supported by the government, four of them by contract with school districts or individuals, and three directly by the government. Two of the former were ordinary district schools, one being in Lapeer County and the other in Isabella County. There were only five scholars in each and their cost to the government was but $138.15 for the year ending June 30, 1899. Of the remaining two supported by contract, one was a day school maintained on the Indian Reservation in Baraga County at a cost of $600 for the same year, and had 46 scholars; the other was a day school of 52 scholars maintained at Bay Mills, Chippewa County, at a cost of $600 for that year. Of the three supported directly by the government, one was a boarding school in Baraga County with 33 scholars, maintained at a cost of $2,052 for year 1898-99; another, a boarding school, at Harbor Springs, Emmet County, with 85 scholars, maintained at a cost of $3,672; the third a training school at Mt. Pleasant, Isabella County. The latter has a new building completed in 1900, and for year 1898-99 had 267 pupils and cost to maintain $27,538.42. It has six Indian and fourteen white teachers.

See also Aboriginal Inhabitants.

Indian River.

This river connects Burt and Mullett Lakes in Cheboygan County, and forms part of what is known at the "Inland Route" between Oden and Cheboygan. Its peculiarity consists in the fact that it never freezes over. Ice two feet thick, and sometimes more, forms on Burt Lake sufficiently strong to support heavy loads, which are crossing all winter. There are large springs along the shores and in the bottom of the lake, which do not however, prevent its freezing. But at the head of the river the water comes out from under the ice and gives off a steam or mist, and the thicker the ice on the lake the warmer the water in the river seems to be. The current of the river is not swift, not near so swift as in other streams near by that do freeze over. The width of the river averages 120 feet and its depth in the middle about 8 or 10 feet. At all times the water is as clear as crystal; one can see a pebble no larger than a pea on its bottom very distinctly, and passengers in boats find amusement in watching the fish darting hither and thither many feet below the surface.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C. R. R.
3. Gd. Trunk Western Ry. 4. Grand Trunk Ry.,
5. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 6. Grand River.

Copyright 1901. by Silas Farmer,

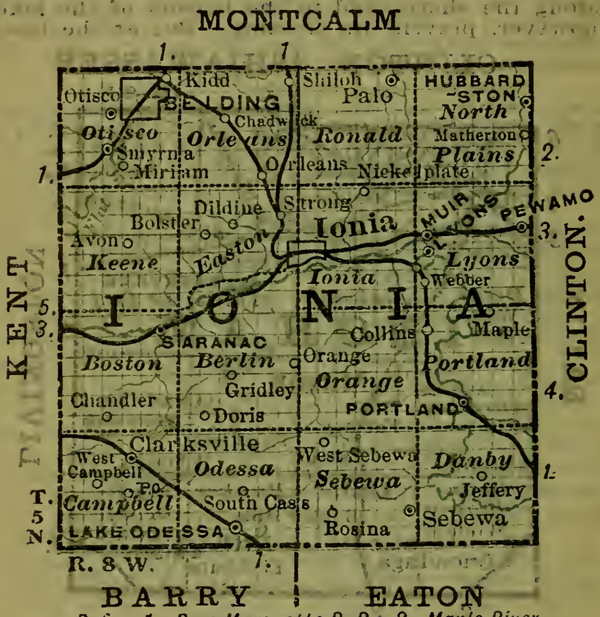
A possible partial explanation of the phenomena may lie in that the conformation of the bottom of the lake is such that the river draws from the water there, where the temperature is above the freezing point. It would seem, however, that it would naturally freeze at 32 degrees, but what is believed to be reliable testimony says that the river has not frozen over for 15 years.

Industrial Home for Girls.

See State Industrial Home for Girls.

Industrial School for Boys.

See State Industrial School for Boys.



Ref.:—1 Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Maple River. 3. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 4. Lookingglass River. 5. Grand River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Inheritance Tax.

Under law of 1899 any real or personal property of the value of $500 or over, given by will or passing by law to any person not belonging to the immediate family of the deceased, or given to any corporation, is required to be taxed 5 per cent, the tax being payable to the treasurer of the county for use by the State. See also "U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes."

Ingham County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1838. It was named after Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury from 1829 to 1831. The county seat was at first at Ingham, but is now at Mason. Acres in county, 354,229. Population in 1840, 2,498; 1850, 8,643; 1860, 17,456; 1870, 25,270; 1880, 33,677; 1890, 37,666; 1894, 39,689; 1900, 39,818. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,363. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,353, Bryan 5,102.

Inspector General.

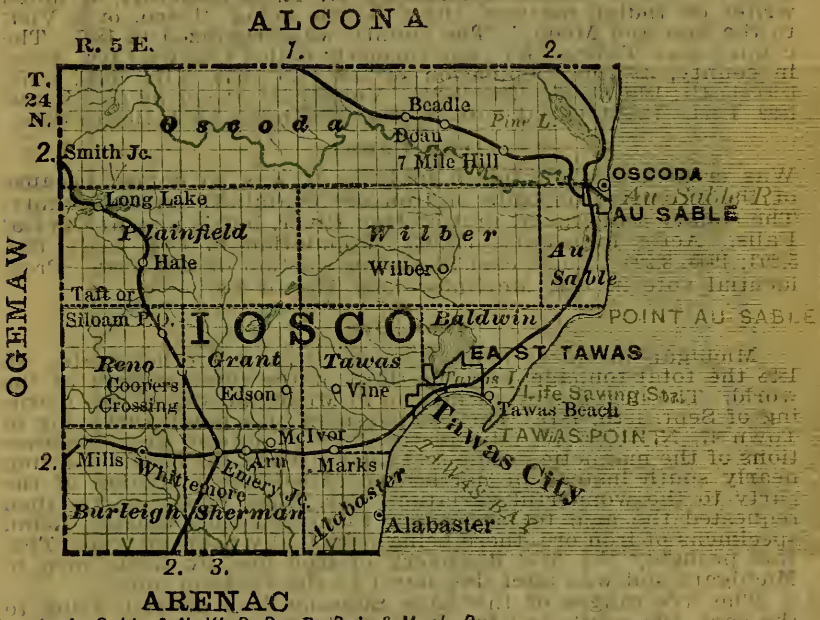
See State Inspector-General.

Inspectors of Elections.

See Election Inspectors; also Elections in Towns, Villages and Cities.

Institutes.

See "Michigan Farmers' Institutes" and "State Superintendent of Public Instruction."



Ref.:—1. Au Sable & N. W. R. R. 2. Det. & Mack. Ry.
3. Au Gres River.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Insurance.

See State Commissioner of Insurance; also State Insurance Policy Commission, Fire Insurance and Life Insurance.

Interest, Legal Rate of

The legal rate of interest since May, 1899, in this State is 5 per cent; prior to that time it was 6 per cent.

Internal Revenue.

See U. S. Internal Revenue Collectors.

Ionia County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1837. It was named from the Greek province, which also gave its name to the Ionic order of architecture. The county seat is at Ionia. Acres in county, 366,526. Population in 1840, 1,923; 1850, 7,597; 1860, 16,665; 1870, 27,676; 1880, 33,872; 1890, 32,801; 1894, 34,820; 1900, 34,329. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 7,436. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,101, Bryan 4,058.

Iosco County

Was created under the name of Kanotin in 1840, but the name was changed to Iosco in 1843. The original name was only a pretended Indian name and was without meaning. The present name literally means "water of light." Iosco is the title of an Ottawa Indian legend written by H. R. Schoolcraft, a noted writer on Indian matters, the full title being "Iosco, or a Visit to the Sun and Moon." The county was organized in 1857. The county seat, Tawas City, was formerly called Ottawa City. Acres in county, 353,750. Population in 1860, 175; 1870, 3,175; 1880, 6,873; 1890, 15,224; 1894, 12,340; 1900, 10,246. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,374. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,402, Bryan 680.

Iron County

Was created and organized in 1885. It was so named because of the extensive deposits of iron ore contained in the county. The county seat was at first at Iron River, but is now at Crystal Falls. Acres in county, 759,903. Population in 1890, 4,432; 1894, 5,293; 1900, 8,990. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,069. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,559, Bryan 259.

Iron Ore.

Michigan produces more iron ore than any other state. In 1898 the total tonnage was one-third of the total product of the world. The first discovery of iron in Michigan was on the morning of Sept. 19th, 1844. The compassman of a party surveying in Town 47, N. R. 26 W., Marquette County, noticed great fluctuations of the magnetic needle and finally found his needle pointing nearly south instead of north, and called the attention of the party to the wonderful variation. Mr. Burt, of the party, then requested the men to look about them and they quickly found specimens of iron ore, these being principally near outcrops. This was probably the first discovery of iron ore by white men in Michigan, and was later developed as the Jackson mine.

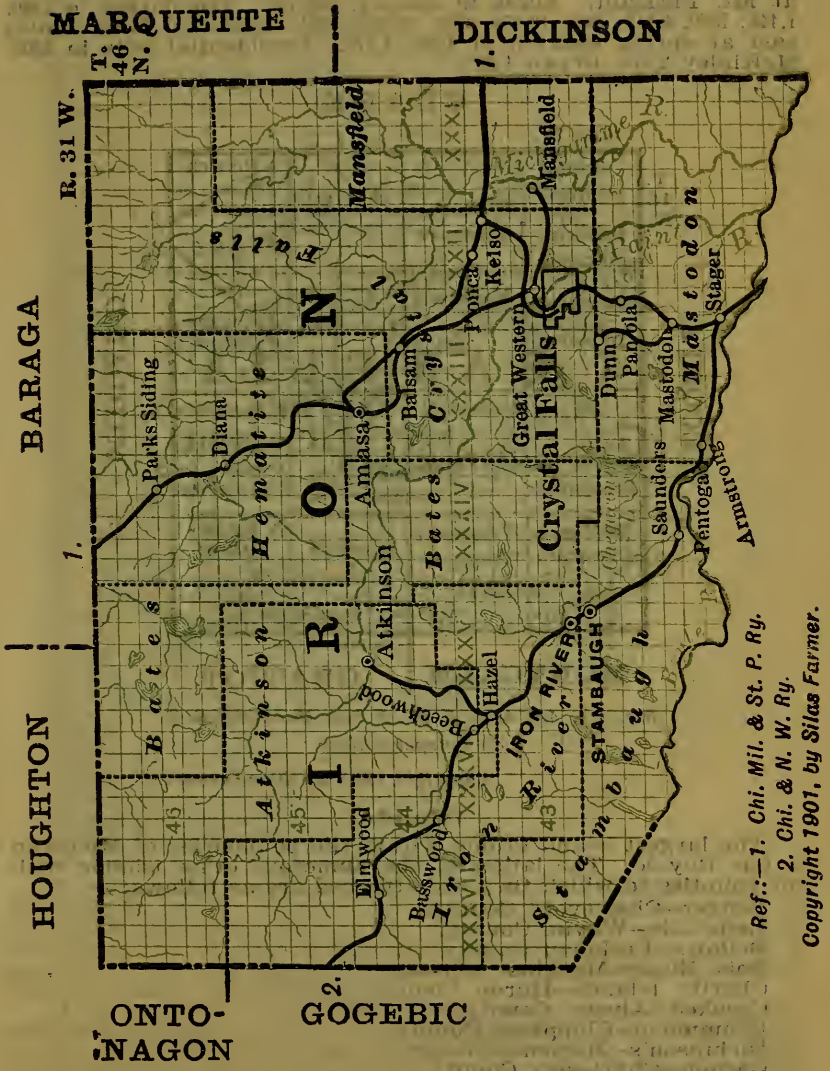
The five ranges of the Lake Superior iron district, lying to the east, the south and the west of the copper country, are the sources of the largest, richest and purest supply of iron ore in the world.

The growth of the mining of iron ore has practically all been since 1850. Michigan then ranked among the states as the eighteenth in amount of ore produced, but for nearly twenty years she has ranked first.

The largest iron mine in the world is at Ironwood, Gogebic County.

The value of the marketed tonnage of iron ore for 1898 was $16,835,000, and the total tonnage mined was 7,380,319.

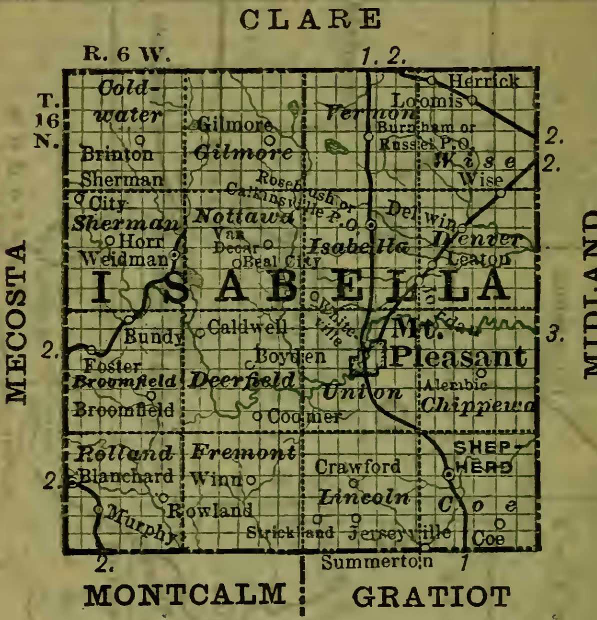
If all the iron ore produced for the year 1898 in the State of Michigan was cast into a steel rail weighing 50 pounds to the foot, that rail would encircle the globe one and one-half times. See Pig Iron.



Ref.:—1. Chi. Mil. & St. P. Ry.
2. Chi. & N. W. Ry.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Isabella County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1859. It was named after Queen Isabella of Spain, who fitted out the fleet of Columbus. The county seat was originally at Isabella Centre, but is now at Mt. Pleasant. Acres in county, 368,741. Population in 1860, 1,445; 1870, 4,113; 1880, 12,159; 1890, 18,784; 1894, 21,439; 1900, 22,784. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,178. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,970, Bryan 1,997.



Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R.
3. Chippewa River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Islands.

The largest island falling within the boundaries of Michigan is Isle Royale. The larger of the numerous other islands with the counties to which they are attached are as follows:

Beaver—Charlevoix County.
Belle Isle—Wayne County.
Bellows—Leelanau County.
Bois Blanc—Mackinac County.
Charity Islands—Huron County.
Crooked—Alpena County.
Drummond—Chippewa County.
Dickinson's—Macomb County.
Garden—Charlevoix County.
Goose—Mackinac County.
Grand—Alger County.
Granite—Marquette County.

Great or North Manitou—Leelanau County.
Grosse Ile—Wayne County.
Gross St. Martin—Mackinac County.
Gull—Delta County.
Gull—Charlevoix County.
Gravelly—Delta County.
Harsen's—Macomb County.
Hat—Charlevoix County.
High—Charlevoix County.
Hog—Charlevoix County.
Huron—Marquette County.
Isle aux Galets—Emmet County.
Isle Royale—Keweenaw County.
Katechay or Maison—Huron County.
Les Cheneaux—Mackinac County.
Little or South Manitou—Leelanau County.
Little Summer—Delta County.
Mackinac—Mackinac County.
Manitou—Keweenaw County.
Marion—Leelanau County.
Marquette—Mackinac County.
Middle—Alpena County.
Middle—Marquette County.
Nebish—Chippewa County.
North Fox—Leelanau County.
Poverty—Delta County.
Round—Mackinac County.
Sailor's Encampment—Same as Nebish.
Skilligalee—Same as Isle aux Galets.
South Fox—Leelanau County.
Squaw—Charlevoix County.
Stannard's Rock—Marquette County.
St. Helena—Mackinac County.
St. Martin—Mackinac County.
St. Martin's—Delta County.
Stony—Huron County.
Sugar—Chippewa County.
Sulphur—Alpena County.
Summer—Delta County.
The Snows—Same as Les Cheneaux.
Thunder Bay—Alpena County.
Train—Alger County.
Traverse—Houghton County.
Trout—Charlevoix County.
Waugoshance—Emmet County.
Whiskey—Charlevoix County.
Wood—Schoolcraft County.

Isle Royale.

This island is 45 miles long, contains 132,913 acres, and is much the largest island included in the State of Michigan. It is located in the northwest portion of Lake Superior and described by one of the earliest travelers as containing copper and as a matter of fact abundant evidences of mining by a prehistoric race have been found upon it.

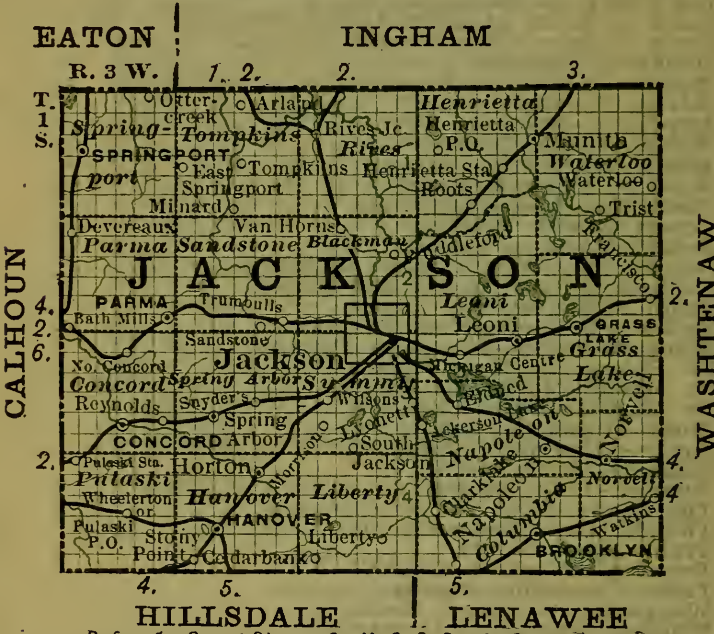
It is said that when the commissioners were locating the national boundary on Lake Superior after the close of the Revolution, Benjamin Franklin, one of them, having read the early accounts of the presence of copper on the island, drew the line so as to include this island within the United States. At one time the island was constituted a county by itself, but it is now attached to Keweenaw County.

Jack Pine Plains.

These are extensive tracts of light, sandy soil in the northern central part of the lower peninsula, bearing a light forest growth of dwarf pines and scarlet oak, with a few trees of Norway pine.

Jackson County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1832. It was named after Andrew Jackson, President of the United States from 1829 to 1837. The county seat is Jackson. Acres in county, 455,886. Population in 1840, 13,130; 1850, 19,433; 1860, 26,664; 1870, 36,042; 1880, 34,342; 1890, 39,273; 1894, 42.056; 1900, 48,222. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 11,011. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,329, Bryan 6,211.



Ref.:—1. Grand River. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Grand Trunk Ry. 4. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 5. Cincinnati Northern R. R. 6. Kalamazoo River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Jesuit Missionaries.

See First White Visitors and Missionaries.

Judge of Probate.

See County Judge of Probate.

Judge of U. S. Circuit Court.

See U. S. Circuit Court.

Judge of U. S. District Court.

See U. S. District Court.

Judicial Circuits.

These are as follows:

First—Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties.
Second—Berrien County.
Third—Wayne County.
Fourth—Jackson County.
Fifth—Barry and Eaton Counties.
Sixth—Lapeer and Oakland Counties.
Seventh—Genesee County.
Eighth—Ionia and Montcalm Counties.
Ninth—Kalamazoo County.
Tenth—Saginaw County.
Eleventh—Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Luce and Alger Counties.
Twelfth—Baraga, Houghton and Keweenaw Counties.
Thirteenth—Antrim, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse and Leelanau Counties.
Fourteenth—Muskegon and Oceana Counties.
Fifteenth—Branch and St. Joseph Counties.
Sixteenth—Macomb County.
Seventeenth—Kent County.
Eighteenth—Bay County.
Nineteenth—Lake, Manistee, Mason, Osceola Counties.
Twentieth—Allegan and Ottawa Counties.
Twenty-first—Clare, Isabella and Midland Counties.
Twenty-second—Washtenaw County.
Twenty-third—Alcona, Iosco and Oscoda Counties.
Twenty-fourth—Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola Counties.
Twenty-fifth—Marquette, Delta, Menominee, Iron and Dickinson Counties.
Twenty-sixth—Alpena, Presque Isle and Montmorency Counties.
Twenty-seventh—Mecosta and Newaygo Counties.
Twenty-eighth—Kalkaska, Missaukee, Wexford and Benzie Counties.
Twenty-ninth—Gratiot and Clinton Counties.
Thirtieth—Ingham County.
Thirty-first—St. Clair County.
Thirty-second—Gogebic County.
Thirty-third—Mackinac, Emmet and Cheboygan Counties.
Thirty-fourth—Arenac, Crawford, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Roscommon and Otsego Counties.
Thirty-fifth—Shiawassee and Livingston Counties.
Thirty-sixth—Cass and Van Buren Counties.
Thirty-seventh—Calhoun County.
Thirty-eighth—Monroe County.

Jury Commissioners.

See County Board of Jury Commissioners.

Justices.

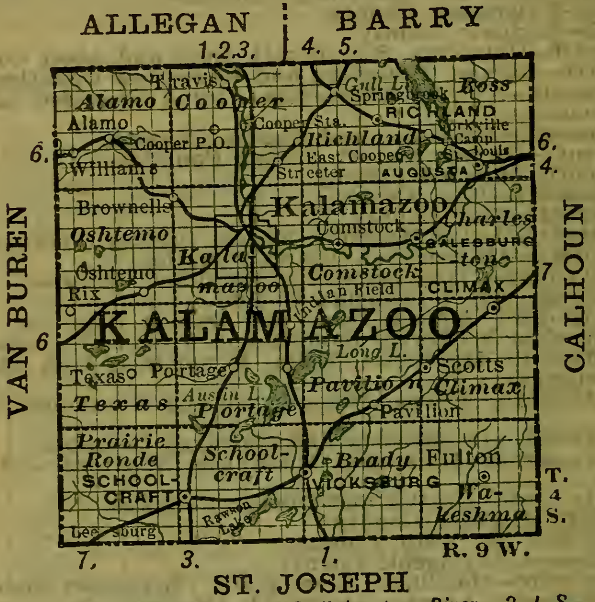
See Township Justices.

Kalamazoo College.

This is under the care of the Baptist Church. It originated in 1833 and was incorporated in 1855. It has a general endowment of $191,563, a special endowment of $5,020, and annuity funds amounting to $22,850. The real estate is valued at $60,000. In 1899 it had 154 students and has graduated since founding 259.

Kalamazoo County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1830. The name was derived from a Pottowatamie Indian word meaning "the boiling pot," which described the appearance of the Kalamazoo River at that point in its course. The county seat was at first located at Bronson, but is now at Kalamazoo. Acres in county, 357,869. Population in 1840, 7,380; 1850, 13,179; 1860, 24,663; 1870, 32,063; 1880, 34,342; 1890, 39,273; 1894, 42,056; 1900, 44,310. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 8,611. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,007, Bryan 4,708.



Ref.:—1. G. R. & I. Ry. 2. Kalamazoo River. 3. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 4. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R. 5. Chic. Kal. & Saq. Ry. 6. M. C. R. R. 7. Grand Trunk Western Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Kalkaska County

Was created in 1840 under the name of Wabassee; the name was changed in 1843. The original name was a coined word without special meaning. Kalkaska was the name of an Indian tribe. The county was organized in 1871 and has had its present limits since 1881. The county seat is Kalkaska. Acres in county, 359,144. Population in 1870, 424; 1880, 2,937; 1890, 5,160; 1894, 5,640; 1900, 7,133. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,061. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,312. Bryan 360.

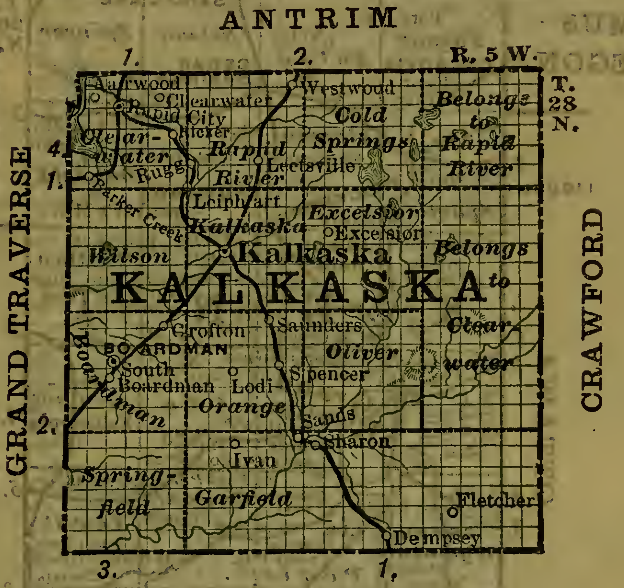
Kent County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1836. Its present limits were defined in 1840. It was named after James Kent, the celebrated jurist of New York. The county seat is Grand Rapids.

Acres in county, 545,408. Population in 1840, 2,587; 1850, 12,017; 1860, 30,743; 1870, 50,410; 1880, 73,252; 1890, 109,922; 1894, 121,938; 1900, 129,714. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 21,115. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 17,891, Bryan 13,794.

Keweenaw County

Was created and organized in 1861. The name was derived from the Indian word, Ki-wi-wai-non-ing, meaning "portage," and evidently has reference to and the same origin as Portage River. For municipal purposes, Isle Royale is attached to this county.

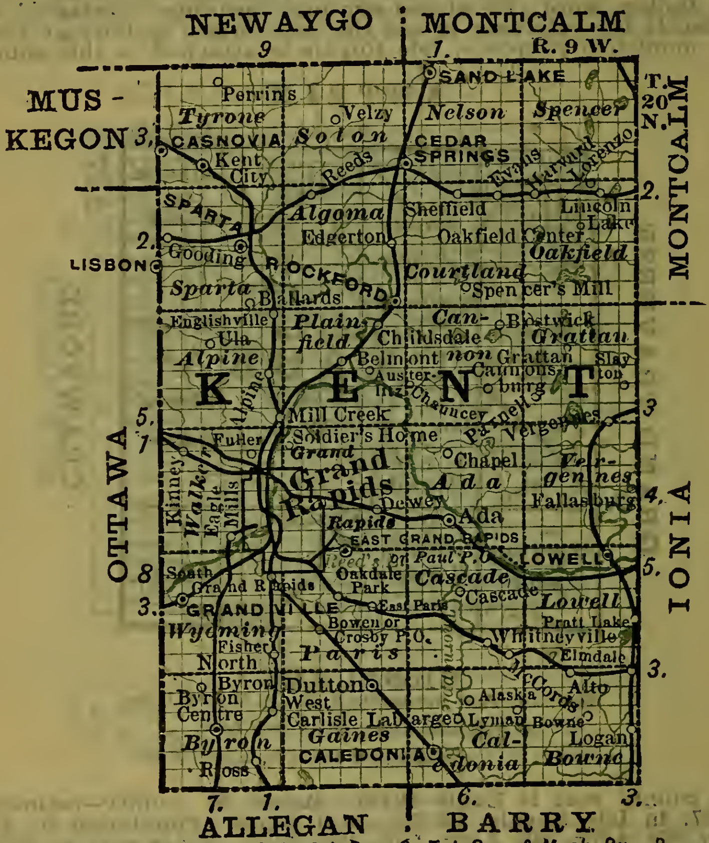


Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. G. R. & I. Ry
3. Manistee River. 4. Round Lake.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

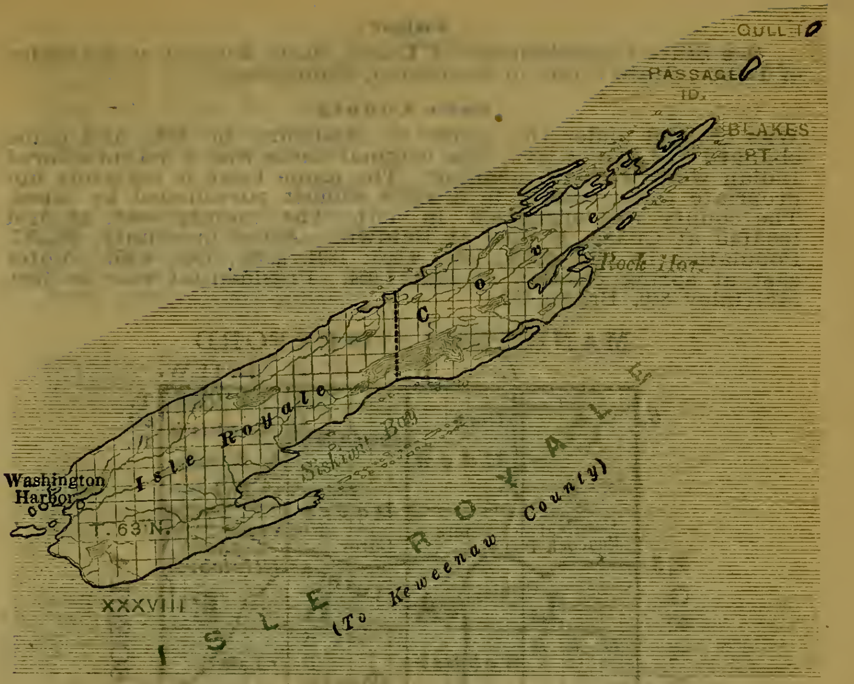
The county seat is Eagle River. Acres in county—mainland, 215,717; in Isle Royale, 132,913; total 348,630. Population in 1870, 4,209; 1880, 4,270; 1890, 2,894; 2,805; 1900, 3,217. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 304. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 452, Bryan 31.

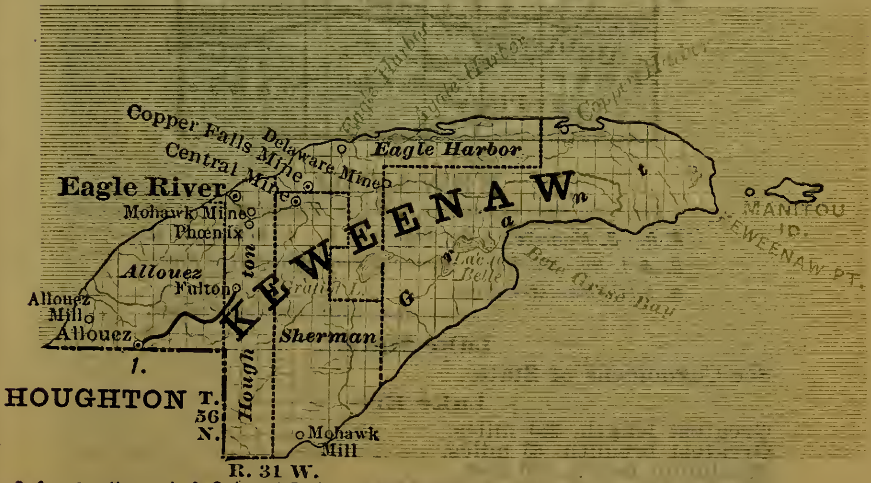
King Strang.

The above title was applied for nearly ten years to James J. Strang, a lawyer, who embraced the Mormon religion in 1844 and two years later established himself and a small colony on Beaver Island in Lake Michigan. Almost the entire state north of Saginaw was then practically a wilderness and he was allowed to have has own way for many years. He compelled his subjects, and the few fishermen who inhabited the island to pay him one-tenth of their earnings and severely ill-treated all who made any resistance. For one of his crimes, and they were numerous, he was arrested and brought to Detroit, but escaped punishment and was more dictatorial and defiant than ever. He was even elected on two occasions to the state legislature and by his ability and influence controlled the Beaver Islands and gave numerous Bible names to the several localities, some of which are used to this day. His crimes at length caused a new warrant for his arrest and in 1856 a boat was sent to the island for him. He started to accompany the officer, but while on his way to the vessel he was attacked by one of his subjects and so severely injured that he died a few days later, on July 9th, at Voree, in Wisconsin, his former home, whence he had been removed.



Ref.:—1. G. R. & I. Ry. 2. Tol. Sag. & Musk. Ry. 3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Flat River. 5. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 6. M. C. R. R. 7. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 8. Grand River. 9. Rogue River. *Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.*





Ref.:—1. Hancock & Calumet R. R.

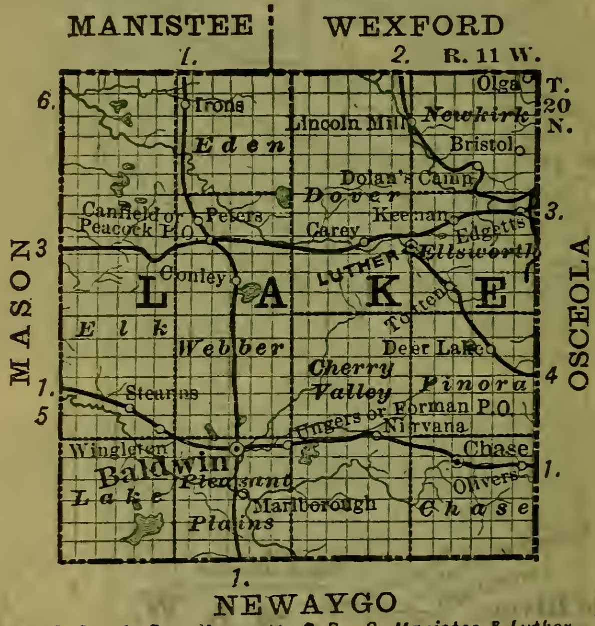
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Labor.

See State Commissioner of Labor, State Bureau of Statistics of Labor, State Court of Mediation, Employees.

Lake County

Was created under the name of Aishcum in 1840, and name changed to Lake in 1843. The original name was a manufactured Indian word without meaning. The name Lake is certainly appropriate for a county in a state almost surrounded by lakes. The county was organized in 1871. The county seat, at first located at Chase, is now at Baldwin. Acres in county, 365,387. Population in 1880, 3,233; 1890, 6,505; 1894, 5,897; 1900, 4,957. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,054. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 840, Bryan 350.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Manistee & Luther R. R. 3. Manistee & Gd. Rapids R. R. 4. Branch of G. R. & I. Ry. 5. North Branch, Pere Marquette River. 6. Little Manistee River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Lake State.

See Cognomens of State.

Lake Erie.

Greatest length, 250 miles.
Greatest breadth, 65 miles.
Maximum depth, 250 feet.
Height above sea level, 565 feet.
Area, 9,760 square miles.

Lake Huron.

Greatest length, 268 miles.
Greatest breadth, 101 miles.
Greatest depth, 702 feet.
Height above sea level, 581.28 feet.
Area, 7,828 square miles.

Lake Michigan.

Greatest length, 345 miles.
Greatest breadth, 84 miles.
Greatest depth, 870 feet.
Height above sea level, 581.28 feet.
Area, 16,981 square miles.

Lake St. Clair.

Greatest length, 30 miles.
Greatest width, 28 miles.
Greatest depth, 20 feet.

Lake Superior.

Greatest length, 412 miles.
Greatest breadth, 167 miles.
Greatest depth, 1,008 feet.
Height above sea, 601.78 feet.

Lakes, Inland

There are more than 5,000 lakes located in the various counties of the state; many of them are exceedingly beautiful, and some of the smaller ones give their names to places of resort. They cover an area of about 1,200 square miles. The total water surface of the state is 1,485 square miles. The larger lakes, with the counties in which they are located, are as follows:

Austin—Kalamazoo County.
Aux Becs Scies—Benzie County.
Baubee—Hillsdale County.
Baw Beese—Hillsdale County.
Bear—Manistee County.
Bear—Charlevoix County.
Big Sable—Mason County.
Black or Cheboygan—Cheboygan County.
Black—Ottawa County.
Brule—Iron County.
Burt—Cheboygan County.
Brevoort—Mackinac County.
Carp—Leelanau.
Carp—Emmet County.
Cass—Oakland County.
Cedar—Alcona County.
Cecile—Same as French Lake.
Clam—Wexford County.
Coldwater—Branch County.
Crooked—Barry County.
Crooked—Emmet County.
Crystal—Benzie County.
Chegacon—Iron County.
Cheboygan—Cheboygan County.
Devil—Alpena County.
Devil's—Lenawee County.
Diamond—Cass County.

Duck—Grand Traverse County.
Elk—Grand Traverse County.
French—Emmet County.
Glen—Leelanau County.
Gogebic—Gogebic County.
Goguac—Calhoun County.
Grand—Presque Isle County.
Grand Blanc—Genesee County.
Grass—Antrim County.
Grass—Benzie County.
Gratiot—Keweenaw County.
Green—Grand Traverse County.
Gull—Kalamazoo County.
Gun—Barry County.
Hamlin—Same as Big Sable.
Higgins—Roscommon County.
Hubbard—Alcona County.
Houghton—Roscommon County.
Independence—Marquette County.
Indian—Schoolcraft County.
Intermediate—Antrim County.
Lac La Belle—Keweenaw County.
Lac Vaux Desert—Gogebic County.
Lincoln—Same as Little Sable.
Little Sable—Mason County.
Long—Alpena County.
Long—Kalamazoo County.
Long—Grand Traverse County.
Manistique—Luce and Mackinac Counties.
Michigamme—Marquette County.
Mille Coquins—Mackinac County.
Manistee—Manistee County.
Mona—Muskegon County.
Moss—Delta County.
Mullet's—Cheboygan County.
Muscallonge—Luce County.
Muskrat—Missaukee County.
Muskegon—Muskegon County.
Marble—Branch County.
North Manistique—Luce County.
Orchard—Oakland County.
Otsego—Same as Clam Lakes.
Otsego—Otsego County.
Otter—Houghton County.
Paw Paw—Berrien County.
Pentwater—Oceana County.
Pere Marquette—Mason County.
Pierce—Emmet County.
Pike—Mackinac County.
Pine—Charlevoix County.
Portage—Crawford County.
Portage—Houghton County.
Portage—Manistee County.
Portage—Washtenaw County.
Platte—Benzie County.
Reed's—Kent County.
Rush—Huron County.
St. Helens—Roscommon County.
Shelldrake—Luce County.
South Manistique—Mackinac County.
Tawas—Iosco County.

Torch—Houghton County.
Torch—Antrim County.
Train—Alger County.
Turtle or Douglas—Cheboygan County.
Turtle—Alpena County.
Twin—Montmorency County.
Walloon—Same as Bear Lake, Charlevoix County.
White—Oceana County.

Lake Traffic.

The immensity of the lake traffic is shown by the following facts: In the lake navigation season of 1899, more than eighty million bushels of grain, nearly seven million barrels of flour, thirteen million tons of iron and a billion feet of lumber passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, bound toward the East and Europe.

Land, Abstracts of Title to

Upon so important a question as the title to real estate there ought to be nothing vague or uncertain. A few lots in Michigan are held under deeds obtained under English rule, and for these a long chain of title can be shown. All other titles to lands are derived primarily from the United States; and secondarily: 1st, from persons to whom old French farms were confirmed by the United States commissioners; 2d, from the Governor and Judges, who were authorized to convey by Congress; 3d, in Detroit only, from the "Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen" of the city, and later the Common Council, who were made the successors of the Governor and Judges, and who also received some of the Military Reserves as a gift from the United States; 4th, from the United States, who deeded directly some of the Government Reserves; and 5th, from the State, which issues deeds for lands on which the taxes are not paid to any one who will pay the amount due.

To constitute a perfect title there should be a chain of deeds starting from some one of these classes, and continuing, without a break, down to the latest claimant or owner; and each new deed should be signed by all the parties to whom the property had previously been deeded, or their heirs or assigns. If any relationship exists between any of the parties to a deed the nature of the relationship should be stated in the instrument. If any of the parties have married since a deed was made to them the man and wife should in all cases unite in the signing of deeds.

If any of the parties making a new deed are the heirs of parties who made the last conveyance, it should be so stated in the deed. The description of the property conveyed should be the same in each deed; or, at least, it should be carefully examined to see that it covers the same land. To make it certain that there are no tax titles on the land, the books of the county and city treasurers should be examined, or, as is usual, a certificate or statement should be obtained from each of these officers showing that nothing is due for taxes or special assessments. If the land has been sold for taxes, this is a cloud upon the title that needs to be removed, and the books in either office will show who has acquired the tax title.

A warranty deed from a responsible party is considered to insure a perfect title, but as mistakes may happen in the making out of deeds, and parties may cease to be able to make good their warranty, the safe course is to make sure that the abstract of title shows the title to be vested in the party or parties who convey. A quit claim deed from parties in whom the title to land is clearly vested, is considered as good as a warranty deed. If any mortgages have been given covering the land, it should be seen that they are all discharged by the parties to whom they were given. A discharge may be made either by a written document, which should be placed on record, or by the mortgagee writing "Discharged" on the face of the original record, with the date and their name.

Land Office, State

All lands owned by this state are controlled by this office, which is located at Lansing. There are no local agents. Business can be done by letter. Plats are furnished at the legal prices payable in advance, as follows:

Showing vacant lands, 25 cents per township.

Same, with streams drawn on, 50 cents per township.

Showing vacant lands, streams and names of purchasers of State lands, $1.50 per township.

In ordering plats, always give the number of the town and range of the townships wanted.

Total number of acres held for sale and homestead entry, June 30, 1900, was 537,045.77, classified as follows: Primary school land, 155.989.82; University land, 40; Agricultural College land, 62,523.29; salt spring land, 280; asylum land, 1,122.98; swamp land, 81,648.56; Tax Homestead land, 235,441.12.

The lands designated as asylum lands are lands that were originally granted to the state as salt spring lands, but which, by special act of the Legislature, were set apart to be sold for the benefit of the state asylums. See also "Paper Cities" and "State Com. of Land Office."

The price of swamp land is $1.25 and $2.00 per acre.

These lands may be sold on not less than one-quarter payment down to any person over twenty-one years old who makes affidavit that he will settle on the land within one year, that the land is not valuable mainly for the Pine, Cedar or Hemlock timber growing thereon, and that he has not had the benefit of the pre-emption act.

This affidavit is to be made by the person desiring the land and signed and sworn to by him before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

Blanks for this purpose are furnished by the office.

The law gives ten years' time on the balance due, with interest at seven per cent.

The office will not force the payment of the balance at the end of ten years, provided the interest and taxes are duly paid.

Any person having a State Homestead may buy any lot or swamp land which joins his homestead, on the terms and in the manner given above, but the number of acres must not be more than 160, homestead and all. Lots which only corner on a homestead cannot be bought in this way.

The price of Primary School Lands is from 50 cents to $6.00 per acre.

These lands may be sold on not less than one-half payment down, if they are not mainly valuable for Pine, Cedar or Hemlock timber. The person desiring to purchase these lands in this way must furnish this office with a Timber Affidavit.

Blank forms are furnished by the office.

The affidavit is to be made by two citizens who have made a personal examination of the land, and signed and sworn to by them before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

The affidavit must give a description of the land and tell what kinds of timber are growing thereon, with an estimate of the amount and quality of the Pine and Hemlock, and the amount of Cedar, if any.

It must be dated and signed by the Notary or Justice.

It must then go to the Supervisor of the township where the land lies, who must certify that the two citizens who have made the affidavit are credible persons.

By this affidavit the Commissioner will determine whether the lands wanted are subject to sale on part-payment.

Time on the balance due is not limited. The balance or any part of it may be paid at any time.

Salt Spring, Asylum, and Normal School Lands are for sale at the same price and on the same terms as School Lands.

Agricultural College lands have been examined and appraised by the State Board of Agriculture at from $4.00 to $12.50 per acre. They may be sold on not less than one-quarter payment down, if they are not mainly valuable for the timber thereon.

Time on balance due not limited. Interest 7 per cent. The balance due, or any part of it, may be paid at any time.

To obtain a Patent for part-paid lands requires the payment of all dues to the State and the surrender to the office of the certificate and all assignments thereof, if any have been made. Persons applying for a Patent will be required to show that the tax for the last previous year has been paid, by exhibiting their receipt for the same unless the tax was paid at the office. The Patent will be made in the name of the person who owns the land according to the certificate or the last assignment thereof. In case of the loss of a Patent, a duplicate can be obtained by applying to "Secretary of State, Lansing, Mich.," and enclosing to him $1.00.

Lands Granted to Michigan by the United States.

All of the land in the state not privately owned or not specifically granted to the state by Act of Congress, is held to belong in fee simple to the United States.

When the State was admitted to the Union, Congress granted section 16 in every township of the Public Lands, or if said section had been sold its equivalent in other lands in the interest of public schools, also the 72 sections of land set apart by Congress in 1826 for the University, also 5 sections of land to complete the public buildings in the State; also all salt springs in the State, not exceeding twelve in number, with 6 sections of land adjoining or contiguous to each of said springs excepting such salt springs as were then vested in or should afterwards be confirmed to private individuals, but with the provision that said salt springs should never be sold or leased by the State for a longer period than ten years without the consent of Congress.

Congress also agreed that 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of all sales of public lands after deducting expenses connected therewith should be appropriated for building public roads and canals as the Legislature should direct.

Within 5 years after the State was admitted to the Union by act of Sept. 14, 1841, the United States granted the State 500,000 acres in aid of internal improvements. On Sept. 28, 1850, the United States gave the State certain "swamp and overflowed lands" for the purpose of drainage and reclamation. This gift amounted to 5,891,598 acres. On July 2, 1862, a further grant of 240,000 acres was made to aid in establishing an agricultural college.

Land Office, U. S.

The United States Land Office for Michigan is located at Marquette. There are two officers, a Register and a Receiver, each of whom is paid $500 per year, and also fees and commissions.

At the beginning of the year 1900 there were 473,013 acres of U. S. land for sale in the state.

See also "Paper Cities" and "Lands, U. S., Homestead."

Lands, Location of: How Described.

See "Surveys: Description of Lands."

Lands, Private Claims.

These claims consist of tracts of land, usually narrow strips along rivers or lakes in Mackinac, Macomb, Monroe, St. Clair and Wayne Counties. Over these lands the public surveys, so-called, were never extended, but were made to connect with the survey of these claims. These claims were granted to settlers under French and English rule and were subsequently confirmed by commissioners appointed by the United States and details concerning each claim are given in the American State papers.

Lands, State Swamp.

These lands came into possession of the State under an U. S. law of 1850, which ceded to each State "the swamps and overflowed lands" remaining unsold therein and known and described as such on the public surveys, for purposes of drainage and reclamation. Under this act Michigan received 5,891,598 acres. The prices of these lands range from $1.25 to $2.00 per acre at the State Land Office.

Eighty acres or less of these lands, in one body in the lower peninsula, can be bought by any person on a first payment of one-quarter of the price down. The buyer must make affidavit that he will settle on the land within one year after the purchase. Blank affidavits furnished. Ten years' time is allowed to pay the balance at 7 per cent. annual interest. Swamp land scrip cannot be used in purchase or payment of balance due.

These lands are subject to homestead entry; any citizen over 21 years old and not already owning 40 acres of land, may homestead not to exceed 80 acres, but he may buy an adjoining 80 acres or less on quarter payment down, with ten years' time on the balance, with 7 per cent. annual interest. Blank applications furnished.

In cases where swamp lands are paid for all down, payment will be received in money or in swamp land scrip, and there is no limit to the quantity purchased.

Lands, Tax Homestead.

Lands delinquent for taxes and sold to the State for taxes of one or more years and no application having been made to pay, purchase or redeem said lands for unpaid taxes, are deemed "abandoned lands" unless actually occupied by the person having the title of record. Any such lands are examined under direction of the Auditor-General and the Commissioner of the Land Office to ascertain their value and whether they are actually abandoned. If there is no suit pending in the county where such land is situated to set aside the taxes or to remove the cloud occasioned thereby, the Auditor-General may deed to the Commissioner of the Land Office for the State such land. This deed shall be recorded in the county in which the land is situated. Such lands are held by the Commissioner of the Land Office and are subject to entry as state lands by any person who is not the owner of 40 acres of land anywhere in the United States, in quantities of 160 acres or less, but all over 80 acres must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per acre, but the person applying must file an affidavit that he desires such lands for actual settlement for the purpose of a homestead. Thereupon, upon the payment of a fee of $2 a certificate is issued for the lands on condition that the person shall reside upon the land for 5 years and improve the same. At the end of 5 years, on proof of the fulfillment of his contract, the person is entitled to a deed from the State.

Lands, U. S. Homestead.

To obtain a homestead the party must first select and personally examine the land he desires to enter and be satisfied of its character and true description. When a person desires to enter a tract of land under this law he must appear in person at the U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, or at the County seat before the Clerk of the Circuit Court or Judge of Probate in the county where the land lies and make his application. Accompanying said application there must be an affidavit setting forth that he is over the age of twenty-one years (or the head of a family) and is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory, and is either native born, or is a naturalized citizen of the United States or has declared his intention to become such, and that he has not heretofore made any entry under the homestead laws, and if the application is made outside of the local office this clause must be inserted: "That owing to great distance and expense of travel, I am unable to appear at the local U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, to make this affidavit."

If the entryman is not a native born citizen, evidence of his declaration of naturalization must accompany said application. If an applicant claims citizenship by virtue of his father becoming a naturalized citizen of the U. S. before he (applicant) became twenty-one years of age, he must furnish a copy of his father's naturalization certificate, together with an affidavit showing that he is the party he represents himself to be, and giving his age.

The fees and commissions payable when application is made are as follows:

For 160 acres, $14.00; for 120 acres, $13.00; for 80 acres, $7.00; for 40 acres, $6.00.

Any tract of land exceeding 160 acres, the excess over and above the same must be paid for at the rate of $1.25 an acre. This is in addition to the $14.00. Six months from date of entry are allowed the entryman within which to establish his residence upon the land.

Timber land embraced in a homestead or other entry not consummated may be cleared in order to cultivate the land and improve the premises but for no other purpose. If after clearing the land for cultivation there remains more timber than is required for improvement there is no objection to the settler disposing of the same. But the question whether the land is being cleared of its timber for legitimate purposes is a question of fact which is liable to be raised at any time. If the timber is cut and removed for any other purpose it will subject the entry to cancellation, and the person who cut it will be liable to civil suit for recovery of the value of said timber, and also to criminal prosecution.

A person who has entered under the homestead laws less than 160 acres of land and who has complied with the conditions of the law with regard to the original entry, and has had the final papers issued therefor (viz: that of offering final proof) may enter so much additional land as to complete the maximum quantity of 160 acres, and when an entry is made under this act, viz: Section 6 of the act of March 2, 1889, the entryman is required to reside upon, cultivate and improve the land as in ordinary homesteads. The land so additionally entered need not be contiguous to the original homestead.

A party who has entered lands under the homestead law prior to March 2, 1889, which entry has been canceled, is entitled to enter 160 acres of land. If the entry was made, however, subsequent to March 2, 1889, and the entry has been canceled for failure to comply with the requirements of the homestead law, he (entryman) has exhausted his right of homestead entry.

A person possessing the requisite qualifications under the homestead law (not having exhausted his right by previous entry thereunder) owning and residing on land not amounting in quantity to a quarter section, may enter other land lying contiguous to his own, to an amount which shall not with the land already owned by him exceed in the aggregate 160 acres. The parties will be required to fulfill the requirements of the homestead law as to residence and cultivation, but will not be required to remove from the land which he originally owned in order to reside upon and cultivate that which he thus acquires under the homestead law, since the whole 160 acres are considered as constituting one farm or body of land; residence upon and cultivation of a portion of which is equivalent to residence upon and cultivation of the whole.

Final proof may be offered thereon after a period of five years from date of entry.

A party desiring to relinquish his land to the United States may do so on the prescribed form or the following form written on the back of his Homestead Entry receipt, viz: "I hereby relinquish to the United States all my right, title and interest in and to the within described land." This must be signed by the entryman and sworn to in the presence of two witnesses before a Notary Public or other officer duly authorized to administer oaths, and his official seal must be executed to said jurat. If such officer is not in possession of the seal he is required to procure a certificate of the County Clerk setting forth that he is an officer duly authorized to administer oaths. To said certificate must be affixed a ten-cent documentary revenue stamp.

The homestead receipt must in all cases accompany said relinquishment, or in case of its loss an affidavit of that fact executed under seal.

A settler desiring to make final proof in support of his Homestead Entry must first file with the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, a written notice on the prescribed form of his intention to do so, which notice will be published by the Register in a newspaper to be by him designated as nearest the land, once a week for six successive weeks, at the applicant's expense, viz: $5.00. Applicants should begin to make their proof in sufficient time to complete and file them in the land office within the statutory period of seven years from date of entry.

If the entry was made subsequent to July 26, 1894, the applicant has seven years from date of entry within which to offer proof. If prior to July 26, 1894, he has eight years from date of entry within which to offer proof.

Final proofs can be made before the Register and Receiver of the local U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, or before any Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court having jurisdiction over the county in which the land lies, or before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the land is situated. Final proof cannot be made outside of the county unless before the Register and Receiver.

Final proofs can only be made by the homestead claimant in person and cannot be made by an agent, attorney, assignee or any other person, except in case of the death of the entryman. In that event proof can be made by the widow of the deceased entryman, and if unmarried, by his heirs.

Final proofs can be made only by native born or naturalized citizens, and if naturalized, evidence of such naturalization must accompany the proof.

Where the homestead settler dies before the consummation of his claim, the widow, or in case of her death, the heirs may continue settlement or cultivation and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. A deserted wife can also submit final proof.

On the day set for the taking of the proof in the advertised notice the entryman must appear with two of the witnesses named therein.

The fees to accompany said proofs are as follows:

40 acres, $1.00; 80 acres, $2.00; 120 acres, $3.00; 160 acres, $4.00, together with fifteen cents per hundred words for all written testimony in said proof, including affidavits, if any there be. The officer taking the proof should count the number of words in the written testimony and transmit the Register and Receiver the proper amount of money therefor, viz: 15 cents per hundred words, together with the above mentioned fees.

Any officer, soldier, seaman or marine who served for not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States during the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, is entitled to have the term of his service in the army or navy, not exceeding four years, deducted from the period of five years' residence and cultivation required under the homestead laws. If the soldier was discharged from wounds or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, the whole term of his enlistment (not exceeding four years) is to be deducted from the required period of five years, but no patent can issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he commences his improvement.

A certified copy of the soldiers' certificate of discharge (or the original) showing when he enlisted and when he was discharged, must be filed with the Register and Receiver or the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the time of offering final proof.

If a homestead settler does not wish to remain five years on a tract of land he may pay for it in cash. To entitle a homestead claimant to the land upon making such payment he must prove his actual settlement, improvements and cultivation of the land for a period of fourteen months from the date of establishing residence upon the land and subsequent to the date of entry.

Parties commuting homestead entries cannot be excused for any cause for failure to live upon, improve and cultivate the land for the required period. They are not obliged to make proof within the short time in which commutation is allowed, and when such proof is made full compliance with law must be sufficiently shown.

The fees to accompany all commuted proofs are $1.25 per acre, together with fifteen cents per hundred words for all written testimony in said proof, including affidavits if any there be.

The homestead entry receipt or an affidavit of its loss, together with evidence of citizenship, must accompany all final and commutation proofs, together with proof of publication of the notice.

All affidavits must have the official seal of the officer before whom such affidavits were taken executed thereon, without which they cannot be accepted.

If for any reason the proof is not made on the day designated in the notice, the officer before whom said proof is to be taken may adjourn the taking of the same from day to day for a period of ten days, and in that event the officer before whom said proof is to be taken will be required to furnish his certificate, under seal, showing that on the date set for the taking of the proof, or any of the subsequent days thereto, no one appeared in person or otherwise to protest against the allowance of the same, and the entryman will also be required to furnish an affidavit giving his reasons why proof was not made on the day set.

All proofs must be received at the local land office within fifteen days from the taking of the same, otherwise the same must be rejected. A rejection of a final proof for non-compliance with law does not debar applicant from reoffering proof anew within the statutory period.

Should a discrepancy appear, either in the spelling of claimant's or witnesses' names, in the final proof, from that of the advertised notice, the claimant will be required to furnish an affidavit correcting same, showing the true orthography of the corrected name.

Proofs cannot be accepted should the names of both witnesses be signed differently from that appearing in the advertised notice.

Any party desiring the sale of an isolated tract under the provisions of Section 2455, Revised Statutes, U. S., as amended February 26, 1895, will be required to file in the district Land Office an affidavit made by himself and duly corroborated by two witnesses, setting forth the character of the land, stating whether it is covered with timber or contains stone or any mineral, whether it is agricultural in character, for what purpose the land would be chiefly valuable, and why he desires the same ordered into market. It must also be shown that the tract is unoccupied by anyone having color of title thereto. No lands are subject to be ordered into market as aforesaid until the same shall have been subject to homestead entry for a period of three years after the surrounding lands have been entered, filed upon or sold by the government. This affidavit, when received at the Land Office, will be transmitted to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for examination and when instructions are received ordering such lands to be exposed at public sale, the applicant will be notified of such fact and the party will then be required to deposit the sum of $5.00 to cover the cost of publication of said notice which must be published once a week for five successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the land. On the day set for such sale the lands designated in said notice will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the minimum price of $1.25 an acre.

It must be observed that no more than 160 acres shall be sold to any one person at the offering under this act. Other purchases can be made at any time thereafter, and such lands need not be contiguous.

Any person desiring to enter land under the "Timber and Stone act" must appear in person before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, and execute an affidavit setting forth that he has not made any prior application under this act, and that he is by birth or naturalization a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such. If not native born record evidence of his prescribed qualifications must be furnished. The affidavit must show the legal subdivisions of the tract and of its character stating that the same is unfit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for its timber or stone, and is uninhabited, contains no mining or other improvements, nor as deponent verily believes any valuable deposit of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper or coal, that deponent does not apply to purchase the same for speculation but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit and that he has not directly or indirectly made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons whomsoever by which the title which he may acquire from the United States shall inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself.

You will note that the land must be chiefly valuable for its timber and stone and unfit for cultivation if the timber was removed.

A married woman may be permitted to purchase land under this act but in addition to the above she is required to make an additional affidavit at the time of entry, showing that she proposes to purchase said land with her separate money in which her husband has no interest or claim and that said entry is made for her sole and separate use and benefit.

The foregoing affidavits can only be made before the Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan.

After the filing of the aforesaid affidavit the sum of $7.50 is required to cover the costs of the publication of the notice which must appear in a weekly newspaper for ten successive weeks. On the date set the applicant (together with two witnesses) must appear at the U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, and offer final proof.

The fees in connection with said proof are $2.50 per acre plus $10.00 government fees to be paid at the time of offering proof. This must be in currency.

The applicant has only one timber and stone right which can be exhausted in an entry of forty acres of land, or the full complement of 160 acres. The lands embraced in any entry must be contiguous.

A person who has made a homestead entry may relinquish the same and enter the land under this act, providing the land is chiefly valuable for the timber or stone thereon.

The charges to be made by the Register and Receiver for plats and diagrams of a particular township are as follows:

For a township diagram showing vacant government lands, $1.00.

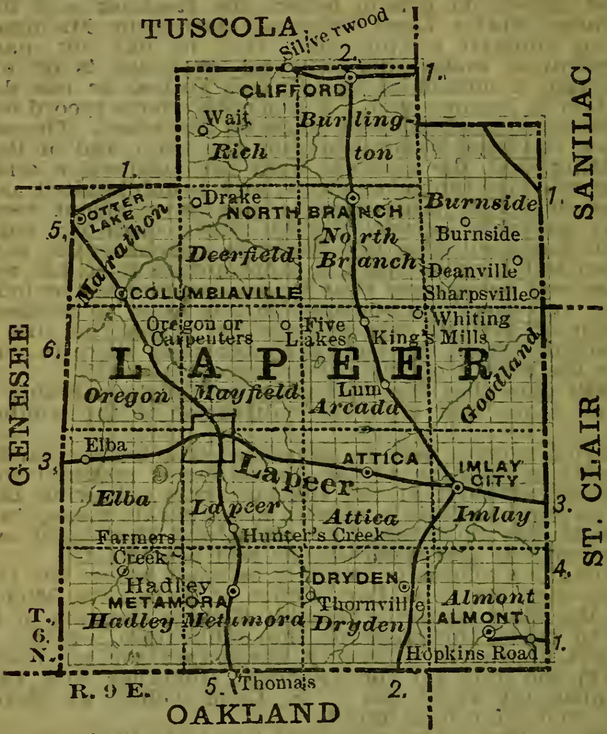
For a township plat showing entries, names of claimant and character of entry, $2.00.

For township plat showing entries, names of claimant, character of entry and number, $3.00.

For a township plat showing entries, names of claimant, character of entry, number and date of filing or entry, together with topography, etc., $4.00.

Lansing

See State Capitol.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. P. O. & N. R. R. 3. Gd. Trunk Western Ry. 4. Belle River. 5. M. C. R. R. 6. Flint River.

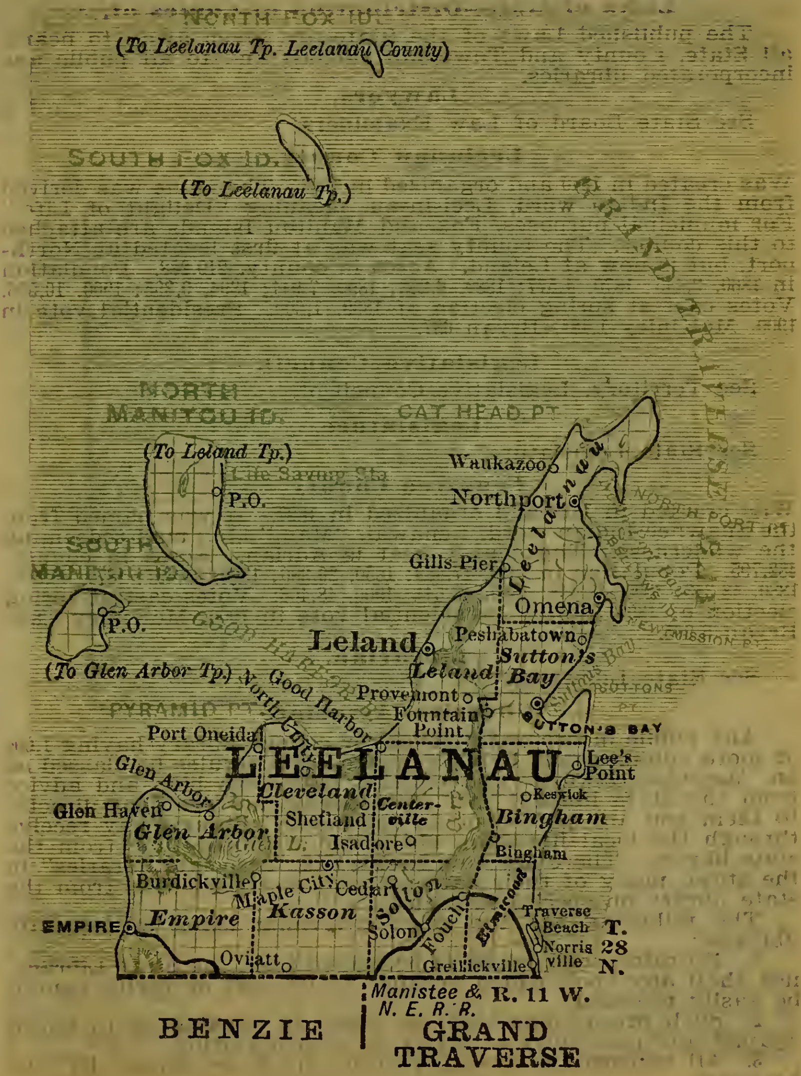
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Lapeer County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1835. Its present limits were defined in 1855. "La" being the French for "the," Governor Cass, who named this county, perhaps meant to indicate that it was the Peer, i. e., the equal of any of the existing counties. It has been claimed that he named it after a French officer named Lapere, who is said to have aided the colonists during the Revolution. The county seat is Lapeer. Acres in county, 424,030. Population in 1840, 4,265; 1850, 7,026; 1860, 14,875; 1870, 21,345; 1880, 30,138; 1890, 29,213; 1894, 28,879; 1900, 27,641. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,232. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,709; Bryan 2,217.

Latitude of State.

Reckoning the southern boundary of the state where it strikes Lake Erie as its most southerly point, and the north



Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

end of Isle Royale in Lake Superior as its most northerly point, the state lies between Latitude 41 degrees 44 seconds and 48 degrees 12 seconds. See Longitude of State.

Laws.

See State Compiled Laws.

Laws of State, Distribution of Copies of.

The published Laws of the State are given away to nearly all State, County and Township officials and to all public and incorporated libraries.

Lawyers.

See State Board of Law Examiners.

Leelanau County.

Was created in 1840 and organized in 1863. The name was derived from the Indian word, Leel-in-au, meaning "Delight of Life." For municipal purposes, Fox and Manitou Islands are attached to this county. The county seat was at first located at Northport, but is now at Leland. Acres in county, 219.288. Population in 1860, 2,445; 1870, 4,577; 1880, 6,253; 1890, 7,944; 1894, 9,395; 1900, 10,556. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,600. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,484, Bryan 637.

Legislative Council.

See Territory, Legislative Council of.

Legislature.

See State Legislature

Lenawee County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1827. It was named from the Shawnee Indian word, Lenawai, "Man," i. e., man redeeming the wilderness. The county seat is Adrian. Acres in county, 482,795. Population in 1840, 17,889; 1850, 26,380; 1860, 38,497; 1870, 45,507; 1880, 48,343; 1890, 48,448; 1894, 48,541; 1900, 48,406. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 10,671. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,848, Bryan 5,965.

Librarian.

See State Librarian.

Libraries, Associate

Any public incorporated school or college library having 1,000 or more volumes may by agreeing to certain rules be classed as an "associate library" and entitled to receive help and advice from the state library. All state documents are sent directly to them and any patron of an "associate" library may receive through the local librarian, books for a limited time from the state library. There are now twenty-six "associate libraries" in the state; many of their patrons have received books from the state library on special subjects.

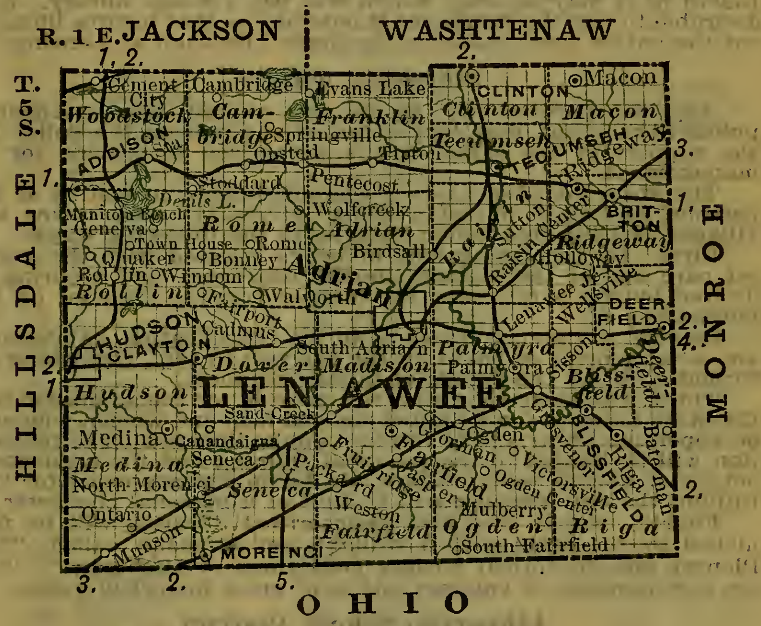
The following are the rules governing loans to associate libraries:

1. No reference book shall be loaned from the State Library, nor shall any book which because of its cost or rarity cannot be easily replaced.
2. Such precautions shall be taken in packing as to guard against any possibility of injury in transportation.
3. All expenses of transportation shall be borne by the borrower.

4. The book borrowed will be accompanied by a slip giving the exact time during which the volume may be kept, and the date, on or before which, it shall be returned to the State Library. The provisions of this rule will be strictly enforced.

5. An Associate Librarian must protect the State Library against loss of, or injury to, the books owned by the State, and may apply to a traveling library the same local rules regarding the loans of books, that are in force for the Associate Library.

6. In case of the necessity arising for debarring an Associate Library of the privileges given under Act. No. 28, laws of 1895, such library may appeal to the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall act as arbiters in the matter.



Ref.:- 1. Cincinnati Northern R.R.; 2. L. S. & M. S. Ry.; 3. Wabash R.R.; 4. Raisin River; 5. Detroit Southern Ry.

Libraries, Michigan Traveling

Acting under the "traveling library" provision of the State law, the state board of library commissioners has created "traveling libraries" so-called. These libraries are made up of fifty carefully selected books, about twenty per cent of which is fiction, the balance being divided between ethics, religion, literature, biography, history, and travels. Special libraries bearing on certain lines of work are also made up for the use of study clubs, working in isolated portions of the state. Thirty-one of these special libraries are now in use. The books are sent out in neat oak cases and are accompanied by the simple machinery necessary for the care and circulation of the books.

The libraries are intended for the use of residents of the small villages and rural districts, who are deprived of the library advantages of the large cities and literary centers of the state.

A library can be obtained on application of twenty-five taxpayers in a rural community; a grange or a farmers' club or in fact by any society organized for study. The books may be kept from three to six months, then they can be returned and another set of fifty volumes will be sent. The only expense to the recipients is a yearly fee of $5, which is used in paying all the transportation expenses both going and coming, of as many libraries as are desired during the year. For the benefit of those localities where, while needing the books, they are unable to pay the whole fee, the amount has been divided so that one-fourth of it may be sent, which will pay for one library. It is desirable to pay the yearly fee if possible, as that insures libraries for the entire year. Address the State Librarian at Lansing.

Libraries, Public

Any incorporated city, by its city council, may establish a public library and may levy a tax of one mill on the dollar for the support of the same, and is authorized to provide for its management.

The State Board of Library Commissioners, consisting of five persons, the state librarian being secretary, aid towns and villages desiring free public libraries in the following ways:

First. By furnishing lists of books selected with the greatest care and of the highest literary character, and securing, if desired by the purchasers, the highest possible discount on the purchases.

Second. By giving advice as to the classification, cataloguing and arrangement of books on the shelves; in fact, furnishing information in all the details of library economy.

Third. The State Librarian will provide for the admission into the State Library, for a limited time, of men and women who may be appointed librarians of the free public libraries. The instruction will be limited to the practical training and the elementary details of library work. There will be no charges made for this tuition; the only expense will be that of a personal character.

Fourth. Public free and incorporated libraries will be furnished by the State with a valuable set of books called "The Pioneer and Historical Society collections of Michigan." This set now numbers 28 volumes and is of great historical value.

Libraries, School District

See School District Libraries.

Library Commissioners.

See State Board of Library Commissioners.

Library Director.

See Township Board of Library Directors.

Licenses.

See Liquor Licenses, Marriage, Hawkers and Peddlers; also State Boards of Registration in Medicine, Law, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Veterinary; for Examination of Barbers, and for Regulation of Horse-shoeing.

Lieutenant Governor.

See State Lieutenant-Governor.

Life Insurance.

The statistics of business in Michigan for 1900 is as follows:

Number of companies	Michigan	1
	Other states	40
Number of new policies issues		19,416
Amount of new policies issued		$ 29,043,449.90
Number of policies in force at end of year		83,213
Amount of policies in force at end of year		$158,174,154.33
Premiums received		$ 5,594,510.64
Losses paid		$ 2,153,118.33

Life Saving Service.

See U. S. Life Saving Service.

Light Houses.

See U. S. Inspector of Lighthouses.

Limestone.

There are nearly a dozen quarries in the state and the output is valued at about $100,000 yearly.

Liquor Law of Maine in Michigan.

An act popularly known as the Maine Liquor Law, because modeled after the law of the State of Maine was passed by the Legislature on February 12, 1853, subject to the approval of the voters of the state. The state vote was as follows: For, 40,409; against, 23,054; majority in favor of the law, 17,395.

It nominally went into force, but in the greater portion of the state was so nullified that after 20 years' trial it was repealed and a Liquor Tax or License Law was passed instead.

Meanwhile Section 47 of Article IV. of the Constitution was still in force, and reads as follows:

"The Legislature shall not pass any Act authorizing the grant of licenses for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

The question of striking this article out of the Constitution was submitted to the people, and in November, 1876, the vote was as follows: 60,639 for striking out, and 52,561 against. A majority being in favor of so doing, Section 47 of Article IV. was stricken from the Constitution.

Liquors, Sale of, by Druggists.

It is unlawful for any druggist to sell or give away any spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous, or any mixed liquor to any minor except for medicinal or mechanical use, and on the written order of parent or guardian, nor to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, nor to any person when forbidden in writing by his or her husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer, or by the supervisor, mayor, director, or alderman, president or trustee of a village or superintendent of the poor. And, unless licensed as retail liquor dealers, said druggists may only sell for medicinal, chemical, scientific, mechanical and sacrimental purposes, and shall keep a list of the names of all persons, procuring liquors, the date of the sale, amount and kind of liquor sold, and the purpose for which the same was to be used as stated by the purchaser.

Liquor Saloons, When to Be Closed.

"It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, offer to sell, furnish, give or have in his possession any liquors in any concert hall, variety show, theater, or other place of amusement, nor in any building opening into where any such concert hall, variety show, theater or other place of amusement may be.

"All saloons, restaurants, bars, in taverns or elsewhere, and all other places, except drug stores, where any of the liquors mentioned in this act are sold, or kept on sale either at wholesale or retail, shall be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, on all election days, on all legal holidays, and until 7 o'clock of the following morning, and on each week-day night from and after the hour of 9 p. m. until 7 a. m. of the morning of the succeeding day. The word "Closed" in this section shall be construed to apply to the back door or other entrance as well as the front door. And in prosecutions under this section it shall not be necessary to prove that any liquor was sold: Provided, that in all cities and incorporated villages, the common council, or board of trustees, or council, may, by ordinance, allow the saloons and other places where said liquors shall be sold to open at six o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open not later than eleven o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer of any week-night, except on election days and holidays." State Law.

Liquor Tax.

In all townships, cities and villages there must be paid annually the following tax upon the business of selling or offering for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or mixed liquors by retail, or any mixture or compound, except proprietary patent medicines, which in whole or in part consist of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and any malt, brewed or fermented liquors, five hundred dollars per annum; upon the business of selling only brewed or malt liquors, at wholesale or retail, or at wholesale and retail, five hundred dollars per annum; upon the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors at wholesale, five hundred dollars; or at wholesale and retail, eight hundred dollars per annum; upon the business of manufacturing brewed or malt liquors for sale, sixty-five dollars per annum; upon the issues of manufacturing for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquors, eight hundred dollars per annum. These taxes are payable May 1st to the County Treasurer.

One-half of these taxes are placed to the credit of the township, village or city from which the same was collected, and shall be by such county treasurer paid over, on demand, to the treasurer of such township, village or city, to be applied as other general funds.

The law went into effect the day it was passed, May 3, 1875, but only $600.00 was collected in that year. In 1876 the total collections were $437,705.52. The number of dealers and the amounts collected in the several counties for the years indicated are as follows:

COUNTY.	1880.			1890.			1900.		
	Number of Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Wholesale or Retail Dealers	Wholesale Only.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.
Alcona	6		$ 1,011.11	10		$ 2,700.00	5		$ 2,395.83
Alger				1		416.67	36		17,291 58
Allegan	31	2	4,526 34	18		8,066.69	21		10,208.34
Alpena	24	2	4,510.00	39		16,999 39	31		15,250.02
Antrim	3	1	446.28	6	1	3,065.00	21		9,750.01
Arenac				11		5,125 00	15		6,874.89
Baraga	10		1,239.18	25		11,183.32	27		11,333.42
Barry	12		1,944.61	13		5,066.67	14		6,916.66
Bay	149	4	20,686.42	230	2	76,696.68	68	2	82,171 73
Benzie				7		3,062.50	16		7,916.65
Berrien	48	2	8,017.09	43		20,191 69	61	1	29,898.40
Branch	32	3	4,890.15	14	2	7,315.00	24	1	11,815.03
Calhoun	52	3	8,111 49	43	1	20,081.33	49	3	24,445.00
Cass	13	1	2,094.16	11	1	5,356.68	20		9,458.33
Charlevoix(&Manitou)	4	1	658.60	9		4,108.34	19		9,166.67
Cheboygan	22	3	3,827.43	32		15,050 00	31	1	15,231.66
Chippewa	14		1,981.61	44		21,474 99	70		33,250.02
Clare	9		1,500 01	20		9,458 34	12		5,583.34
Clinton	29	2	4,601.26	23	1	10,051.36	18	1	8,565.00
Crawford	2		400.00	9		4,375.00	9		4,500.00
Delta				116	4	55,964.17	130	1	62,356.68
Dickinson							85		40,833.37
Eaton	14	1	2,529.58	16		7,158 33	21	1	9,858 68
Emmet	10		1,676 00	11		5,375.00	16		7,786.87
Genesee	49	1	7,357.30	40		19,132.66	41	1	20,106 70
Gladwin				10		4,750.00	10		4,416.55
Gogebic				118		53,424 67	71		33 250.03
Grand Traverse	10		1,212.24	15		7,208.34	24		11,416.66
Gratiot	14	2	2,593.33	21		8,958.33	21		10,375.01

COUNTY.	1880.			1890.			1900.		
	Number of Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Wholesale or Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Only.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.
Hillsdale	17	1	$ 2,328 82	16	1	$ 7,498 34	14	.....	$ 6,708 33
Houghton	123	4	14,275 53	109	32	59,495.03	246	6	117,572.78
Huron	20	1	2,675 44	28	1	8,601 67	38	.....	17,957.51
Ingham	53	1	7,174.18	46	1	18,013.33	39	1	18,856 69
Ionia	34	3	6,037.67	28	1	14,023.34	35	1	17,189 97
Iosco	18	....	3,433.34	42	.....	20,225.00	14	.....	6,708 34
Iron	....	.....	....	56	......	23,346.51	50	......	20,741.74
Isabella	15	.....	2,196.25	12	....	4,611 76	11	......	5,208 34
Jackson	96	3	15,615 84	87	2	38,996.73	91	3	44.861 66
Kalamazoo	54	6	9,778.44	50	3	24,290.00	47	1	23,106 66
Kalkaska	1		75 83	....	.....	....	6	.....	2 916 67
Kent	200	16	32,771.82	169	14	81,455.01	207	3	101,486.68
Keweenaw	15	1	1,498.27	2	......	800.00	4	.....	1,953 76
Lake	2	.....	400.00	7	.....	3,416.66	4	......	1,916.67
Lapeer	31	2	4 679 35	23	.....	9,641.66	20	......	9,500.00
Leelanau	3	1	395.00	5	1	2,398.34	11	1	5,481.68
Lenawee	64	3	9,544.01	57	2	25,016.69	55	2	26,755.00
Livingston	22	.....	3,680.44	16	......	7 300.01	15	......	7,375.01
Luce	......	.....	....	16	.....	7,575.00	14	......	6,500.00
Mackinac	9	.....	1,341.66	37	2	16,664.17	27	....	13,166.57
Macomb	60	1	7,615.92	64	2	26,755.01	71	2	34.880.09
Manistee	44	1	8,127 95	60	1	28,506 67	52	1	25.648.27
Marquette	114	9	19,183 09	140	10	72,845.00	127	2	63 531.72
Mason	28	2	4,240.40	36	.....	16,400.00	17	.....	8,375.02
Mecosta	23	2	4,364.17	27	......	12,858.35	17	......	8,183.35
Menominee	74	3	12,438.45	164	3	74,419.27	82	3	40,888.34
Midland	11	......	1,281.07	11	......	5,100.00	8	...	3,750 01
Missaukee	3	......	108.71	11	......	4,633 00	5	......	2,500.00

Monroe	56	2	5,783.87	35	2	12,180.02	45	2	22,005.00
Montcalm	27	......	5,015.60	20	......	9,333.27	20	......	9,583 37
Montmorency	....	......	....	5	......	925 00	9	......	4,251.00
Muskegon	77	4	13,217 07	102	3	45,181 68	55	1	26,773.35
Newaygo	19	......	3,695.42	17	......	8,124.99	12	......	5,833.30
Oakland	54	2	7,728.32	41	......	17,923.25	42	1	20,418 35
Oceana	7	1	1,513.34	5	1	2 356 65	8	......	3,833.34
Ogemaw	6	.....	1,049.99	9	1	3,965.00	10	1	4,731 66
Ontonagon	7	.....	978 75	28	......	13,000.00	42	.....	19,958 55
Osceola	13	......	2,433.33	15	......	7,416 66	11	.....	5 083 34
Oscoda	....	......	....	9	......	3,150.00	1	......	291 67
Otsego	2	......	283.32	9	......	3,366.69	12	......	5,791.66
Ottawa	35	1	$ 6,037.10	28	1	$ 13,489.97	35	1	$ 17.065 00
Presque Isle	9	1	747 08	7	1	2,140 00	23	1	10,606.69
Roscommon	12	......	2,149 66	7	......	1,950.00	2	.....	1,000.00
Saginaw	268	12	34,923.14	286	5	108,175.08	189	5	91,825 08
Sanilac	29	1	3,123 11	14	......	4,350.00	23	.....	11,124.98
Schoolcraft	5	.....	750.00	34	1	15.091.66	30	.....	13 750.00
Shiawassee	27	1	3,745 80	40	......	17.574.97	40	1	19,898.36
St. Clair	104	8	11,724 15	129	3	40,286 66	101	1	46,465.05
St. Joseph	18	3	2,791.70	31	1	14,415.01	25	......	12,375 00
Tuscola	24	1	2,896.23	25	......	8,566.66	24	1	11,315 00
Van Buren	26	....	3,901.24	....	......	local option	....	......	local option
Washtenaw	88	4	11.310.22	70	5	28,333.20	79	5	38,991 42
Wayne	914	41	98,553 88	923	57	285.850.00	1241	19	612,235 19
Wexford	12	....	2,135.43	22	......	10,866.25	23	......	10,791.69
Total for State	3,525	175	$487,563.59	4.184	169	$1,704,715.39	4,415	77	$2,192,041.04

Liquor Traffic Restraints.

The council of every incorporated village is invested with power "to suppress saloons for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and license taverns and eating houses."—Compiled Laws 1897, Section 2769. Acting under this law, councils have refused to accept the bonds offered by prospective saloonkeepers.

No Justice of the Peace can hold court in any place where intoxicating liquors are sold.

No spirituous or intoxicating liquor can be sold or given away on the parade grounds of the State troops.

No Board of Registration can hold sessions in any room or building in which intoxicating liquors are sold, nor in any room adjacent thereto, connected by doorway.

No election can be held in any saloon or bar-room or in any room or place contiguous with or adjoining thereto.

After a cemetery site shall have been purchased or located no place for the sale of intoxicating liquors can be established within a ¼ mile of the entrance thereto.

No spirituous, vinous or malt liquors can be sold or given away on any election day.

No caucus or primary election can be held in a saloon or bar-room, nor in any place adjacent to a room in which intoxicating liquors are sold.

No person can sell or give away intoxicating liquor within two miles of the place where any religious society is actually assembled for religious worship.

No woman or girl may be employed as bar-keeper or furnish music or dancing in any saloon or bar-room.

It is not lawful to establish or maintain a saloon or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold, within one mile of the Soldiers' Home.

It is not lawful to sell or give away intoxicating liquors in any concert hall, theatre or other place of amusement, nor in any room opening into any such place of amusement.

Liquors, Local Option on Sale of

The first provision for local option in the State was by act of March 19, 1845, which provided that at each township and charter election, the question of license or no license should be submitted to the voters, and if a majority in any locality said no license, then it was illegal in that locality to issue licenses. The frequency with which the law was violated led to the insertion in the constitution of 1850 of a clause forbidding the granting of licenses; it was repealed in 1876. The present local option law dates from 1889. The steps in obtaining local option in any county are as follows: 1. File with the County Clerk a written application and petition addressed to the Board of Supervisors of the County, signed by 1-3 of the qualified electors, as shown by the returns of the last general election asking that an election be held in the county to ascertain whether the manufacturing of liquors and the liquor traffic shall be prohibited in the county, all the signers of said petition in any one election district being grouped together, which list, together with the polling list, shall be posted in the three most conspicuous places in the county.

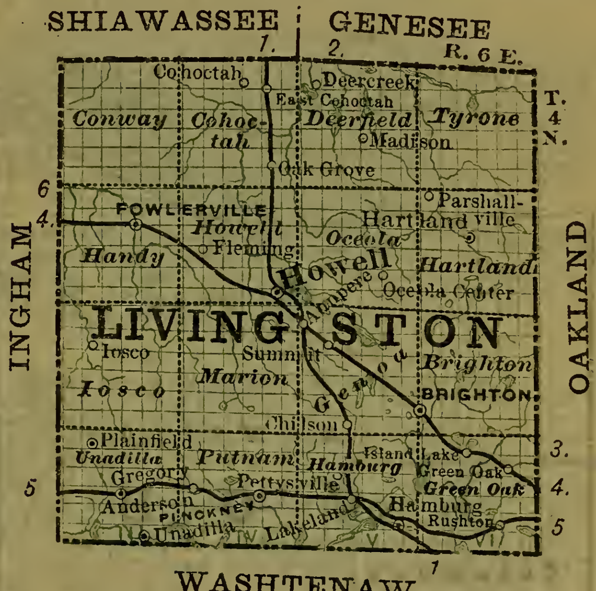
2. It is then the duty of the County Clerk at the next regular or adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors to lay before them said petition.

3. The Board of Supervisors at such meeting shall issue an order to the effect that local option shall be voted on at the

next election for township officers in all of the townships in the county to ascertain the sentiment of electors with regard to such a petition.

4. The County Clerk shall then without delay cause a copy of such order, duly certified by him, to be delivered to the Township Clerk of each township and to one of the inspectors of election of each ward or election district of every city in the county, and shall also publish such order for three consecutive weeks in two newspapers published in the county.

5. The officers whose duty it is to furnish ballots at township elections must provide ballots with the question of prohibition printed on them at the next township election.



Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Shiawassee River. 3. Huron River. 4. Pere Marquette R. R. 5. Gd. Trunk Ry. 6. Red Cedar River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

6. If the county canvass shows that the proposition to prohibit has been adopted, the Board of Supervisors must adopt resolutions prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the prohibition shall take effect from the first day of May following. After that date all sales of liquor are violations of law and subject to fines and penalties, save such as are made by druggists and registered pharmacists under the special laws that govern such parties.

But no such election may be held oftener than once in two years.

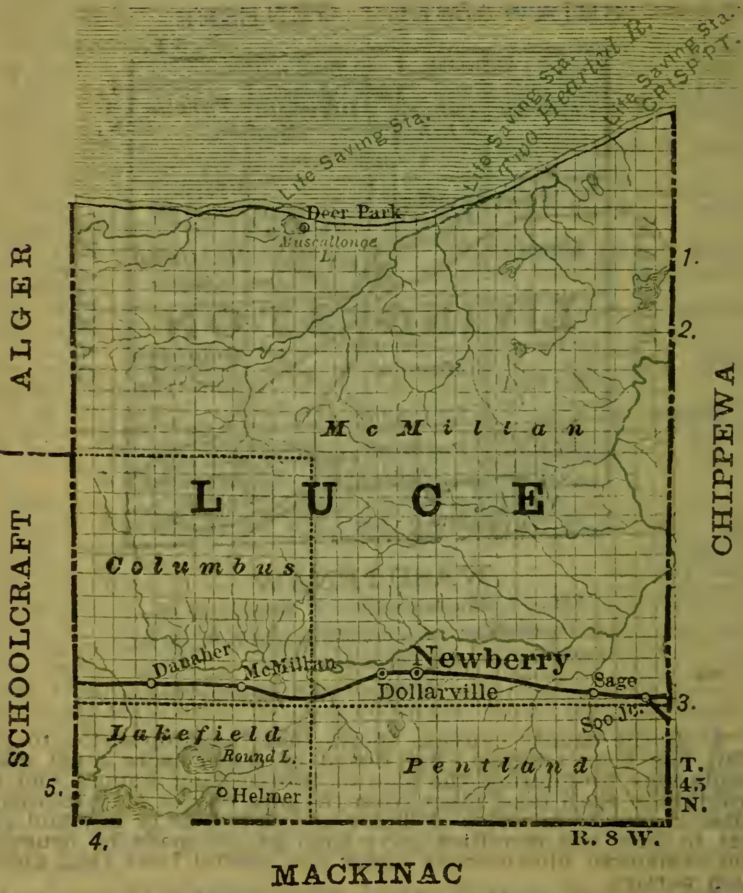
Since 1892 both Eaton and Van Buren have been local option or no license counties.

Live Stock.

See State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, **also Crop** and Live Stock Reports.

Livingston County

Was created in 1833 and organized in 1836. It was named after Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States from 1831 to 1833. The county seat is Howell. Acres in county, 370,845. Population in 1840, 7,430; 1850, 13,475; 1860, 16,629; 1870, 19,417;



Ref.:—1. Shelldrake Lake. 2. Taquamenon River. 3. D. S. S. & Atl. Ry. 4. Manistique Lake. 5. Manistique River.

Copyright 1901. by Silas Farmer.

1880, 22,251; 1890, 20,858; 1894, 20,437; 1900, 19,664. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,313. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,858, Bryan 2,730.

Local Option.

See Liquor, Local Option on Sales of.

Longtitude of State.

Reckoning Port Huron as its most eastern point, and the mouth of Montreal River at the west end of Gogebic County as its most western point, the State lies between longitude 82 degrees 25 seconds and 90 degrees 25 seconds west of Greenwich, England. See Latitude of State.

Lost Articles.

If any person finds any money or other article of the value of $3 or more, he must post notice in two public places and also give notice to the Township Clerk of the finding of such article.

If money or article found be of the value of $10 or over, the finder must advertise it in some newspaper in the county or in an adjoining county for six weeks successively.—State Laws.

Luce County

Was created and organized in 1887. It was named after Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of the State from 1887 to 1891. The county seat is Newberry. Acres in county, 581,436. Population in 1890, 2,455; 1894, 2,348; 1900, 2,983. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 472. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 405, Bryan 159.

Lumbering.

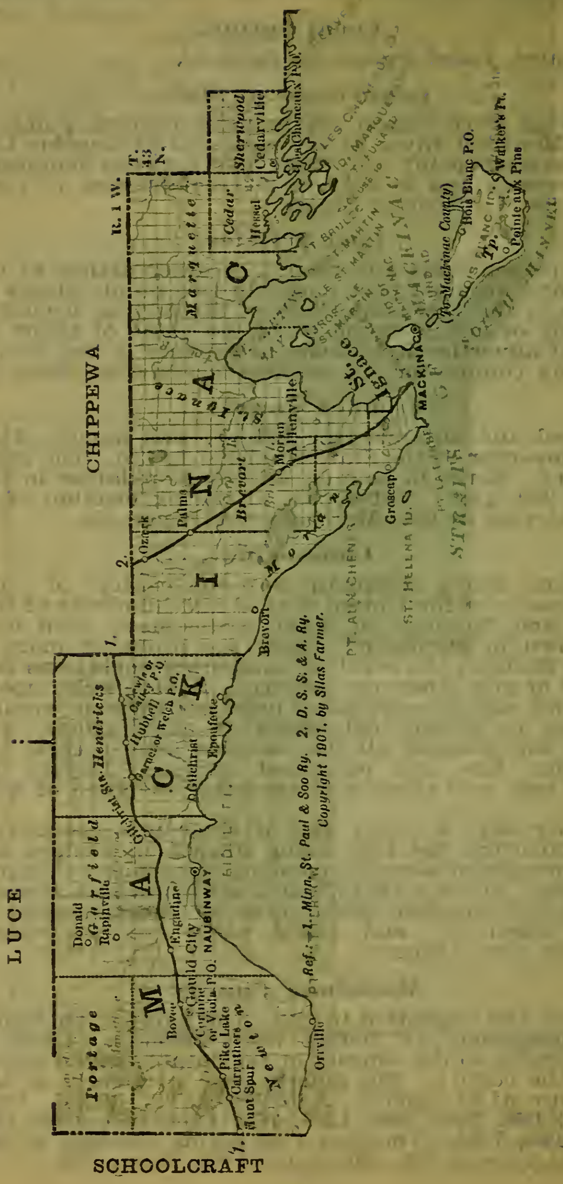
For many years Michigan was the center of the pine-lumber industry of the United States, and hundreds of thousands of houses and factories in many states have been built from timber grown in Michigan. There are probably more wealthy men in the State as the result of lumbering operations than from the pursuit of any other one industry. Square miles upon square miles of land, and in some cases practically whole counties have been owned by single individuals or corporations, who have cut, sawed and shipped all the valuable pine in these localities.

The State has also possessed immense forests of birch, maple and oak, and these also are being disposed of with great rapidity.

In earlier days a heavy fall of snow was essential to successful lumbering, the logs being drawn on sledges to a mill or to the margin of some convenient stream to be floated down in the spring. Of late years, what are known as forest or logging roads are laid into the forests for the conveying of logs, and then taken up and relaid elsewhere as occasion demands. See also "Pine."

Mackinac County

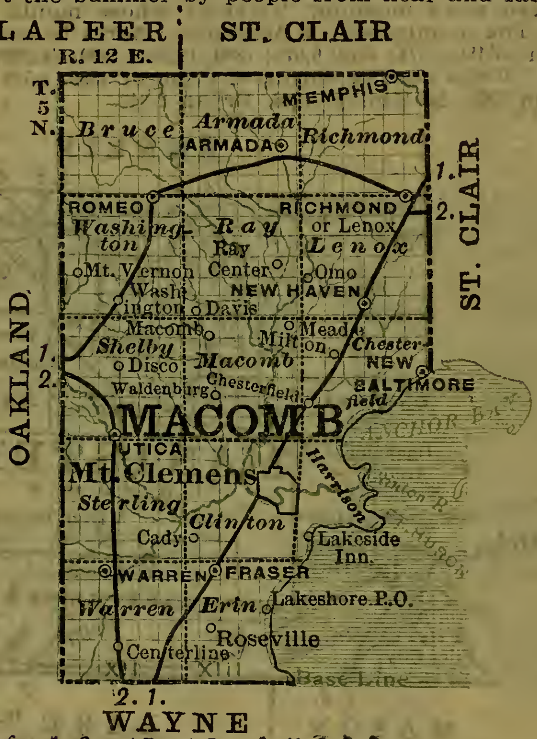
Was created and organized in 1818. The name is an abbreviation of Michilimackinac, an Indian word meaning "Great turtle," having reference to the contour of the notable island which forms a part of the county. The county seat, originally at Mackinac Island, is now at St. Ignace. Acres in county, 648,857. Population in 1840, 923; 1850, 3,597; 1860, 1,939; 1870, 1,716; 1880, 2,902; 1890, 7,830; 1894, 7,237; 1900, 7,703. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,202. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,060, Bryan 632.



Ref.: 1. Minn. St. Paul & Soo Ry. 2. D. S. S. & A. Ry.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Mackinac Island.

This enchanting island lies just north of the Lower Peninsula in the Straits of Mackinac. A large portion is a park, under the control of a State board. The place abounds in peculiar and interesting examples of nature's handiwork. Prominent among the points of special interest are Arch Rock, a wonderful natural bridge, eighty feet high; Fairy Arch, Sugar Loaf, Lovers' Leap, Devil's Kitchen, etc. A cool, invigorating temperature prevails during the summer months, and the views and drives are magnificent. Large hotels and summer cottages are thronged throughout the summer by people from near and far.



Ref.:—1. Grand Trunk Ry. 2. M. C. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Mackinac Island Park Commissioners.

See State Board of.

Macomb County

was created and organized in 1818. Its present limits were defined in 1832. It was named after Maj.-Gen. Alexander Macomb of the U. S. army, whose family were among the earliest settlers in Michigan. The county seat is Mt. Clemens. Acres in county, 306,963. Population in 1840, 9,716; 1850, 15,532; 1860, 23,112; 1870, 28,050; 1880, 31,627; 1890, 31,813; 1894, 32,387; 1900, 33,244. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,933. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,244, Bryan 3,489.

Mails.

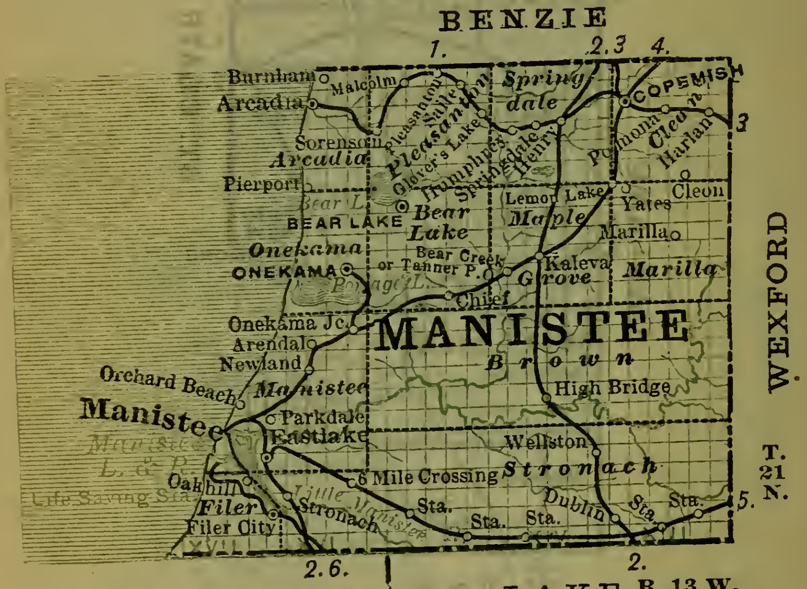
See Postage, Rates of.

Mail Delivery.

See "Rural Mail Delivery" and "Marine Mails."

Manistee County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1855. It was named from the Manistee River, which flows through the county. Manistee is an Indian word meaning "river at whose mouth there are islands." The county seat is Manistee. Acres in county, 346,371. Population in 1860, 874; 1870, 6,074; 1880, 12,533; 1890, 24,230; 1894, 26,114; 1900, 27,856. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,529. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,146, Bryan 2,340.



Ref.:—1. Arcadia & Betsey River Ry. 2. Pere Marquette R. R. 3. Ann Arbor R. R. 4. Manistee & N. E. R. R. 5. Manistee & Luther R. R. 6. Manistee & Gd. Rapids R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Manufactures.

Leading articles of manufacture are: Boots and shoes, beet-sugar, freight cars, cigars, cement, capsules, caskets, drugs, furs, furniture, fertilizers, leather, lumber, matches, organs, ships, silk thread, stoves, soda ash, varnish, white lead and woodenware.

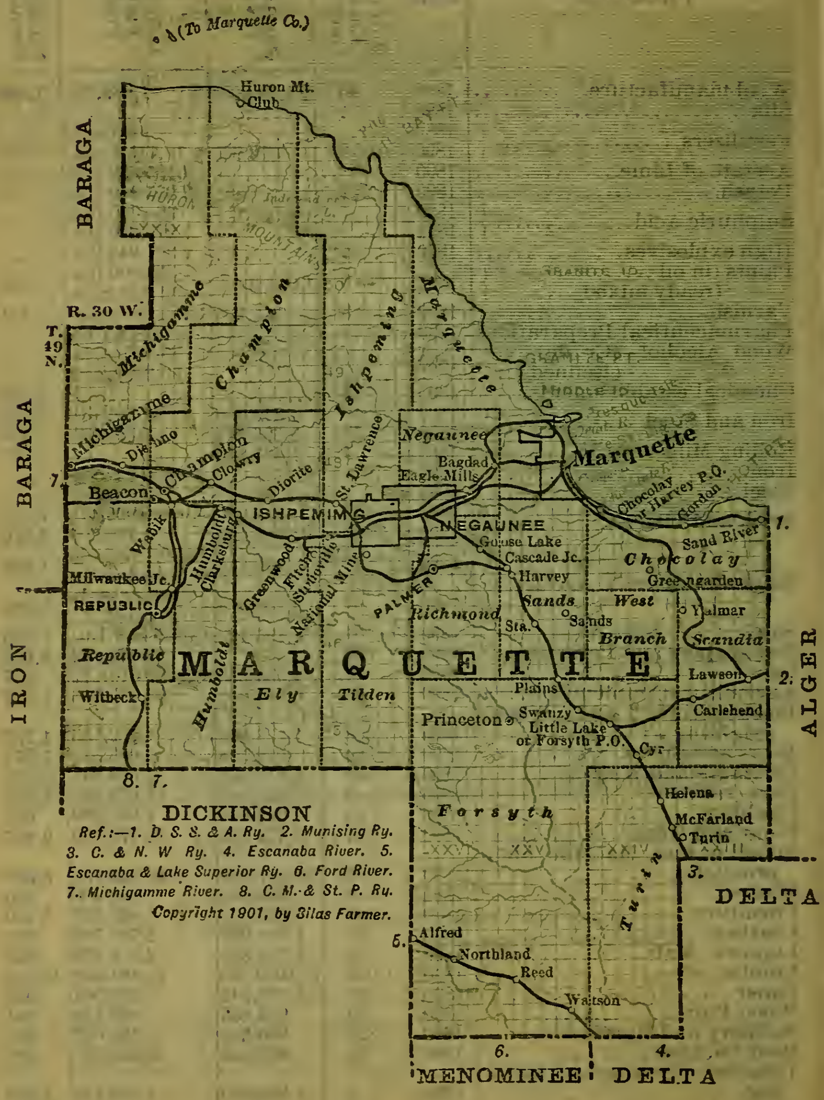
Manufactures in Michigan.
Census of 1890.

PRODUCT.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Amount or Value of Product.	Number of Employees.
Wool manufacture	1890	43	$1,559,004	$ 1,689,974	1,428
Silk	1890	1	....	....	.....
Fertilizers	1880	....	....	900 tons.	......
	1890	3	673,900	18,715 tons.	210
Acetate of Lime	1890	....	....	3,135,652 lbs.	......
Potash	1890	....	......	2 995,259 lbs.	.....
Sulphuric Acid	1880	....	....	980,000 lbs.	.... .
	1890	....	....	7,275,600 lbs.	......
High explosives	1890	....	....	2.301 944 lbs	......
Paints (in oil) " (ready mixed)	1890	8	1,086,404	2,550,000 lbs 601,472 gals.	235
Varnish	1890	3	571,200	1,783 000 gals	111
Pharmaceutical Preparations	1890	....	....	$3 035 999	......
Wood Alcohol—(Crude) " (Refined)	1890	....	....	89,806 gals 59,808 gals.	....
Chemical establishments	1890	83	....	....	2,159
Iron and Steel	1880	15	3,342,3[illegible]6	$4,591,613	3,089
	1890	19	6,696,541	5,829,843	1,509
Rolling Mills	1890	4	1,437,540	....	777
Iron	1890	....	....	33,478 tons.	......
Steel	1890	....	....	7,110 tons.	..
Brick and Tile	1880	179	710,259	$822,475	1.933
	1890	185	1,585,955	1,179,605	2,616
Shipbuilding	1880	72	476,775	3 steel vessels 66 wooden "	1,537
	1890	62	3,266,472	5 steel vessels 89 wooden "	2,284
Salt	1890	81	3,195,120	18,645 553 bu.	1.629
Newspapers and Periodicals	1890	657	....	$3.274.089	3,668
Gas	1890	27	4,030,363	495,969,010 c. ft	257
Agricultural Implements	1890	65	6,944,005	$3,955,306	1,847
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting	1890	1,026	1,198,564	1,762,135	1,752
Boots and Shoes	1890	12	972,534	2.065.537	1,371
Carriages and Wagons	1890	407	5,311,833	5,699,941	3,375
Cars (railroad)	1890	5	3,769,483	11.078.281	3,808
Clothing	1890	20	642,602	1,862,829	651
Flour and Grist	1890	544	8,472 852	22,778,829	2,425
Foundry and Machine Shop products	1890	260	14,331 924	13,363.030	8,560
Chairs	1890	8	703 635	868 200	990
Furniture	1890	108	8,625,321	9.898.838	8.109
Leather	1890	20	1,200,982	1,743.760	378
Liquors—Malt	1890	78	2.744.353	2,979.258	839
Lumber, etc	1890	1,918	110,990,328	73,484.306	46,592
Paper	1890	21	1.779,540	2,292.984	938
Wood Pulp	1890	10	933,233	626,182	364
Saddlery and Harness	1890	323	990.524	1.459,613	988
Meat Packing	1890	10	802,463	3,069,298	321
Tobacco—Chewing and Smoking	1890	5	1,586,460	4,742,412	1.352
Cigars, Cigarettes	1890	373	1,516,952	3,512,603	2,830

Total capital invested $262,412 240.
Number of employees 163.941.
Value of products $277,896,706.

Marble.

At Ishpeming, Marquette County, are several large outcrops of the finest verde antique marble found in the United States. It fully equals the best from foreign sources.



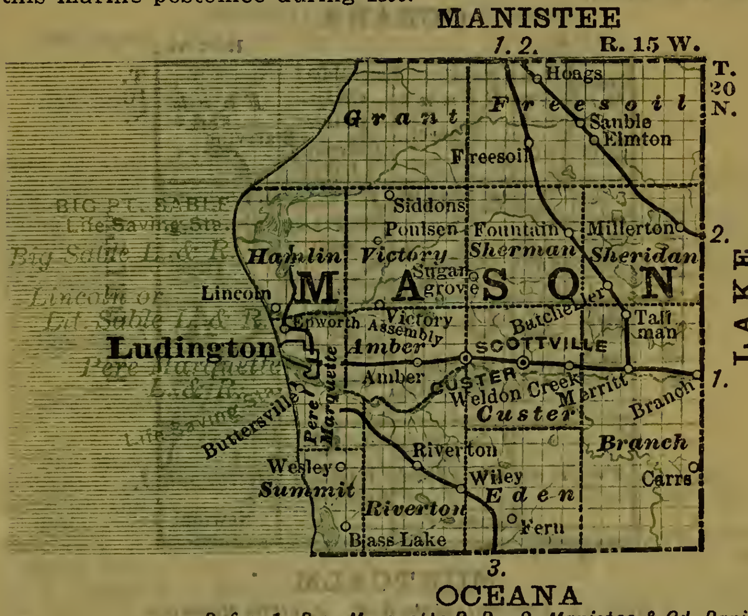
Ref.:—1. D. S. S. & A. Ry. 2. Munising Ry. 3. C. & N. W. Ry. 4. Escanaba River. 5. Escanaba & Lake Superior Ry. 6. Ford River. 7. Michigamme River. 8. C. M. & St. P. Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Marine Mails.

The delivery of mails to, and the collecting of mail from, vessels passing through the Detroit River is unique, being peculiar to that locality. During the season of navigation, which lasts for eight months of the year a greater number of vessels passes Detroit than traverses any other body of water in all the world, there being an average of one steam vessel every three and a half minutes.

All passing vessels are boarded, for the purpose of delivering and collecting mails, from a small boat, and Detroit is the only place in the world where this is done by night as well as by day. The service is hazardous and exciting and is warmly appreciated; 16,200 weather maps were furnished to masters of vessels through this marine postoffice during 1899.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Manistee & Gd. Rapids R. R. 3. Mason & Oceana R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Marine Hospital.

See U. S. Marine Hospital.

Marl.

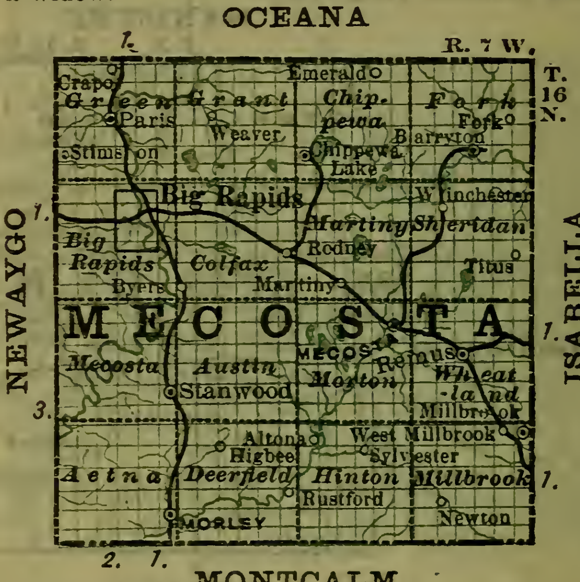
See "Cement."

Marquette County

was created in 1843 and organized in 1851. Its present limits were defined in 1891. It was named after the Jesuit missionary, Jacques Marquette, one of the very earliest visitors to the land of the lakes. The county seat is Marquette. Acres in county, 1,182,519. Population in 1850, 136; 1860, 2,821; 1870, 15,077; 1880, 25,393; 1890, 39,521; 1894, 38,008; 1900, 41,239. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,660. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,237, Bryan 1,476.

Marriage Licenses.

Prior to 1887 no marriage licenses were required and returns were not regularly made of marriages to any public office, so that it is often difficult to prove marriages prior to that date. Now, however, marriage licenses are required to be obtained from county clerk (fee $1.00) before the ceremony is performed. Males and females must be 18 before they can marry, except that with the written consent of parents or guardians girls may marry earlier. The applicant for a license must give under oath the following facts: Full name of groom and bride, age of each at last birthday, whether white, black, mulatto, or Indian, residence, birthplace, occupation, father's name, mother's maiden name, number of times previously married, and maiden name of bride, if a widow.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R R 2. Little Muskegon River 3. Muskegon River

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Marriages.

Number of, in State in 1900, 23,295.

Mason County

was created under the name of Notipekago in 1840. The name was changed to Mason in 1843. The original name was a supposed Indian word, but had no particular significance. The county was called Mason after Stevens T. Mason, the last territorial and the first state governor. The county was organized in 1855. The county seat was originally at Lincoln, then at Au Sable, and is now at Ludington. Acres in county, 315,526. Population in 1850, 93; 1860, 831; 1870, 3,294; 1880, 10,063; 1890, 16,385; 1894, 18,422; 1900, 18,885. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,879. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,186, Bryan 1,252.

Mecosta County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1859. Its present limits were defined in 1857. The name is believed to have been derived from Irish sources, as were those of several other counties, which were created about the same time. It has also been suggested that Mecosta was the name of an Indian chief. The county seat was originally at Leonard, but is now at Big Rapids. Acres in county, 361,876. Population in 1860, 1,017; 1870, 5,778; 1880, 13,973; 1890, 19,697; 1894, 20,729; 1900, 20,693. Votes cast at spring election of 1897, 3,317. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,804, Bryan 1,376.

Mediation and Arbitration.

See State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

Medicine, Registration in

See State Board of Registration.

Menominee County

was created as the County of Bleeker in 1861. Its name was changed and the county organized in 1863. Its present limits were defined in 1891. It was named after the Menominee tribe of Indians. The county seat is Menominee. Acres in county, 666,706. Population in 1870, 1894; 1880, 11,988; 1890, 33,639; 1894, 23,740; 1900, 27,046. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,776. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,122, Bryan 1,543.

Mexican War.

See War, Mexican.

Michigan Agricultural College.

See "State Agricultural College."

Michigan Allegorically.

The State has been idealized in but one figure, namely, the crowning statue of the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Detroit.

This statue is of bronze, 11 feet high, and represents Michigan as a woman in aboriginal garb, holding in her right hand a short sword and in her left a shield, which is raised aloft as if prepared to defend. The thought is evidently to illustrate the legend, "I will defend," which is found on the State Seal, and the suggestion is, Michigan, fearless of danger, will protect and defend her citizens and their rights.

The tomahawk in the girdle taken in connection with other Indian accessories, represents the wilderness that in part is still as wild as ever.

The headdress of feathers and wings speaks of high altitudes and swiftness, and the ample mantle of skins and fur symbolizes shelter and plenty.

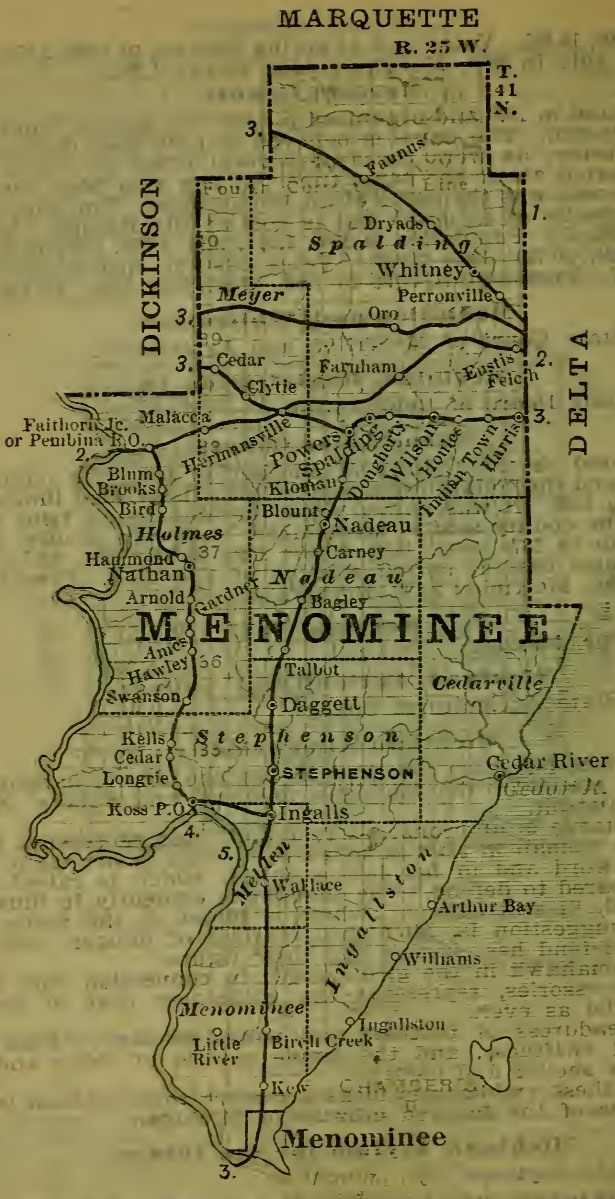
All of these emblematic ideas are more than realized in the experiences of the favored citizens of Michigan.

Michigan Asylum for the Insane.

See State Asylums.

Michigan's Block in Washington Monument.

On invitation from the society which was in charge of the erection of the Washington monument at Washington, the leg-



Ref.:—1. Ford River. 2. Minn. St. Paul & Soo Ry. 3. Chic. & N. W. Ry. 4. Wis. & Mich. Ry. 5. Little Cedar River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

islature in 1850 appropriated not to exceed $1,000 to procure a block of native copper for insertion therein. The block was procured and it was a magnificent specimen of rock containing a large proportion of virgin copper and also considerable silver. Its size was 35½x21½ inches and several inches thick. On the surface at the top in large letters is the word "Michigan" and underneath is the center of the state seal with the words "An Emblem of Her Trust in the Union." One corner bears the following: "Native copper and silver from Lake Superior—2,100 pounds."

Michigan, Colonial Claimants of

See Colonial Claimants of.

Michigan College of Mines.

See State College of Mines.

Michigan—Derivation of Name.

The meaning of the word is "Great Lake," and it is derived from two words in the Chippewa language, Mitchaw, great, and Sagiegan, lake, Great Lake.

Michigan Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

See State Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

Michigan Hospital for Insane in Upper Peninsula.

See State Hospital for Insane in Upper Peninsula.

Michigan Farmers' Institutes.

These institutes are held under the control of the State Agricultural Society, aided by the State Agricultural College. County Institute Societies are organized, which arrange the preliminary details as to place and topics. The state society, from its office at the Agricultural College, after consultation with the local society, determines the date of, and speakers for, the institute.

The institutes are free to everybody, and conducted at the expense of the state. During 1889-1900, 65 two-day and 72 one-day institutes were held. They are becoming influential factors in farm life.

Michigan Military Academy.

This institution on the shore of Orchard Lake, Oakland County, 26 miles northwest of Detroit, was established in 1877 and has large grounds and extensive buildings and equipment. The officer in charge holds a commission in the United States army. It has academic, military and cavalry departments. Its diploma admits to prominent universities. Special attention is given to physical training, and an army outfit is furnished each cadet by the United States government. It is reached from Detroit and Pontiac by electric cars.

Michigan, My Michigan.

By Mrs. Jane W. Brent.

Tune, "Maryland, My Maryland."

Home of my heart I sing of thee,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Thy Lake-bound shores I long to see,
Michigan, my Michigan.
From Saginaw's tall whispering pines
To Lake Superior's farthest mines,
Fair in the light of mem'ry shines,
Michigan, my Michigan.

Thou gav'st thy sons without a sigh,
Michigan, my Michigan.
And sent thy bravest forth to die,
Michigan, my Michigan.
Beneath the hostile southern sky,
They bore thy banner proud and high,
Ready to fight, but never fly,
Michigan, my Michigan.

From Yorktown on to Richmond's wall,
Michigan, my Michigan,
They bravely fight—as bravely fall,
Michigan, my Michigan.
To Williamsburg we point with pride,
Our Fifth and Second, side by side,
There stemmed and turned the battle's tide,
Michigan, my Michigan.

Afar on Shiloh's fatal plain,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Again behold thy heroes slain,
Michigan, my Michigan;
Their strong arms crumble into dust,
And their bright swords have gathered rust,
Their memory is thy sacred trust,
Michigan, my Michigan.

And often in the future years,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The widowed mother'll dry her tears,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And turning with a thrill of pride,
Say to her children at her side,
"At Antietam your father died,"
Michigan, my Michigan.

Dark rolled the Rappahannock's flood,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The tide was crimsoned with thy blood,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Although for us the day was lost,
Yet it shall be thy proudest boast,
At Fredericksburg the Seventh crossed,
Michigan, my Michigan.

At Gettysburg a hundred graves,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Now mark the spot where sleep thy braves,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And though that bloody field was won,
Yet thou shalt mourn for many a son,
Whose work was but too bravely done,
Michigan, my Michigan.

So Vicksburg and East Tennessee,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Add to thy glorious history,
Michigan, my Michigan.
On many a well fought western field,
Where rebel hosts were forced to yield,
Thy sons in death their valor sealed,
Michigan, my Michigan.

With General Grant's victorious name,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Thy sons still onward march to fame,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And foremost in the fight we see,
Where'er the bravest dare to be,
The sabres of thy cavalry,
Michigan, my Michigan.

When worn with watching traitor foes,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The welcome night brings sweet repose,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The soldier, weary from the fight,
Sleeps sound, nor fears the rebel's might,
For "Michigan's on guard tonight,"
Michigan, my Michigan.

And when the happy day shall come,
Michigan, my Michigan,
That brings thy war-worn heroes home,
Michigan, my Michigan,
What welcomes from thy own proud shore,
What honors at their feet thou'lt pour—
What tears for those who come no more,
Michigan, my Michigan.

A grateful country claims thee now,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The deathless laurel binds each brow,
Michigan, my Michigan.
And history the tale will tell,
Of how they fought and how they fell,
For that dear land they loved so well,
Michigan, my Michigan.

Michigan, Notable Facts Concerning

As compared with other states Michigan stands
1st in Lumber Products.
1st in Iron Ore.
1st in Charcoal Iron.
1st in Salt.
1st in Gypsum.
1st in yield of Wheat per acre.
1st in value of farm crops generally, per acre.
1st in Hardwood forests.
1st in Furniture.
1st in Fruit.
1st in Peppermint Oil—more than all of the rest of the country combined.
1st in extent of coast line.
1st in lake commerce.
1st in ship building.
1st in inland commercial fisheries.
1st in number of summer resorts.
In comparison with all the world,
Michigan has the largest seed establishment.
Michigan has the largest mint farm.
Michigan has the largest drug manufactory.
Michigan has the largest varnish factory.

Michigan has the finest sandstone.
Michigan is the greatest producer of celery.
Michigan is the center of the silk-thread industry.
Michigan has the longest sub-marine tunnel.
Michigan has the largest pump.
Michigan has the largest engines.
Michigan has the largest ore-docks.
Michigan has the largest stove and range works.
Michigan has the largest car shops.

Michigan Reformatory.

See "State Reformatory."

Michigan's Representative in Statuary Hall at Washington.

The old House of Representatives at Washington was set apart by Congress as Statuary Hall, and each state was authorized to furnish two bronze or marble busts or statues of its distinguished citizens, to be placed therein. In 1885 a resolution of the State Legislature authorized the expenditure of not to exceed $10,000 to procure a statue of Gen. Cass for Statuary Hall. It was made by D. C. French at a cost of $3,000 and was formally accepted by Congress in an address by Senator T. W. Palmer.

Michigan School for the Blind.

See State School for the Blind.

Michigan School for the Deaf.

See State School for the Deaf.

Michigan Soldiers' Home.

See State Soldiers' Home.

Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

At a war meeting held July 20, 1861, at Detroit, a resolution was adopted to erect a monument to our "heroic dead," and a committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect, but for various reasons it was deemed advisable to defer active efforts, and it was not until July 20, 1865, that a committee was appointed to report a plan of work.

On August 11, 1865, the committee reported, the association was organized, and one hundred and six directors with other officers appointed. The first public and inaugural meeting was held at Young Men's Hall, on August 31, 1865, and subscriptions amounting to $9,500 were then received. Several thousand dollars were subsequently contributed by the scholars in the public schools; other large amounts were received from the Masonic, Odd Fellow, and Good Templar organizations, and also from various auxiliary Ladies' Monument Associations. Competing designs for the monument were advertised for on February 26, 1867, and on June 7 of the same year the design furnished by Randolph Rogers, of Rome (a former resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan), was accepted, and on September 25 a formal contract was made. The corner-stone was laid in East Grand Circus Park, Detroit, on July 4, 1867; delegations from various places in Michigan were present, and an immense procession of military, civil and secret societies preceded the ceremonies.

The association was formally incorporated on August 12, 1867, under the name of the "Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association." The annual meeting is on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September.

After much consultation, and in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Rogers, it was decided to locate the monument on the Campus Martius—in front of the City Hall. The corner-stone was accordingly removed from East Grand Circus Park, and relaid, and the monument erected by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut.

On April 9, 1872, the monument was formally unveiled, and dedicated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, which were witnessed by thousands of people from the interior of the state.

The monument is designed as an offering to the memory of the brave men from Michigan who perished in the war with the South, and bears the following inscription: "ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN, IN HONOR OF THE MARTYRS WHO FELL, AND THE HEROES WHO FOUGHT IN DEFENCE OF LIBERTY AND UNION."

The body of the monument is of Westerly, Rhode Island, granite, and the statues are of golden bronze, cast in Munich, Bavaria. The general design of the monument is embraced in four sections. The first section has, at its corners, four bronze eagles. The second section has four statues, representing the four departments of the United States Service—Infantry, Marine, Cavalry and Artillery; each of the statues is seven feet high. The third section has four allegorical figures, representing Victory, Union, Emancipation and History. The fourth section, or crowning figure of the monument, is eleven feet high, and represents Michigan allegorically, in aboriginal garb. On the four sides of the monument are bronzed medallions of Lincoln, Grant, Farragut and Sherman. The height of the monument, including the crowning figure, is sixty feet.

Lack of funds prevented the finishing of the four figures for the third section at the time the monument was unveiled. Finally, on November 17, 1870, they were contracted for, and on July 19, 1881, were set in position and unveiled, with a parade of the military. The total cost of the monument was a little in excess of $70,000. The cost of the bronzes was as follows: the crowning statue, $8,000; the four army and navy statues, $20,000; the four allegorical figures, $10,000; the four medallions, $4,000; the four eagles, $2,400.

By an Act approved January 31, 1883, the State appropriated $350 for repairs to the railing and foundation, and provided for the further expenditure of not exceeding $100 per year, for the care and preservation of the monument.

Michigan Soldiers in U. S. Military Cemeteries.

The United States government set apart and cared for the cemeteries containing the soldier dead of the war with the South, but the state has also made large appropriations for that purpose. In 1864 and '65, $6,000 was voted for the ground set apart for this state in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. This cemetery contains the bodies of 3,559 Michigan soldiers, of whom 2,580 are identified. In 1867 the state appropriated $3,345 as its share towards the National Cemetery at Sharpsburgh, Md., where 37 of Michigan's soldiers are buried. At the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., the remains of 623 Michigan soldiers are buried.

Michigan State Grange.

This organization, designed to promote and unify the interests of the farmers of the state, has 400 Granges, or local associations, and 20,000 members,

Michigan State Naval Brigade.

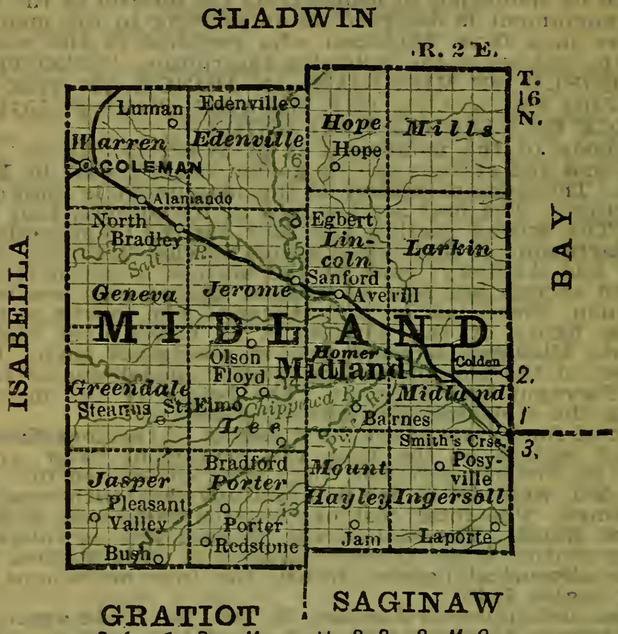
See State Naval Militia.

Michigan Territory.

See Territory of Michigan.

Michigan Traveling Libraries.

See Libraries, Michigan Traveling.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Tittabawassee River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Midland County

was created in 1831 and organized in 1855. It was so named because a large part of it lies between the forks of the Chippewa and Tittibawassee rivers. It is also near the center of the lower peninsula. The county seat is Midland. Acres in county, 335,867. Population in 1850, 65; 1860, 782; 1870, 3,517; 1880, 6,894; 1890, 10,657; 1894, 13,218; 1900, 14,439. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,544. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,783, Bryan 1,224.

Militia.

See State Militia.

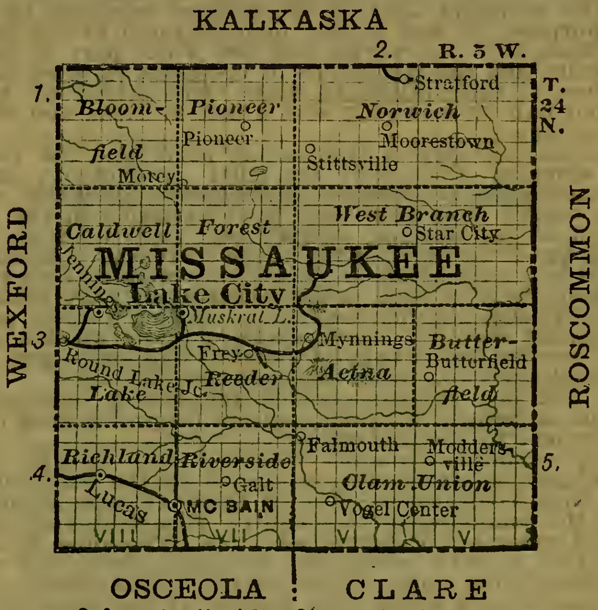
Military.

See State Military Board, State Inspector-General, State Quartermaster-General, State Adjutant-General, State Militia, State Soldiers' Home, Rebel Raid of 1863, County Soldiers' Relief

Commission, U. S. Forts, U. S. Military District, U. S. Pension Agency, Michigan Soldiers in U. S. Military Cemeteries, Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Surrender, Dates of; Wars, Battles, Treaties; State Naval Militia.

Minerals.

See State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, State College of Mines, Copper, Graphite, Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Ore Docks, Gold, Silver, Coal, Salt, Soda Ash, Cement, Brick Clay, Plaster, Sand, Limestone, Marble, Waverly Stone, Sandstone.



Ref.: 1. Manistee River. 2. Branch Pere Marquette R. R. 3. Branch G. R. & I. Ry. 4. Ann Arbor R. R. 5. Muskegon River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Missaukee County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1871. It is believed to have been named from a Chippewa Indian chief. The word is a corruption of Missisaging, meaning "at the mouth of a large river." The county seat was originally at Falmouth, but is now at Lake City. Acres in county, 362,798. Population in 1880, 1,553; 1890, 5,048; 1894, 6,955; 1900, 9,308. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,307. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,420, Bryan 617.

Mitten State.

See Cognomens of State.

Money, Substitutes for

The earliest money circulated in New France, and to some extent current in this region, known as "Card Money," was first issued in 1685, to pay the soldiers; it consisted of ordinary playing cards cut into four pieces, each piece being stamped with a fleur de lis and a crown, and signed by the governor, intendant and clerk of the treasury. This money was in use in Detroit in 1717, and was worth only fifty cents on the dollar in silver. It continued in use until 1729 or later. Specimens are preserved at Quebec.

In 1763 Pontiac is said to have issued pieces of birch-bark as money, with the figure of an otter, his totem or seal, rudely drawn thereon, and tradition says that he faithfully redeemed them. The wampum used by the Indians was sold by traders for the purpose. It was largely manufactured by the Dutch at Albany from both the purple and the white part of clam and oyster shells, and the Hollanders of the Mohawk grew rich from the product of their primitive mint. The pieces of wampum were about half an inch long with a hole in them, and were carried on strings.

The usual currency of the trading posts was the peltry of various animals; they were the chief productions, and were readily exchanged at Montreal and Quebec for goods of every kind. In earlier days there was little variation in the price of skins, and as the demand usually kept pace with the supply, there was but little depreciation in the currency. Accounts were often kept in beaver-skins, and other furs were reckoned according to their value in such skins. Otter skins were reckoned at six shillings each, and martens at one shilling and six pence. A stroud-blanket cost ten beaver-skins, a white blanket eight, a pound of powder two, a pound of shot or ball one, a gun twenty, a one-pound axe two, and a knife one beaver-skin.

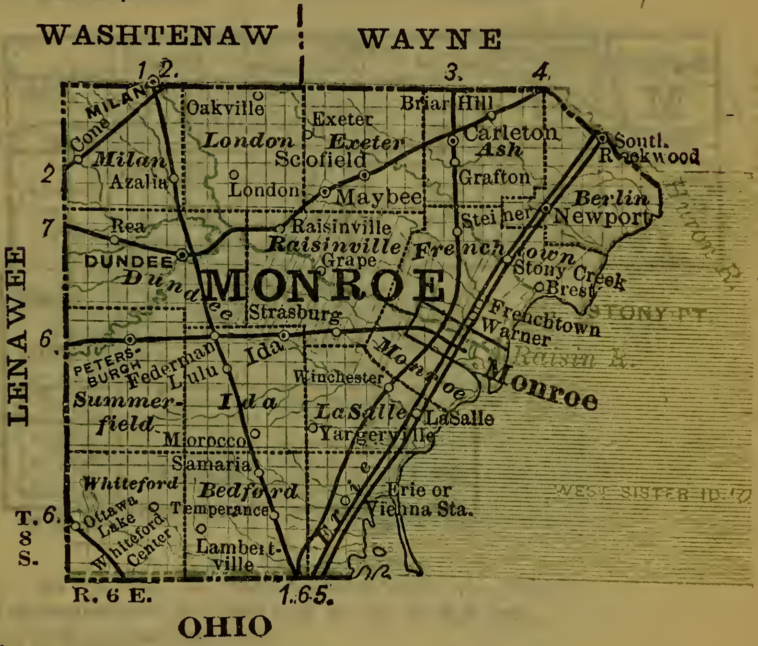
Buck and doe skins succeeded the beaver currency as a medium of exchange. Until the present century a good deerskin was equivalent to about a dollar.

During revolutionary days accounts were usually kept in York currency, so called because issued by the Provincial Congress of New York, which, even at that day, was a controlling factor in the commerce of the country. The first York currency was issued under Act of September 2, 1776. The notes were of the denomination of fifty cents, and one, two, three, five and ten dollars. Soon after, notes for one-ninth, one-sixteenth, one-third and one-fourth of a dollar were issued. It was usual to reckon these notes at $2.50 to the pound. Halifax currency was estimated at $4.00 to the pound. Spanish dollars were the most valuable.

Skins, as currency, were supplanted in 1779 by bills issued by merchants under authority of the governor. Each merchant was allowed to issue paper money, or due bills, to the value of the property he had on hand, and on a given day they exchanged with each other the bills they had received. This was the beginning of the clearing-house system.

In the old Macomb ledgers of 1780 and 1781 there are frequent entries of "cash destroyed," the amounts evidently referring to the destruction of the bills of the firm after they had been redeemed. The same sort of currency was continued under the earlier years of American rule, and was adopted as a means of driving out of circulation the "cut money,"—silver pieces that had been cut into many parts, and otherwise so mutilated that they were no longer desirable as a circulating medium.

Various substitutes for money came into use soon after the war with the South began. Silver disappeared, and the noise of dropping coin was no longer heard on the counter or in the contribution-box. Single pieces were soon exhibited as a curiosity. In December, 1861, all the banks suspended, and before the close of the year thousands of dollars worth of postage stamps had been bought, and were circulating as change. Sometimes they were enclosed in a round brass case with mica covering, and packages in small envelopes, with the value marked, passed uncounted and unexamined. So great was the demand for these sticky substitutes that enough could not be procured. In the fall of 1862 many business firms revived the custom of fifty years before, issuing little pasteboard cards and bills of various denominations, from five to fifty cents. Silver half-dollars, when they were in circulation at all, passed for sixty cents, quarters for thirty cents, and ten-cent pieces for twelve cents.



5.:—1. *Ann Arbor R. R.* 2. *Wabash R. R.* 3. *Pere Marquette R. R.* 4. *Det. Southern Ry.* 5. *M. C. R. R.* 6. *L. S. & M. S. Ry.* 7. *Cincinnati Nthn. R. R. & Det. Southern Ry.*

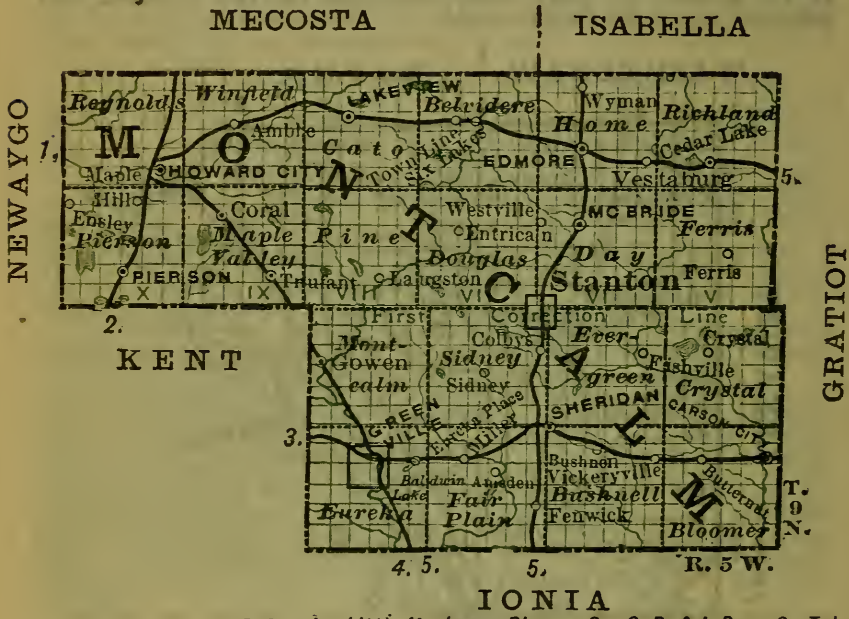
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Meanwhile the government was preparing the "postal currency." It was so called because issued to take the place of postage stamps as change, and contained fac-similes of postal stamps of various kinds. The trouble, however, was not over. No postal currency less than five cents in amount had yet been provided, and the lowest issue was never less than three cents. The copper cents had disappeared as thoroughly as the silver coins, and thousands of business men all over the country soon issued in copper, brass and vulcanized rubber, "Business Cards" or "Tokens." They were about the size and thickness of the newer copper coins, and circulated freely as change from April, 1863, for fully a year, and were then, in most instances, honestly redeemed.

See also Banks and Banking.

Monroe County

was created and organized in 1817. Its present limits were defined in 1822. It was named after James Monroe, President of the United States, who visited the Territory the year this county was organized. The county seat is Monroe. Acres in county, 354,528. Population in 1840, 9,922; 1850, 14,695; 1860, 21,648; 1870, 27,534; 1880, 33,623; 1890, 32,337; 1894, 33,181; 1890, 32,754. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,491. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,874, Bryan 3,859.



Ref.:—1. Little Muskegon River. 2. G. R. & I. Ry. 3. Tol. Sag. & Musk. Ry. 4. Flat River. 5. Pere Marquette R. R.

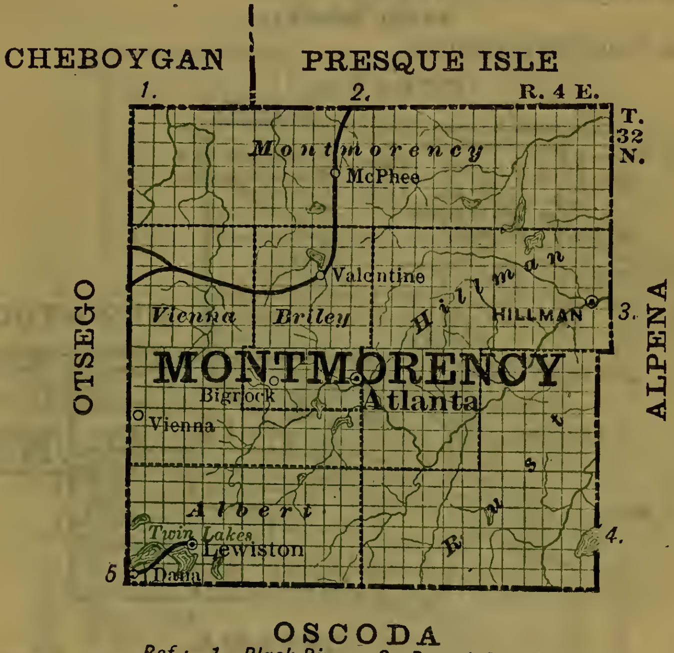
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Montcalm County

was created in 1831 and organized in 1850. Its present limits were defined in 1857. It was named after the French general, Marquis de Montcalm, killed at the taking of Quebec in 1759. The county seat was originally at Greenville, but is now at Stanton. Acres in county, 454,281. Population in 1850, 891; 1860, 3,984; 1870, 13,642; 1880, 33,148; 1890, 32,637; 1894, 34,158; 1900, 32,754. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,206. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,826, Bryan 2,638.

Montmorency County

was created under the name of Cheonoquet in 1840, but was changed to Montmorency in 1843. The original name was not really an Indian word and was without meaning. The present name is derived from Matthew Jean Felicte Montmorency, a French statesman who served in the American Revolution. The county was organized in 1881. The county seat was at first at Hillman, but is now at Atlanta. Acres in county, 355,540. Population in 1890, 1,487; 1894, 2,438; 1900, 3,234. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 652. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 542, Bryan 233.



Ref.:—1. Black River. 2. Branch Det. & Mack. Ry. 3. Thunder Bay River. 4. Turtle Lake. 5. Branch M. C. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Mound Builders.

See Aboriginal Inhabitants.

Mountains in Michigan.

The Porcupine Mountains in Ontonagon County are about 1,400 feet high. There is also a range known as the Huron Mountains, in the northwestern corner of Marquette county.

Muskegon County

was created and organized in 1859. The name was derived from the Pottowatamie Indian word, Muskeeginac or Muskego, meaning "cranberry marsh" or marshy place, cranberries and marsh being usually associated together. The county seat is at Muskegon. Acres in county, 321,492. Population in 1860, 3,893; 1870, 14,896; 1880, 26,586; 1890, 40,013; 1894, 37,324; 1900, 37,036. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,248. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,247, Bryan 2,801.

National Banks.

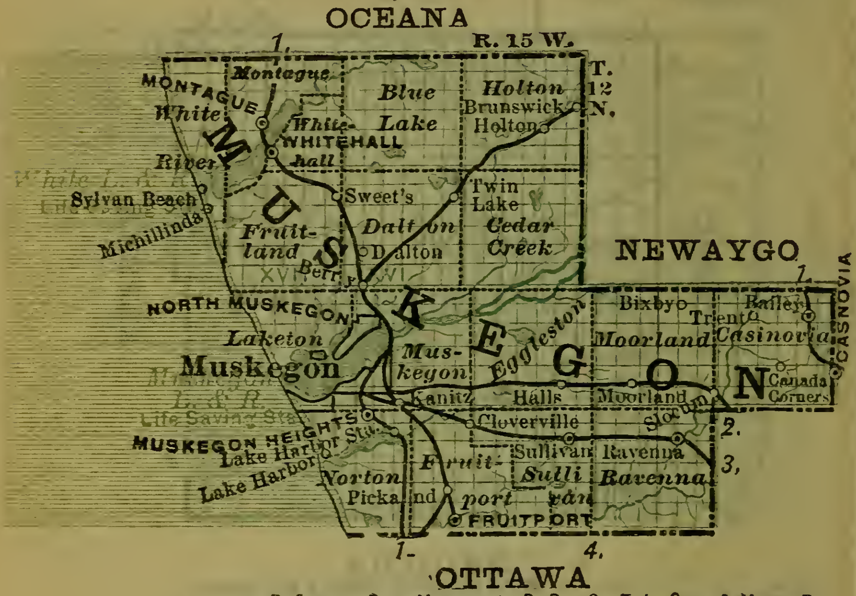
See Banks, National.

Nativity of Population.

See Population, Nativity of.

Naval Reserves.

See State Naval Militia.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Tol., Sag. & Musk. Ry. 3. G. R. & I. Ry. 4. Crockery Creek.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Navigation.

See U. S. Inspectors of Steamboats, U. S. Lake Survey, U. S. Engineer's Office, U. S. Weather Bureau, U. S. Light House Inspector, U. S. Life Saving Service, Canals, Marine Mails, Tonnage of Great Lakes, Lake Traffic, Sailors.

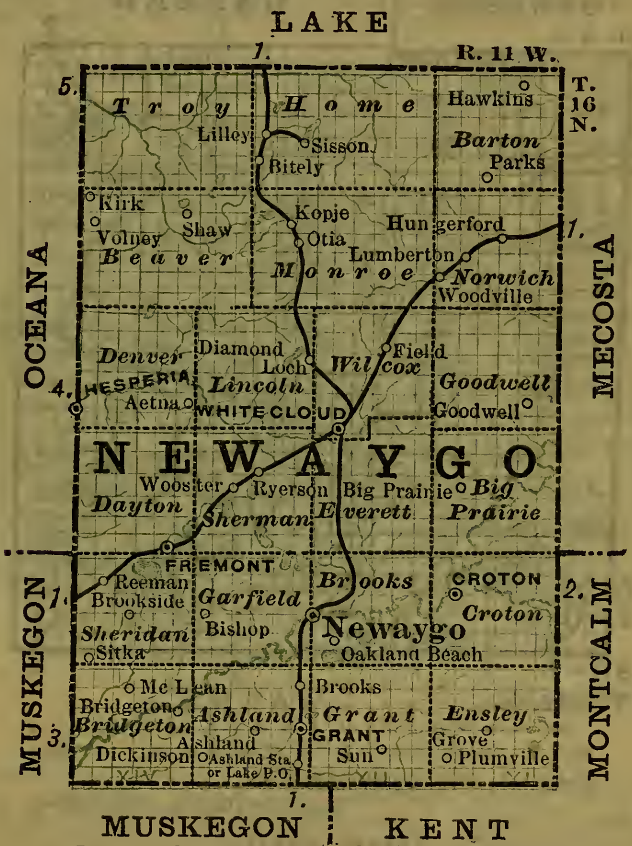
Newaygo County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1851. It was named from Ne-Gwa-Gon, a Chippewa Indian chief, the literal meaning of which is "much water." It is also claimed that the word Newaygo means "Here we rest." The county seat is Newaygo. Acres in county, 542,222. Population in 1850, 510; 1860, 2,767; 1870, 7,292; 1880, 14,688; 1890, 20,476; 1894, 19,125; 1900, 17,673. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,153. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,612, Bryan 1,423.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

The first regular newspaper published in the State was the "Detroit Gazette," a weekly. The first number was issued July 25th, 1817. It was discontinued April 22, 1830.

In 1901 there were in the State 77 dailies, 5 tri-weeklies, 21 semi-weeklies, 604 weeklies, 6 semi-monthlies, 89 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies and 5 quarterlies.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Little Muskegon River. 3. Muskegon River. 4. White River. 5. Pere Marquette River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Normal Schools and Colleges.

See State Normal School, Northern; State Normal College; State Normal School, Central.

Northern Michigan Asylum.

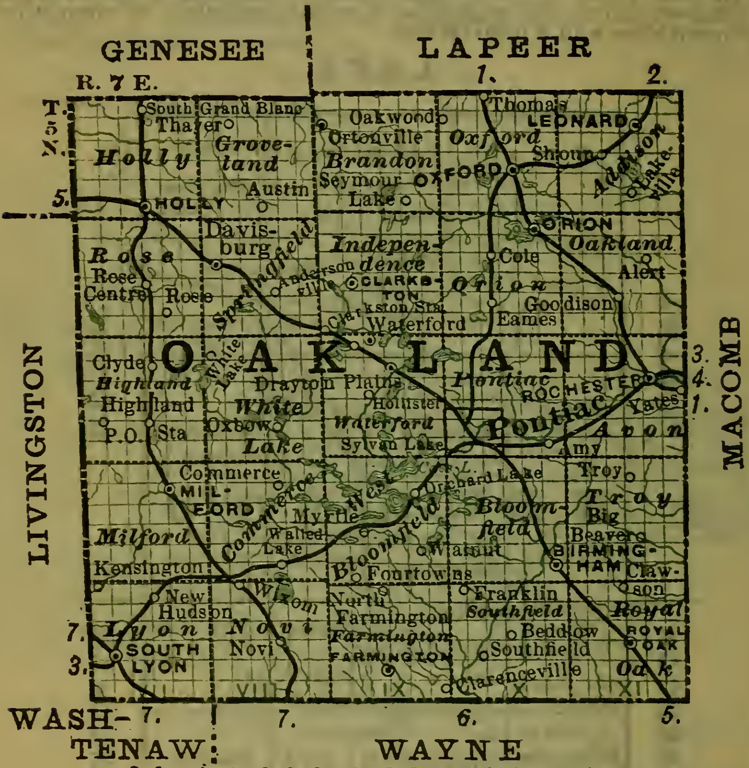
See State Asylums.

Northern State Normal School.

See "State Normal School, Northern."

Northwest and Indiana Territories.

See Territories, Northwest and Indiana.



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. P. O. & N. R. R. 3. Gd. Trunk Ry. 4. Clinton River. 5. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 6. River Rouge. 7. Pere Marquette R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Notary Public.

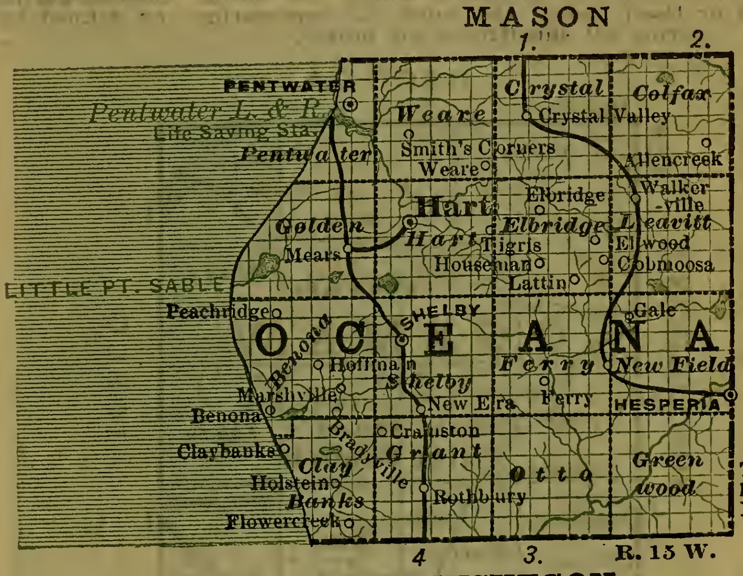
See County Notary Public.

Oakland County

was created and organized in 1820. Its present limits were defined in 1822. It was named from the abundance of its oaks. The county seat is Pontiac. Acres in county, 575,400. Population in 1840, 23,646; 1850, 31,267; 1860, 38,020; 1870, 40,906; 1880, 41,537; 1890, 41,245; 1894, 42,676; 1900, 44,792. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,565. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,174, Bryan 4,968.

Oceana County

was created in 1831 and organized in 1855. Its present limits were defined in 1859. It was named from its location on Lake Michigan, which in itself was regarded as a small-sized ocean. The county seat is Hart. Acres in county, 344,895. Population in 1840, 496; 1850, 300; 1860, 1,802; 1870, 7,222; 1880, 11,699; 1890, 15,698; 1894, 16,599; 1900, 16,644. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,221. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,406, Bryan 1,200.



Ref.:—1. Mason & Oceana R. R. 2. Pere Marquette River. 3. White River. 4. Pere Marquette R. R.

Copyright 1901. by Silas Farmer.

Ogemaw County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1875. The name was derived from a Chippewa Indian word meaning "chief." The county seat is at West Branch. Acres in county, 365,959. Population in 1880, 1,914; 1890, 5,583; 1894, 5,638; 1900, 7,765. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,291. Presidential votes in 1900 McKinley 1,186, Bryan 518.

Oil, Kerosene

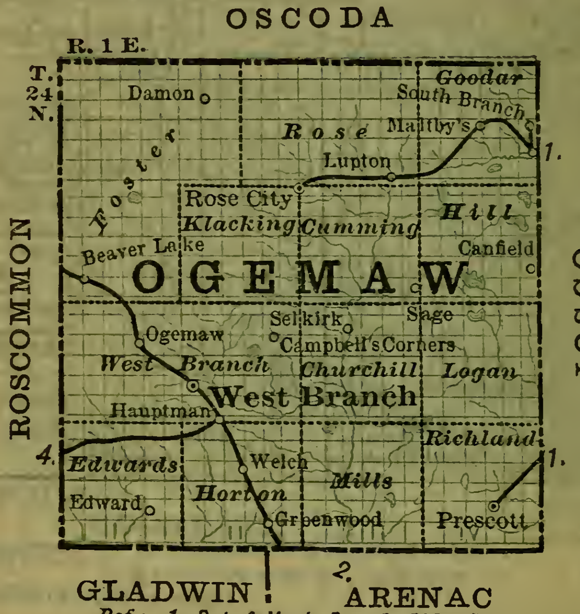
All oil which on test of one-half pint emits a combustible vapor at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit is to be rejected as unfit for general sale. During the last six months of 1899, 10,768,960 gallons of oil were inspected.

See State Oil Inspector.

Oleomargarine.

No imitation of butter can be sold in this state which is colored to look like butter, nor unless each package thereof has printed thereon in bold black letters the true name of the substance, its ingredients, and the name and address of the manufacturer; the character of the substance must also be verbally told to every purchaser thereof.

The proprietor of any store, hotel or restaurant where imitation butter is sold or furnished must conspicuously place in the room where such is sold or furnished, a white placard on which is printed in Roman letters of not less than three inches in length and two inches in width, the words "Oleomargarine Sold or Used Here," the word "Oleomargarine" as defined by law covering all substitutes for butter.



Ref.:—1. Det. & Mack. Ry. 2. Rifle River.
3. M. C. R. R. 4. Log Road.
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

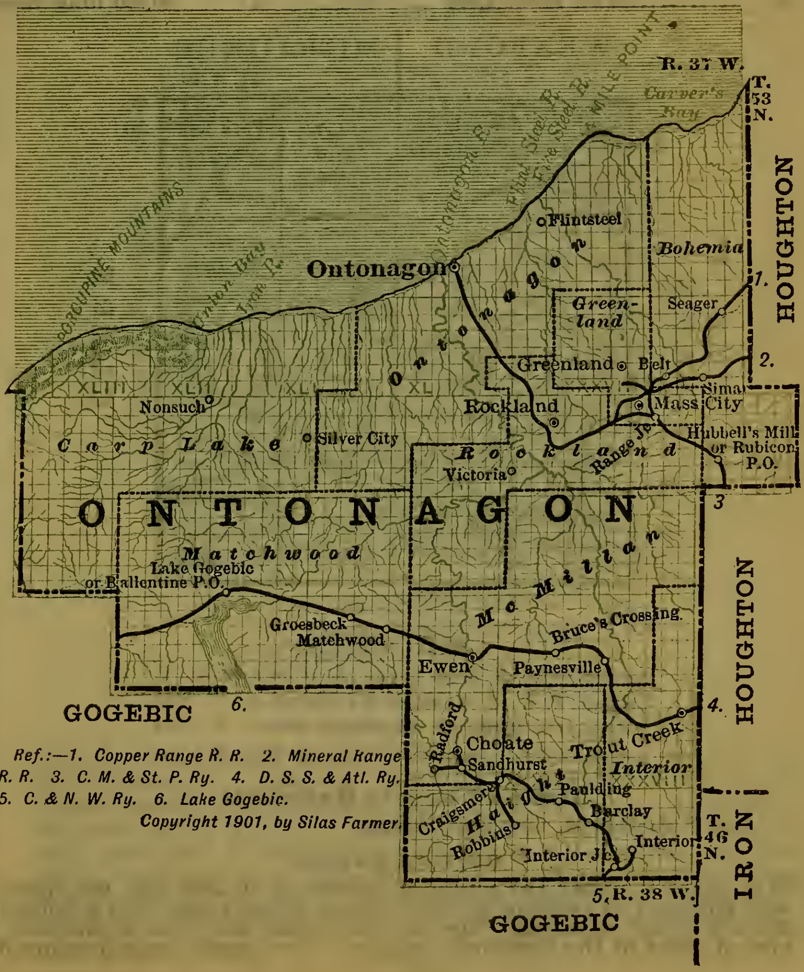
Violation of these laws is punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500 and costs, or imprisonment at Ionia for not less than six months, nor more than three years, or both.

Olivet College

at Olivet, belongs to the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. Was organized in 1859. Statistics for college year, 1897-'98: 24 instructors, 258 students, 15 graduates. Graduates since founding, 455. Number of volumes in library, 26,000. Value of buildings and grounds, $158,757.

Ontonagon County

was created in 1843 and organized in 1852. Its present limits were defined in 1887. Ontonagon was the name of an Ottawa Indian chief. Some say that the name was derived from the Indian word, Nunda-norgan, meaning "hunting river." Others give "place of wooden bowl" as the meaning of the name. The county seat is at Ontonagon. Acres in county, 844,648. Population in 1850, 389; 1860, 4,575; 1870, 2,846; 1880, 2,565; 1890, 3,756; 1894, 6,873; 1900, 6,197. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 664. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 982, Bryan 430.



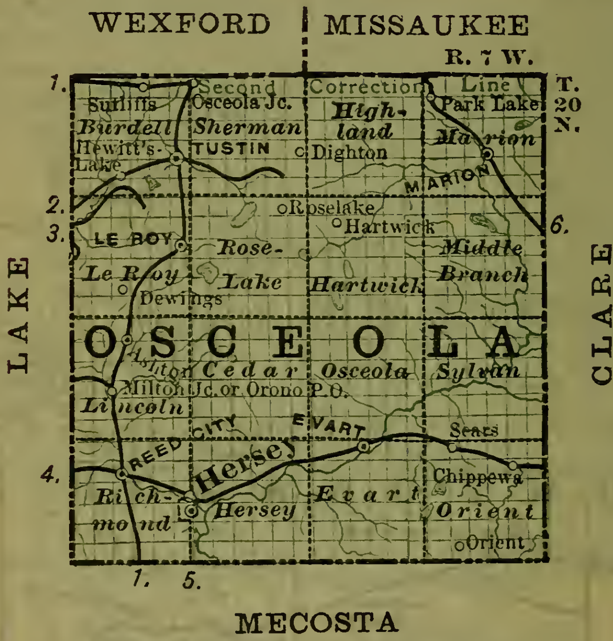
Ref.:—1. Copper Range R. R. 2. Mineral Range R. R. 3. C. M. & St. P. Ry. 4. D. S. S. & Atl. Ry. 5. C. & N. W. Ry. 6. Lake Gogebic.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer

Ore Docks.

No other part of the world has such facilities for the handling and transportation of vast quantities of ore as exist at Escanaba, Mich. The docks, together with their equipment of over 5,000 cars, cost $2,290,000. They can load 36 vessels at one time and from 20,000 to 30,000 tons can be shipped in 24 hours. The dimensions of the docks are as follows:

Number.	Height.	Length.	Pockets.	Tracks.	Capacity.
1	46 ft.	1,104	184	2	23,000 long tons
2	39 ft.	1,082	192	2	19,300 long tons
3	39 ft.	1,212	202	2	20,000 long tons
4	46 ft.	1,500	250	2	33,200 long tons
5	51 ft. 10 in.	1,392	232	2	40,600 long tons



Ref.:—1. G. R. & I. Ry. 2. Manistee & Gd. Rapids R. R. 3. Manistee & Luther R. R. 4. Pere Marquette R. R. 5. Muskegon River. 6. Ann Arbor R. R. Copyright 1901. by Silas Farmer.

Ore and Forest Railroads.

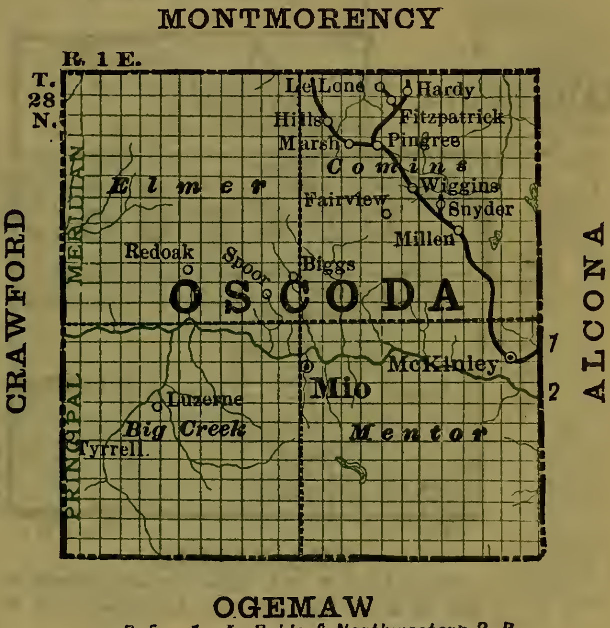
See Rail Roads, Ore and Forest.

Osceola County

Was created under the name of Unwattin in 1840, but the name was changed to Osceola in 1843. The original name was a coined word without meaning. The present name was that of the celebrated chief of the Seminole Indians. The county was organized in 1869. The county seat is at Hersey. Acres in county, 367,247. Population in 1860, 27; 1870, 2,624; 1880, 10,777; 1890, 14,630; 1894, 16,475; 1900, 17,859. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,404. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,635, Bryan, 880.

Oscoda County

Was created in 1840 and organized in 1881. Its name is the Indian word, Oscoda, meaning "pebbly prairie." The county seat is Mio. Acres in county, 365,127. Population in 1880, 467; 1890, 1,904; 1894, 1,806; 1900, 1,468. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 180. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 245, Bryan 60.



Ref.:—1. Au Sable & Northwestern R. R.,
2. Au Sable River.

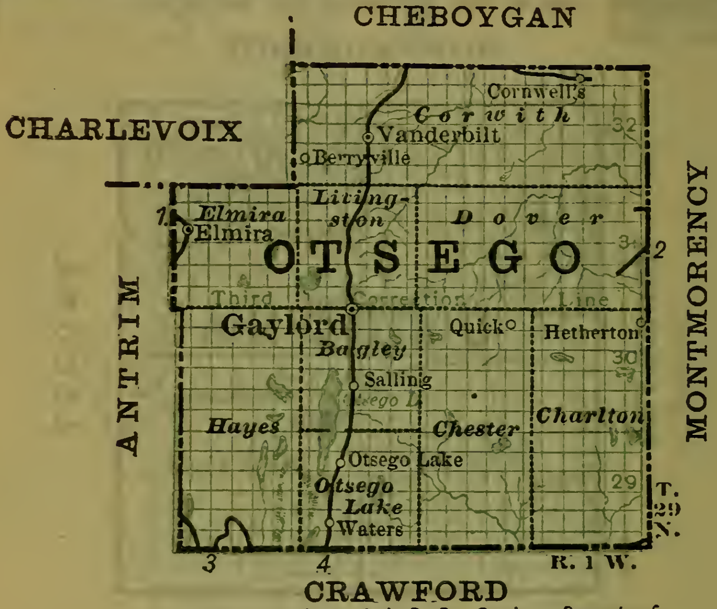
Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Otsego County

Was created in 1840 under the name of Okkuddo, but the name was changed to Otsego in 1843. The original name was a pretended Indian word without meaning. Otsego is derived from the two Indian words Ot, water, and Sego, welcome. The county was organized in 1875. The county seat was at first at Otsego Lake, but is now at Gaylord. Acres in county, 334,085. Population in 1880, 1,974; 1890, 4.272; 1894, 4,794; 1900, 6,175. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 893. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,021, Bryan 435.

Ottawa County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1837. Its present limits were defined in 1859. It was named from the Ottawa tribe of Indians. The name Ottawa means the "nation with a hole in their nose" because they wore little stones suspended from their noses. Some give the word "Traders" as a free rendering of the word Ottawa. The county seat is at Grand Haven, originally known as Ottawa. Acres in county, 352,633. Population in 1840, 208; 1850, 5,587; 1860, 13,127; 1870, 26,665; 1880, 33,125; 1890, 35,358; 1894, 39,083; 1900, 39,667. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,972. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,334, Bryan 3,064.



Ref.:—1. G. R. & I. R. R. 2. Log. Branch of Det. & Mack. Ry. 3. Det. & Charlevoix R. R. 4. M. C. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Overseer of Highways.

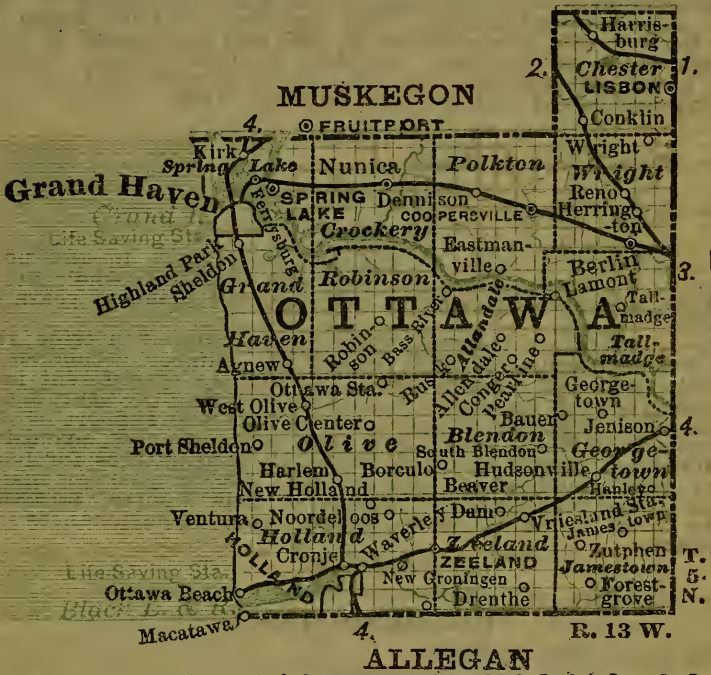
See Township Overseer of Highways.

Panics.

See "Banks and Banking."

Paper Cities.

From 1825 to 1837, the immigration from the Eastern States increased so rapidly that business flourished, and by the purchase and clearing of lands large sums of money were brought into and scattered about the Territory. As early as 1833 capitalists began to come from New York to invest in wild lands. In 1836 the number of immigrants was simply amazing; the steamers and sailing vessels were literally loaded down with people who came to settle in Michigan and the West. From five hundred to seven hundred frequently arrived on a single boat. During the month of May public lands were entered so rapidly that on Monday, May 9, the register had to close his door and receive applications through the window, and the receipts at the Land Office between the 1st and 25th of the month were $278,000. The total amount received at the three Michigan land offices, namely, Detroit, Kalamazoo, and Monroe, was over $1,000,000. During the year the total sales in Michigan amounted to the enormous sum of $7,000,000. Numerous associations were formed for the purchase of wild lands and embryo city sites,



Ref.:—1. Tol. Sag. & Musk. Ry. 2. G. R. & I. Ry. 3. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 4. Pere Marquette R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer,

and at the mouth of every western river, and almost every township corner, towns were laid out. "On paper," creeks were magnified into streams, and comparatively insignificant streams were transformed into large rivers floating steamboats and other water-craft, while on the land the speculator's dreams took form in imaginary hotels, churches, schools, and railroads. Absolute forests were in imagination transformed into cities, and sold at ten thousand per cent advance. The laying out and making maps of these "paper cities" kept the few draughtsmen then in Detroit busy all day long and far into the night. Hundreds of dollars, in the "wildcat" currency of the times, were frequently paid for a draughtsman's services for a single day. Leading men of both parties formed pools with fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, and committed the amounts to the discretion of agents who were to be compensated by a share of the profits in the lands purchased.

Men who one day were the possessors of meadow or pasture lots near some village or city found themselves, the next day, the proprietors of innumerable fractions into which their acres had been subdivided, and could hardly believe they were the same persons who, so short a time before, had been hewers of wood and drawers of water.

It is utterly impossible to describe, in terms which the present generation would comprehend, the actual condition of the public mind at that period. This abnormal activity began to show itself in 1834, grew rapidly in 1835, and culminated in 1836; and when the panic came, the sites of many "paper cities" could be bought for less than the price of wild land, and to this day are owned and assessed as farm lands.

Pardons.

See State Advisory Board.

Patriot War.

See War, Patriot.

Paupers.

The average number of paupers maintained in the poor houses of the state during the year 1900 was 2,751; whole number, 6,563; males, 5,059; females, 1,504; number under 16 years of age, 221.

The number of persons temporarily relieved outside the poor houses during the year was 42,434; number permanently relieved outside of poor houses, 3,488; number of different persons who received assistance in any form during the year, 53,648.

The whole amount expended in the care and support of the poor was $1,044,948.50; poor house and farm expenses, exclusive of interest on capital invested, $401,547.64; expenditures for temporary relief outside of poor houses, $463,541; cost of maintaining permanent paupers outside of poor houses, $30,688.52;

The total value of poor farms and appurtenances is $1,324,768.78.

Peddlers.

See Hawkers and Peddlers.

Peninsular State.

See Cognomens of State.

Pensions.

See U. S. Pension Agency.

Peppermint Oil.

Michigan produces annually more peppermint oil than all the other states combined, and St. Joseph County, in which it was first successfully produced on a commercial scale, still furnishes something more than half of Michigan's annual product. Next in order of their product are the counties of Kalamazoo, Wayne, Van Buren, Allegan and Cass, and peppermint is raised and stilled to a small extent in several other counties. At Three Rivers is the largest mint farm in the world. The number of acres of peppermint now raised in the State is about 11,000. The average yield per acre is about 8 pounds, making a total of 88,000 pounds.

Perry's Victory.

See "War of 1812."

Pharmacy.

See State Board of Pharmacy.

Physical Geography of Michigan.

The State of Michigan illustrates in itself almost all the facts and peculiarities of physical geography. It has mountains, bluffs, hills, high tablelands, rolling prairies, forests, plains, marshes, great sand dunes, sandy and rocky shores, and many islands. Brooks, creeks and rivers traverse its entire territory. Great fresh-water seas and beautiful straits lave its boundaries broken by capes and peninsulas, large and small. Immense bays and charming coves indent its extensive coast line. Thousands upon thousands of lakes glisten here and there on its broad surface like diamonds in the sun. Its coast line is the longest of any state in the union, and longer than from Maine to Florida.

The lower peninsula has an approximate width of 200 miles from east to west, and is about 300 miles in length, its surface gradually rises in gentle undulations from both sides of the surrounding lakes toward the centre to an elevation which in the southern part is from 400 feet to 600 feet above Lake Huron. In the northern part the ordinary height of the central plateau is about 800 feet above Lake Huron and some summit points reach to an elevation of 1,100 feet.

In the middle portion of the upper peninsula a mountainous watershed reaches an altitude of 1,250 feet above Lake Michigan, the hills commonly being 800 to 1,000 feet in height. Lake Michigamme lies at an altitude of 980 feet.

In Ontonagon County, west of the Ontonagon River, there is a ridge developing near the shore and trending southwesterly, known as the Porcupine mountains; their altitude is 1,000 to 1,400 feet above Lake Superior. The Huron Mountains in the northwestern part of Marquette County also attain quite an altitude.

See also Bays, Islands, Lakes, Pictured Rocks, Points, Rivers, Sand Dunes, Geology and Geological Peculiarities.

Physicians.

See State Board of Registration in Medicine; also County Physicians.

Pictured Rocks.

These are a series of sandstone bluffs extending along the shore of Alger County, Lake Superior, for about five miles, and rising, in most places, vertically from the water, without any beach, to a height varying from 50 to nearly 200 feet. There are two features which give them a wonderful and almost unique character. These are, first, the curious manner in which the cliffs have been excavated and worn away by the action of the lake; and, second, the equally curious manner in which large portions of the surface have been colored in bands of brilliant hues.

Beyond the sandy beach at Miner's River the cliffs attain an altitude of one hundred and seventy-three feet.

It is in this portion of the series that the phenomena of colors are most beautifully and conspicuously displayed. These colors do not by any means cover the whole surface of the cliff and are also limited in their vertical range, rarely extending more than thirty or forty feet above the water. The prevailing tints consist of deep-brown, yellow, and gray—burnt sienna and

French gray predominating. There are also bright blues and greens, though less frequent. All of the tints are fresh, brilliant and distinct, and harmonize admirably with one another.

They are not scattered indiscriminately over the surface of the rock, but are arranged in vertical and parallel bands, extending to the water's edge.

Previous to September, 1900, the most imposing feature in the series was the Grand Portal. This opened out on the lake and was of magnificent dimensions, being about 100 feet high, and 168 feet broad at the water-level. The distance from the verge of the cliff over the arch to the water was 133 feet, leaving 33 feet for the thickness of the rock above the arch itself. The extreme height of the cliff was about 50 feet more, making in all one hundred and eighty-three feet. Unfortunately, however, a great storm destroyed it in the month and year stated.

One of the novelties consists of a beautiful stream of water emerging from a cliff, 70 feet above the lake. In its escape into the lake, it leaps to such a distance that boats pass dry and safe between it and the rocks.

Pig Iron, Charcoal.

Michigan iron furnaces produce only charcoal pig iron, and of that more than any other state. The tonnage turned out during 1898 was an increase over the previous year of 24,803 tons, the product for 1898 being 150,916 tons.

The foundries and iron works at Houghton and Hancock, in the Upper Peninsula, stand alone in quality of output. It is considered a remarkable feat in the best foundries of the world, outside of this district, to make a casting having a half-inch chill, yet the foundries there regularly turn out stamp-shoes which are chilled to a depth of two and three inches, the shoes having an inner core of cast iron and an outer jacket of the finest quality steel from two to three inches in depth. The foundries and machine shops of this district send their products to every mining state in the Union, to Australia, Mexico, South America and South Africa, and simply have no competitors in this particular branch of metallurgy.

Pine.

The pine regions of the state once embraced a large portion of the upper half of the lower peninsula and fully a third of the eastern half of the upper peninsula.

In large part, the lumbering regions could be designated by the principal rivers, as it was along their valleys or within their easy reach that the pine grew in greatest abundance.

In the very earliest period of the history of the state it was the pineries of the St. Clair River that furnished this useful product; later on the Black, the Saginaw, the Flint, the Au Sauble, the Thunder Bay and the Cheboygan Rivers on the eastern side, and the Muskegon, the White, the Pere Marquette, the Manistee, and the Boardman Rivers on the west coast, with the Menominee, the Escanaba, and the Manistique Rivers in the Upper Peninsula, became the principal pine streams. The chief centres of the pine industry of past and present days are Port Huron, Lexington, Bay City, Saginaw, Oscoda, Alpena, Cheboygan, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Ludington, Grand Traverse, Menominee, Escanaba, and Manistique.

In 1897 it was estimated that there were 6,000,000,000 feet of pine still uncut in Michigan.

About 85 billions of feet of pine have been cut in Michigan since 1872.

Five billion feet have been produced in a single year and the lumber and by-products in one year amounted to $40,000,000.

Pioneer Society.

See State Pioneer and Historical Society.

Plaster or Gypsum.

Michigan ranks first in the production of gypsum. In 1899 there was produced 131,767 tons valued at $373,740.

In the bluffs on the shores of Lake Huron, near Alabaster, in Iosco County, and at the outskirts of the City of Grand Rapids, there is a vast bed of this limestone or gypsum spreading at a depth of from 40 to 70 feet below the surface over an area of 10 or 12 square miles.

Points of Land on Lakes.

The more notable points of land on the lakes are:

Abbaye—Houghton County.
Adams—Presque Isle County.
Au Sable—Alger County.
Aux Barques—Huron County.
Aux Barques—Schoolcraft County.
Aux Chenes—Mackinac County.
Aux Gres—Arenac County.
Aux Becs Scies—Benzie County.
Au Sauble—Iosco County.
Big Bay—Marquette County.
Burnt Cabin—Huron County.
Big Sable—Mason County.
Biddle—Mackinac County.
Brulee—Mackinac County.
Beaver Tail—Mackinac County.
Cat Head—Leelanau County.
Crisp—Luce County.
De Tour—Delta County.
Detour—Chippewa County.
Forty Mile—Presque Isle County.
Fourteen Mile—Ontonagon County.
False Presque Isle—Presque Isle County.
Fish—Tuscola County.
Flat Rock—Huron County.
Fugard—Mackinac County.
Grosse Pointe—Wayne County.
Gravelly—Arenac County.
Granite—Marquette County.
Grand Portal—Alger County.
Hat—Huron County.
Huron River—Marquette County.
Iroquois—Chippewa County.
Keweenaw—Keweenaw County.
Little Girl—Gogebic County.
Little Sable—Oceana County.
La Barbee—Mackinac County.
Laughing Fish—Alger County.
McGulpin's—Emmet County.
New Mission—Leelanau County.
North Port—Leelanau County.
North—Alpena County.

Old Mission—Grand Traverse County.
Oak—Huron County.
Peninsula—Delta County.
Pyramid—Leelanau County.
Patterson—Mackinac County.
Presque Isle—Presque Isle County.
Partridge—Alpena County.
Presquisle—Marquette County.
Sleeping Bear—Leelanau County.
St. Ignace—Mackinac County.
Sutton's—Leelanau County.
Seul Choix—Schoolcraft County.
South—Alpena County.
Sturgeon—Alcona County.
St. Martin—Mackinac County.
Sand—Huron County.
St. Vital—Chippewa County.
Stony—Monroe County.
Salt—Chippewa County.
Shot—Marquette County.
Tawas—Iosco County.
Traverse—Houghton County.
Vermilion—Chippewa County.
Windmill—Wayne County.
Waugoshance—Emmet County.

Poisons, Sale of

Every druggist is required to label all poisonous articles, when sold, with the true name and the name of a simple antidote when any is known; and to keep a record of the date of the sale, the name of the poison, the amount sold, and the person to whom delivered.

Political Parties and Campaigns.

See Elections, Political Parties and Campaigns.

Polls, Adjournment of

See Elections, Adjournment of Polls.

Poll Tax.

See **Tax**, Poll.

Pontiac Conspiracy.

See "War: Conspiracy of Pontiac."

Poor.

See "County Superintendent of Poor and Paupers."

Population of Incorporated Cities and Villages of Michigan: 1890 and 1900.

See also "Population of Unincorporated Villages."

	Population.	
	1900	1890
Addison village	470	425
Adrian city	9,654	8,756
Albion city	4,519	3,763
Algonac Village	1,216	....
Allegan village	2,667	2,669
Alma village	2,047	1,655
Almont village	718	717
Alpena city	11,802	11,283

	Population. 1900	Population. 1890
Ann Arbor City	14,509	9,431
Armada village	863	638
Ashley village	617	711
Athens village	583	441
Augusta village	541	498
Au Sable city	1,116	4,328
Bad Axe village	1,241	842
Baldwin village	343	429
Bancroft village	528	642
Bangor village	1,021	904
Baraga village	1,185	....
Battle Creek city	18,563	13,197
Bay City	27,628	27,839
Bear Lake village	448	432
Belding city	3,282	1,730
Bellaire village	1,157	....
Bellevue village	1,074	914
Benton Harbor city	6,562	3,692
Benzonia village	484	....
Berrien Springs village	808	745
Bessemer city	3,911	2,566
Big Rapids city	4,686	5,303
Birmingham village	1,170	899
Blissfield village	1,268	1,132
Bloomingdale village	379	380
Boardman village	298	....
Boyne village	912	450
Boyne Falls village	431	....
Breedsville village	236	212
Brighton village	781	741
Britton village	345	....
Bronson village	1,176	875
Brooklyn village	494	596
Brown City village	603	437
Buchanan village	1,708	1,994
Burlington village	334	304
Burr Oak village	744	687
Byron village	432	413
Cadillac city	5,997	4,461
Caledonia village	427	438
Camden village	376	....
Capac village	547	....
Caro village	2,006	1,701
Carson City village	906	921
Carsonville village	400	....
Caseville village	507	508
Casnovia village	277	275
Cass City village	1,113	813
Cassopolis village	1,330	1,369
Cedar Springs village	950	1,035
Centerville village	645	775
Central Lake village	1,307	....
Charlevoix village	2,079	1,496
Charlotte city	4,092	3,867
Cheboygan city	6,489	6,235
Chelsea village	1,635	1,356
Chesaning village	1,244	1,056
Clare city	1,326	1,174
Clarkston village	360	387

	Population.	
	1900	1890
Clayton village	370	....
Clifford village	339	306
Climax village	398	369
Clinton village	1,038	960
Clio village	640	577
Coldwater city	6,216	5,247
Coleman village	1,014	540
Coloma village	687	....
Columbiaville village	457	578
Concord village	534	580
Constantine village	1,226	1,316
Coopersville village	660	790
Copemish village	429	....
Corunna city	1,510	1,382
Croswell village	606	504
Croton village	59	125
Crystal Falls city	3,231	....
Custer village	269	....
Dansville village	374	366
Davison village	751	456
Dearborn village	844	....
Decatur village	1,356	1,109
Deckerville village	398	....
Deerfield village	440	421
Delray village	4,573	....
Detroit city	285,704	205,876
Dexter village	900	879
Douglas village	444	404
Dowagiac city	4,151	2,806
Dryden village	328	322
Dundee village	1,118	1,166
Durand village	2,134	255
Eagle village	142	141
East Grand Rapids village	466	....
East Jordan village	1,205	731
East Tawas city	1,736	2,200
Eaton Rapids city	2,103	1,970
Eau Claire village	281	....
Edmore village	642	735
Elkton village	471	....
Elsie village	576	396
Emmet village	265	....
Empire village	609	....
Escanaba city	9,549	6,808
Essexville village	1,639	1,545
Evart village	1,360	1,269
Farmington village	530	320
Farwell village	535	584
Fennville village	454	360
Fenton village	2,408	2,182
Fife Lake village	456	394
Flint city	13,103	9,803
Flushing village	900	965
Forestville village	282	....
Fowler village	426	346
Fowlerville village	946	....
Frankfort village	1,465	1,175
Fraser village	252	....
Fremont village	1,331	1,097

	Population.	
	1900	1890
Fruitport village	311	....
Gagetown village	329	237
Gaines village	240	304
Galesburg village	689	702
Galien village	440	492
Garden village	465	458
Gaylord village	1,561	661
Gladstone city	3,380	1,337
Gladwin city	775	903
Glennwood village	999	....
Gobleville village	505	....
Grand Haven city	4,743	5,023
Grand Ledge city	2,161	1,606
Grand Rapids city	87,565	60,278
Grandville village	457	....
Grant village	214	....
Grass Lake village	648	617
Greenville city	3,381	3,056
Grosse Pointe village	343	298
Grosse Pointe Farms village	817	....
Hancock village	4,050	1,772
Hanover village	378	363
Harbor Beach village	1,149	1,046
Harbor Springs village	1,643	1,052
Harrietta village	419	335
Harrison city	647	752
Harrisville village	403	987
Hart village	1,134	757
Hartford village	1,077	1,044
Hastings city	3,172	2,972
Hersey village	327	328
Hesperia village	474	506
Highland Park village	427	....
Hillman village	253	....
Hillsdale city	4,151	3,915
Holland city	7,790	3,945
Holly village	1,419	1,266
Homer village	1,097	1,063
Houghton village	3,359	2,062
Howard City village	1,398	1,137
Howell village	2,518	2,387
Hubbardston village	450	....
Hudson city	2,403	2,178
Imlay City village	1,122	1,251
Ionia city	5,209	4,482
Iron Mountain city	9,242	8,599
Iron River village	1,482	1,117
Ironwood city	9,705	7.745
Ishpeming city	13,255	11,197
Ithaca village	2,020	1,627
Jackson city	25,180	20,798
Jonesville village	1,367	1,288
Kalamazoo city	24,404	17,853
Kalkaska village	1,304	1,161
Kingsley village	419	....
Kingston village	286	....
Laingsburg village	690	654
Lake Ann village	241	....
Lake City village	816	663

	Population.	
	1900	1890
Lake Linden village	2,597	1,862
Lake Odessa village	1,037	635
Lakeview village	935	1,024
L'Anse village	620	655
Lansing city	16,485	13,102
Lapeer city	3,297	2,753
Laurium village	5,643	1,159
Lawrence village	598	564
Lawton village	942	788
Leonard village	335	276
Le Roy village	375	452
Leslie village	1,114	1,058
Lexington village	619	712
Linden village	543	552
Lisbon village	187	136
Litchfield village	645	601
Lowell village	1,736	1,829
Ludington city	7,166	7,517
Luther village	837	1,084
Lyons village	656	612
McBain village	709	....
McBride village	289	333
Mackinac village	665	750
Mackinac City village	564	333
Mancelona village	1,226	1,205
Manchester village	1,209	1,191
Manistee city	14,260	12,812
Manistique village	4,126	2,940
Manton village	895	661
Maple Rapids village	579	533
Marcellus village	1,025	830
Marine City	3,829	3,268
Marion village	741	....
Marlette village	996	....
Marquette city	10,058	9,093
Marshall city	4,370	3,968
Mason city	1,828	1,875
Mayville village	825	728
Mecosta village	416	472
Memphis village	586	588
Mendon village	777	808
Menominee city	12,818	10,630
Merrill village	459	412
Metamora village	313	314
Middleville village	829	678
Midland city	2,363	2,277
Milan village	1,141	917
Milford village	1,108	1,138
Millington village	638	454
Minden City village	408	394
Monroe city	5,043	5,258
Montague village	998	1,623
Montrose village	1,512	....
Morenci village	1,334	1,248
Morley village	334	485
Morrice village	476	422
Mt. Clemens city	6,576	4,748
Mt. Morris village	1,470	351
Mt. Pleasant city	3,662	2,701

	Population.	
	1900	1890
Muir village	566	490
Munising village	2,014	....
Muskegon city	20,818	22,702
Muskegon Heights village	1,012	....
Nashville village	1,164	1,029
Naubinway village	87	578
Negaunee city	6,935	6,078
Newaygo village	1,172	1,330
New Baltimore village	922	865
Newberry village	1,421	1,115
New Buffalo village	629	553
New Haven village	489	606
Niles city	4,287	4,197
North Adams village	422	504
North Branch village	654	705
North Muskegon city	513	1,590
Northville village	1,755	1,573
Norway city	4,170	....
Oakley village	231	299
Olivet village	800	790
Onaway village	1,204	....
Onekama village	274	....
Ontonagon village	1,267	....
Orion village	756	522
Oscoda village	1,109	3,593
Otisville village	291	277
Otsego village	2,073	1,626
Otter Lake village	212	243
Ovid village	1,293	1,423
Owosso city	8,696	6,564
Oxford village	1,172	1,128
Palmer village	799	1,011
Parma village	420	490
Paw Paw village	1,465	1,391
Pentwater village	1,061	1,510
Perrinton village	330	349
Perry village	641	440
Petersburg village	468	408
Petoskey city	5,285	2,872
Pewamo village	446	384
Pierson village	215	215
Pinckney village	500	449
Pinconning village	729	885
Plainwell village	1,318	1,414
Plymouth village	1,474	1,172
Pontiac city	9,769	6,200
Port Austin village	507	571
Port Hope village	319	393
Port Huron city	19,158	13,543
Portland village	1,874	1,678
Port Sanilac village	314	....
Potterville village	495	505
Quincy village	1,563	1,250
Reading village	1,096	....
Red Jacket village	4,668	3,073
Reed City village	2,051	1,776
Reese village	416	....
Richland village	312	293
Richmond village	1,133	1,074

	Population.	
	1900	1890
River Rouge village	1,748	....
Rochester village	1,535	900
Rockford village	711	....
Rogers village	544	431
Romeo village	1,580	1,687
Roscommon village	465	511
Royal Oak village	468	....
Saginaw city	42,345	46,322
St. Charles village	1,317	....
St. Clair city	2,543	2,353
St. Ignace city	2,271	2,704
St. Johns village	3,388	3,127
St. Joseph city	5,155	3,733
St. Louis city	1,989	2,246
Saline village	584	706
Sand Lake village	326	386
Sanilac Center village	578	403
Saranac village	768	790
Saugatuck village	707	799
Sault Ste. Marie city	10,538	5,760
Schoolcraft village	859	836
Scottville village	554	147
Sebewaing village	1,243	719
Shelby village	1,081	994
Shepherd village	635	469
Sheridan village	437	....
Sherman village	427	....
Sherwood village	366	447
South Frankfort village	639	....
South Haven village	4,009	1,924
South Lyon village	657	707
Sparta village	1,126	904
Spring Lake village	696	1,168
Springport village	559	407
Stambaugh village	695	....
Standish village	829	611
Stanton city	1,234	1,352
Stephenson village	395	456
Stevensville village	250	....
Stockbridge village	677	497
Sturgis city	2,465	2,489
Sunfield village	451	....
Suttons Bay village	398	....
Tawas City	1,228	1,544
Tecumseh village	2,400	2,310
Tekonsha village	573	570
Thompsonville village	893	....
Three Oaks village	994	885
Three Rivers city	3,550	3,131
Traverse City	9,407	4,833
Trenton village	1,167	789
Tustin village	303	....
Ubly village	432	....
Union City village	1,514	1,156
Unionville village	427	414
Utica village	562	563
Vandalia village	407	423
Vassar village	1,832	1,682
Vermontville village	684	730

	Population.	
	1900	1890
Vernon village	536	585
Vicksburg village	972	921
Wakefield village	1,191	....
Warren village	350	....
Watervliet village	717	....
Wayland village	619	523
Wayne village	1,361	1,226
Webberville village	346	404
West Bay City	13,119	12,981
West Branch village	1,412	1,302
Westphalia village	374	350
White Cloud village	595	743
Whitehall village	1,481	1,903
White Pigeon village	705	961
Williamston village	1,113	1,139
Woodland village	319	....
Wyandotte city	5,183	3,817
Yale village	1,125	937
Ypsilanti city	7,378	6,129
Zeeland village	1,320	785

Population of Unincorporated Villages.

The United States census does not give the population of unincorporated places distinct from the townships in which they are located. We give from local estimates the population of the more important unincorporated places:

Village	Pop.	Village	Pop.	Village	Pop.
Ada	375	Brimley	500	East Saugatuck	400
Akron	500	Byron Centre	400	Ecorce	450
Alabaster	300	Calumet	5500	Edwardsburg	364
Alba	550	Cambria	350	Elk Rapids	2022
Alden	300	Carleton	500	Ellsworth	450
Allen	550	Carrollton	2200	Elmira	500
Allouez	2000	Cedar	600	Engadine	350
Amasa	600	Cedar River	400	Estey	502
Amelith	400	Cement City	500	Ewen	500
Anchorville	425	Ceresco	350	Fairfield	350
Applegate	250	Champion	1800	Fair Grove	400
Arcadian Mine	600	Chase	300	Fayette	300
Atkinson	300	Chassell	650	Ferrysburg	300
Atlantic Mine	3000	Chatham	300	Filer City	1000
Attica	400	Chippewa Lake	350	Flat Rock	650
Auburn	300	Clarksville	375	Freeland	450
Au Gres	350	Colon	1000	Freeport	500
Bailey	300	Coral	350	Fulton	350
Bark River	300	Covington	400	Goodrich	350
Barryton	600	Crooked Lake	500	Grand Blanc	300
Bay Mills	1000	Cross Village	580	Grand Marais	2000
Bay Port	300	Crystal	350	Grayling	1800
Beacon	1500	Davisburg	300	Grindstone City	450
Beaverton	800	De Tour	1000	Hadley	300
Beech	350	De Witt	450	Harris	500
Belleville	600	Dimondale	450	Hartland	300
Beulah	300	Dollar Bay	1500	Hermansville	800
Black River	500	Dollarville	750	Holt	300
Boston	600	Downington	325	Holton	300
Breckenridge	475	Doyle	500	Honor	500
Bridgeport	300	Eastlake	2000	Hubbard Lake	600

Village	Pop.
Ida	325
Indian River	350
Jacobsville	800
Jasper	300
Jennings	800
Kearsarge	600
Kent City	350
Kenton	300
Lattin	300
Leland	350
Lenox	1133
Leonidas	350
Lewiston	800
Loretto	500
Martin	350
Marysville	350
Mass City	750
Mattawan	300
Maybee	400
Meade	300
Meauwataka	400
Mesick	450
Metropolitan	350
Michigamme	1200
Middleton	300
Millbrook	350
Millersburg	800
Montgomery	300
Nadeau	300
Nahma	375
Napoleon	375
National Mine	3000
Nessen City	300
New Lothrop	350
Newport	450
Northport	375
North Star	400
Oakhill	2000
Omena	350
Omer	500
Onondaga	400
Opechee	1750
Ortonville	400
Osceola	1750
Palmyra	500
Paris	300
Park Lake	300
Paul	466
Peck	300
Pequaming	500
Perkins	300
Pickford	300
Pigeon	500
Pittsford	500
Plainfield	300
Powers	1000
Prescott	500
Princeton	350
Quinnesec	600
Ramsay	450
Rapid City	400
Rapid River	1200
Ravenna	400
Redridge	750
Remus	350
Republic	2500
Riverdale	300
Rockland	1000
Rockwood	400
Romulus	325
Rose City	300
Rosedale	300
Roseville	400
Sagola	520
Scipio	300
Sidnaw	350
Slocum	500
South Arm	400
South Boardman	298
South Grand Rapids	400
South Lake Linden	2000
South Rockwood	300
Spalding	1000
Spring Arbor	300
Sterling	400
Stronach	450
Temperance	300
Thompson	500
Turner	650
Twining	600
Upton Works	500
Vanderbilt	600
Vogel Centre	400
Vulcan	2000
Waldenburg	500
Waldron	500
Wallin	300
Waltz	300
Watersmeet	300
Weidman	500
Welch	400
Wells	500
Whittemore	385
Williamsburg	250
Wilson	300
Winn	298
Wolverine	600
Woodmere	1000
Zilwaukee	850

Population of Townships in 1900 and 1890

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Alcona	1,039	597
Caledonia	386	190
Curtis	487	364
Greenbush	245	264
Gustin	602	697
Harrisville	1,255	1,923
Hawes	291	......
Haynes	791	973
Mikado	410	318
Millen	117	......
Mitchell	68	83
Alcona county	5,691	5,409
Autrain	484	284
Burt	1,927	177
Limestone	275	......
Mathias	314	......
Munising	2,277	288
Onota	226	161
Rock River	365	328
Alger county	5,868	1,238
Allegan	3,807	3,983
Casco	2,041	1,819
Cheshire	1,325	1,457
Clyde	968	850
Dorr	1,730	1,670
Fillmore	2,019	2,151
Ganges	1,751	1,477
Gun Plain	2,263	2,525
Heath	898	930
Hopkins	1,753	1,821
Laketown	989	905

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Lee	951	900
Leighton	1,187.	1,162
Manlius	1,153	1,140
Martin	1,140	1,313
Monterey	1,361	1,514
Otsego	3,246	2,936
Overisel	1,752	1,788
Salem	1,595	1,584
Saugatuck	2,123	2,233
Trowbridge	1,255	1,311
Valley	493	536
Watson	1,117	1,193
Wayland	1,895	1,763
Allegan county	38,812	38,961
Alpena city	11,802	11,283
Alpena	1,173	1,115
Green	670	436
Long Rapids	1,243	817
Maple Ridge	783	598
Ossineke	587	132
Sanborn	542	204
Wilson	1,454	996
Alpena county	18,254	15,581
Banks	1,810	802
Central Lake	1,935	510
Chestonia	481	537
Custer	526	411
Echo	598	473
Elk Rapids	2,042	1,486
Forest Home	1,181	548
Helena	926	537
Jordan	482	440
Kearney	1,143	437
Mancelona	2,729	2,323
Milton	928	868
Star	598	380
Torch Lake	488	350
Warner	701	311
Antrim county	16,568	10,413
Adams	378	222
Arenac	1,250	662
Au Gres	622	531
Clayton	774	646
Deep River	816	711
Lincoln	1,606	1,007
Mason	977	399
Moffatt	246	240
Standish	1,236	883
Turner	1,274	48
Whitney	642	334
Arenac county	9,821	5,683

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Arvon	299	209
Baraga	2,097	1,090
Covington	298	......
L'Anse	1,360	1,468
Spurr	266	269
Baraga county	4,320	3,036
Assyria	1,050	1,074
Baltimore	1,212	1,266
Barry	1,113	1,221
Carlton	1,300	1,357
Castleton	2,342	2,391
Hastings city	3,172	2,972
Hastings	1,025	1,187
Hope	1,128	1,214
Irving	1,346	1,379
Johnstown	962	1,068
Maple Grove	1,198	1,375
Orangeville	775	968
Prairieville	915	1,040
Rutland	899	1,030
Thornapple	1,849	1,684
Woodland	1,552	1,728
Yankee Springs	676	829
Barry county	22,514	23,783
Beaugrand	506	332
Benton	1,063	770
Burt	404	376
Cheboygan city	6,489	6,235
Ellis	326	159
Forest	622	161
Grant	542	459
Hebron	379	207
Inverness	1,589	1,153
Mackinac	606	475
Mentor	463	391
Munro	418	254
Nunda	967	581
Tuscarora	711	380
Waverly	115	53
Wilmot	316	......
Cheboygan county	15,516	11,986
Bruce	1,071	1,318
Dafter	738	......
Detour	1,043	964
Drummond Island	499	496
Kinross	144	......
Pickford	1,425	993
Raber	644	......
Rudyard	678	......
Sault Ste. Marie city	10,538	5,760
Sault Ste. Marie	878	669

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Sugar Island	540	563
Superior	2,274	893
Trout Lake	367	112
Whitefish	499	251
Chippewa county	21,338	12,019
Arthur	500	168
Clare city	1,326	1,174
Franklin	73	545
Frost	194	134
Garfield	294	......
Grant	848	794
Greenwood	484	259
Hamilton	199	508
Harrison	647	752
Hatton	380	535
Hayes	170	192
Redding	585	......
Sheridan	809	693
Summerfield	282	147
Surrey	1,292	1,292
Winterfield	277	365
Clare county	8,360	7,558
Bath	1,065	1,224
Bengal	1,045	1,154
Bingham	4,452	4,252
Dallas	1,647	1,668
De Witt	1,236	1,391
Duplain	1,831	1,773
Eagle	1,158	1,246
Essex	1,482	1,511
Greenbush	1,400	1,453
Lebanon	1,098	1,235
Olive	1,122	1,245
Ovid	2,555	2,835
Riley	1,155	1,277
Victor	999	1,041
Watertown	1,334	1,505
Westphalia	1,557	1,699
Clinton county	25,136	26,509
Beaver Creek	316	170
Frederic	228	260
Grayling	1,716	1,558
Maple Forest	484	316
South Branch	199	106
Crawford county	2,943	2,962
Baldwin	862	385
Bark River	1,075	706
Bay de Noc	469	478
Escanaba city	9,549	6,808
Escanaba	792	724
Fairbanks	298	740

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Ford River	1,386	837
Garden	1,234	1,267
Gladstone city	3,380	1,337
Maple Ridge	653	241
Masonville	2,203	924
Nahma	967	697
Sac Bay	185	186
Wells	828	......
Delta county	23,881	15,330
Breen	532	......
Breitung	1,074	......
Felch	400	......
Iron Mountain city	9,242	8,599
Norway city	4,170	......
Norway	1,230	......
Sagola	527	......
Waucedah	715	......
Dickinson county	17,890	......
Bellevue	2,344	2,084
Benton	1,517	1,537
Brookfield	1,243	1,344
Carmel	1,021	1,089
Charlotte city	4,092	3,867
Chester	1,243	1,420
Delta	1,383	1,482
Eaton	959	1,084
Eaton Rapids city	2,103	1,970
Eaton Rapids	1,172	1,256
Bangor	1,195	745
Bay City	27,628	27,839
Beaver	1,539	879
Frankenlust	1,395	1,206
Fraser	1,656	950
Garfield	555	147
Gibson	761	335
Hampton	3,319	2,890
Kawkawlin	1,864	1,249
Merritt	1,562	1,077
Monitor	2,150	1,702
Mt. Forest	350	......
Pinconning	2,104	1,956
Portsmouth	1,363	1,156
West Bay City	13,119	12,981
Williams	1,818	1,300
Bay county	62,378	56,412
Almira	790	278
Benzonia	1,122	506
Blaine	498	346
Colfax	962	404
Crystal Lake	1,903	1,472
Gilmore	886	755
Homestead	1,009	330

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Inland	485	419
Joyfield	328	262
Lake	126	170
Platte	477	198
Weldon	1,099	97
Benzie county	9,685	5,237
Bainbridge	1,803	1,519
Benton	3,234	2,377
Benton Harbor city	6,562	3,692
Berrien	1,490	1,584
Bertrand	932	1,093
Buchanan	2,575	2,849
Chickaming	920	964
Galien	1,239	1,238
Hagar	1,105	953
Lake	2,694	1,518
Lincoln	1,877	2,112
New Buffalo	1,240	1,192
Niles city	4,287	4,197
Niles	1,131	1,364
Oronoko	1,951	1,815
Pipestone	1,386	1,446
Royalton	1,147	1,164
St. Joseph city	5,155	3,733
St. Joseph	1,070	574
Sodus	1,165	953
Three Oaks	1,844	1,754
Watervliet	3,009	2,016
Weesaw	1,349	1,178
Berrien county	49,165	41,285
Algansee	1,265	1,383
Batavia	1,133	1,210
Bethel	1,328	1,391
Bronson	2,323	1,991
Butler	1,169	1,303
California	922	861
Coldwater city	6,216	5,247
Coldwater	1,361	1,453
Gilead	813	808
Girard	1,235	1,274
Kinderhook	623	639
Matteson	1,067	1,169
Noble	604	629
Ovid	969	1,036
Quincy	2,781	2,586
Sherwood	1,256	1,405
Union	2,746	2,406
Branch county	27,811	26,791
Albion city	4,519	3,763
Albion	760	799
Athens	1,527	1,469
Battle Creek city	18,563	13,197

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Battle Creek	1,008	952
Bedford	1,217	1,127
Burlington	1,387	1,325
Clarence	979	1,129
Clarendon	1,082	1,167
Convis	876	853
Eckford	975	1,098
Emmet	918	911
Fredonia	825	954
Homer	1,948	2,032
Lee	1,053	1,117
Le Roy	1,084	1,165
Marengo	1,023	1,110
Marshall city	4,370	3,968
Marshall	774	873
Newton	873	847
Pennfield	1,040	1,047
Sheridan	980	1,060
Tekonsha	1,534	1,538
Calhoun county	49,315	43,501
Calvin	1,271	1,478
Dowagiac city	4,151	2,806
Howard	755	829
Jefferson	790	894
La Grange	2,256	2,238
Marcellus	1,883	1,849
Mason	668	775
Milton	433	484
Newberg	1,313	1,426
Ontwa	848	929
Penn	1,351	1,530
Pokagon	1,039	1,214
Porter	1,310	1,575
Silver Creek	951	859
Volinia	1,033	1,239
Wayne	824	828
Cass county	20,876	20,953
Bay	503	469
Boyne Valley	1,258	509
Chandler	273	144
Charlevoix	2,257	1,518
Evangeline	1,254	719
Eveline	847	923
Hayes	780	692
Hudson	255	118
Marion	681	441
Melrose	620	436
Norwood	652	484
Peaine	372	......
St. James	420	......
South Arm	2,839	2,103
Wilson	945	576
Charlevoix county	13,956	9,686

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Adams	3,253	1,475
Calumet	25,991	12,529
Chassell	1,088	680
Duncan	1,316	476
Elm River	532	......
Franklin	5,418	2,687
Hancock	5,995	2,735
Laird	658	159
Osceola	7,615	3,630
Portage	5,019	3,531
Quincy	1,667	1,258
Schoolcraft	4,197	3,325
Torch Lake	3,314	2,904
Houghton county	66,063	35,389
Bingham	1,404	1,348
Bloomfield	884	692
Brookfield	981	867
Caseville	1,421	1,193
Chandler	1,214	1,047
Colfax	1,425	1,116
Dwight	1,585	1,424
Fairhaven	887	769
Gore	244	315
Grant	1,145	1,133
Hume	808	781
Huron	1,100	923
Lake	448	333
Lincoln	834	532
Meade	1,231	922
Oliver	1,764	692
Paris	1,614	1,680
Port Austin	1,449	1,469
Rubicon	1,075	1,199
Sand Beach	2,431	2,288
Sebewaing	2,500	1,810
Sheridan	1,011	885
Sherman	1,719	1,318
Sigel	1,058	907
Verona	1,821	1,288
Winsor	2,109	1,279
Huron county	34,162	28,545
Alaiedon	1,172	1,287
Aurelius	1,387	1,489
Bunker Hill	920	1,012
Delhi	1,467	1,504
Ingham	1,155	1,232
Lansing city	16,485	13,102
Lansing	1,353	1,422
Leroy	1,441	1,572
Leslie	2,220	2,337
Locke	1,248	1,265
Mason city	1,828	1,875
Meridian	1,625	1,720
Onondaga	1,264	1,392
Stockbridge	1,389	1,276
Vevay	923	1,131
Wheatfield	882	929
White Oak	1,026	1,070
Williamston	2,033	2,051
Ingham county	39,818	37,666
Belding city	3,282	1,730
Berlin	1,167	1,573
Boston	1,865	1,940
Campbell	1,692	1,688
Danby	1,181	1,284
Easton	2,175	1,868
Ionia city	5,209	4,482
Ionia	1,534	1,482
Keene	1,004	1,024
Lyons	2,370	2,437
North Plains	1,410	1,477
Odessa	2,403	2,251
Orange	1,108	1,311
Orleans	1,231	1,397
Otisco	1,174	1,450
Portland	2,857	2,620
Ronald	1,284	1,371
Sebewa	1,383	1,416
Ionia county	34,329	32,801
Alabaster	464	372
Au Sable city	1,116	4,328
Au Sable	752	170
Baldwin	349	285
Burleigh	743	443
East Tawas city	1,736	2,200
Grant	287	149
Oscoda	1,349	3,848
Plainfield	330	200
Reno	364	358
Sherman	280	168
Tawas City	1,228	1,544
Tawas	980	805
Wilber	268	299
Iosco county	10,246	15,224
Grand Ledge city	2,161	1,606
Hamlin	1,086	1,224
Kalamo	1,428	1,591
Oneida	1,187	1,324
Roxand	1,598	1,731
Sunfield	1,979	1,891
Vermontville	1,755	1,881
Walton	1,900	1,995
Windsor	1,497	1,718
Eaton county	31,668	32,094

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Bear Creek	1,387	1,153
Bliss	704	202
Carp Lake	561	236
Center	636	219
Cross Village	544	484
Egleston	354	140
Friendship	369	305
Littlefield	877	343
Little Traverse	2,152	1,488
Maple River	516	603
Petoskey city	5,285	2,872
Pleasant View	341	278
Readmond	479	433
Resort	752	......
Springvale	630	......
West Traverse	344	......
Emmet county	15,931	8,756
Argentine	927	1,069
Atlas	1,199	1,256
Burton	1,145	1,233
Clayton	1,227	1,337
Davison	1,768	1,617
Fenton	3,843	3,667
Flint city	13,103	9,803
Flint	1,172	1,330
Flushing	2,132	2,444
Forest	1,600	1,696
Gaines	1,619	1,735
Genesee	1,556	1,588
Grand Blanc	1,370	1,430
Montrose	1,859	1,654
Mt. Morris	1,158	1,223
Mundy	1,368	1,390
Richfield	1,338	1,471
Thetford	1,297	1,372
Vienna	2,123	2,115
Genesee county	41,804	39,430
Beaverton	756	......
Bentley	534	......
Billings	333	253
Bourret	156	......
Buckeye	254	385
Butman	359	260
Clement	101	124
Gladwin city	775	903
Gladwin	732	683
Grout	713	857
Sage	568	547
Sherman	213	......
Tobacco	1,070	196
Gladwin county	6,594	4,208

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Bessemer city	3,911	2,566
Bessemer	817	680
Ironwood city	9,705	7,745
Ironwood	459	562
Marenisco	111	225
Wakefield	1,438	782
Watersmeet	297	606
Gogebic county	16.738	13.166
Acme	692	......
Blair	797	676
East Bay	553	1,018
Fife Lake	1,019	810
Garfield	986	843
Grant	699	498
Green Lake	787	371
Long Lake	663	492
Mayfield	878	560
Paradise	1,693	1,357
Peninsula	1,134	957
Traverse City	9,407	4,833
Union	208	148
Whitewater	963	792
Grand Traverse county	20,479	13,355
Arcada	3,489	2,943
Bethany	1,691	1,497
Elba	1,895	1,756
Emerson	1,461	1,441
Fulton	1,797	1,914
Hamilton	904	752
Ithaca	2,179	1,768
Lafayette	1,497	1,336
Newark	1,251	1,338
New Haven	1,329	1,394
North Shade	1,331	1,421
North Star	1,583	1,645
Pine River	1,253	1,346
St. Louis city	1,989	2,246
Seville	1,403	1,322
Sumner	1,544	1,371
Washington	1,404	1,538
Wheeler	1,889	1,640
Gratiot county	29,889	28,668
Adams	1,522	1,773
Allen	1,328	1,429
Amboy	1,137	1,236
Cambria	1,355	1,498
Camden	1,926	1,911
Fayette	1,941	1,833
Hillsdale city	4,151	3,915
Hillsdale	447	455
Jefferson	1,601	1,771
Litchfield	1,617	1,714

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Moscow	1,090	1,127
Pittsford	1,537	1,560
Ransom	1,215	1,403
Reading	2,163	1,989
Scipio	957	960
Somerset	1,216	1,237
Wheatland	1,195	1,260
Woodbridge	1,318	1,343
Wright	2,149	2,246
Hillsdale county.	29,865	30,660
Bingham	811	719
Centerville	1,285	927
Cleveland	506	552
Elmwood	824	734
Empire	1,155	596
Glen Arbor	593	353
Kasson	685	558
Leelanau	1,620	1,397
Leland	946	708
Solon	888	367
Suttons Bay	1,243	1,033
Leelanau county.	10,556	7,944
Adrian city	9,654	8,756
Adrian	1,708	1,860
Blissfield	2,139	2,137
Cambridge	1,125	1,104
Clinton	1,483	1,490
Deerfield	1,528	1,548
Dover	1,307	1,361
Fairfield	2,209	2,263
Franklin	1,197	1,405
Hudson city	2,403	2,178
Hudson	1,229	1,301
Macon	1,117	1,195
Madison	1,348	1,406
Medina	1,447	1,657
Ogden	2,069	2,136
Palmyra	1,663	1,765
Raisin	1,343	1,444
Ridgeway	1,507	1,399
Riga	2,189	2,301
Rollin	1,519	1,559
Rome	1,204	1,256
Seneca	2,638	2,679
Tecumseh	2,948	2,784
Woodstock	1,432	1,434
Lenawee county.	48,406	48,448
Brighton	1,505	1,676
Cohoctah	1,340	1,286
Conway	1,206	1,298
Deerfield	898	1,072
Genoa	843	916

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Green Oak	770	817
Hamburg	876	918
Handy	1,969	2,103
Hartland	969	1,049
Howell	3,365	3,388
Iosco	908	947
Marion	1,108	1,146
Osceola	865	914
Putnam	1,201	1,242
Tyrone	911	1,076
Unadilla	930	1,010
Livingston county	19,664	20,858
Columbus	204	......
Lakefield	297	159
McMillan	2,263	1,949
Pentland	219	347
Luce county	2,983	2,455
Bois Blanc	226	......
Brevort	377	313
Cedar	389	586
Garfield	601	1,090
Hendricks	727	282
Mackinac Island city	665	750
Marquette	445	310
Moran	329	452
Newton	1,046	762
Portage	173	171
St. Ignace city	2,271	2,704
St. Ignace	185	130
Sherwood	269	......
Mackinac county.	7,703	7,830
Armada	1,933	1,770
Bruce	1,789	2,021
Chesterfield	2,093	2,121
Clinton	1,825	1,819
Erin	2,440	2,449
Harrison	721	695
Lenox	2,351	2,385
Macomb	1,677	1,721
Mt. Clemens city	6,576	4,748
Ray	1,363	1,404
Richmond	2,275	2,486
Shelby	1,726	1,653
Sterling	1,915	2,038
Warren	2,567	2,423
Washington	1,993	2,080
Macomb county	33,244	31,813

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Atkinson	366	......
Bates	402	594
Crystal Falls city	3,231	1,176
Crystal Falls	797	......
Hematite	694	......
Iron River	1,177	1,426
Mansfield	350	......
Mastodon	172	111
Stambaugh	1,201	711
Iron county	8,990	4,432
Broomfield	723	495
Chippewa	1,192	719
Coe	2,082	1,801
Coldwater	907	1,084
Deerfield	1,213	938
Denver	912	681
Fremont	1,271	1,176
Gilmore	787	571
Isabella	1,673	1,523
Lincoln	1,238	1,248
Mt. Pleasant city	3,662	2,701
Nottawa	1,447	843
Rolland	1,023	1,061
Sherman	878	533
Union	1,247	1,270
Vernon	1,363	1,314
Wise	1,166	826
Isabella county	22,784	18,784
Blackman	1,695	1,713
Columbia	1,579	1,574
Concord	1,330	1,415
Grass Lake	1,623	1,643
Hanover	1,431	1,575
Henrietta	1,091	1,145
Jackson city	25,180	20,798
Leoni	1,438	1,381
Liberty	872	974
Napoleon	948	999
Norvell	800	824
Parma	1,072	1,175
Pulaski	961	1,046
Rives	1,183	1,[illegible]
Sandstone	1,368	1,511
Spring Arbor	1,032	1,182
Springport	1,422	1,474
Summit	1,047	967
Tompkins	1,076	1,159
Waterloo	1,074	1,171
Jackson county	48,222	45,031
Alamo	1,213	1,185
Brady	1,258	1,410
Charleston	907	984

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Climax	1,368	1,476
Comstock	1,694	1,779
Cooper	942	1,099
Kalamazoo city	24,404	17,853
Kalamazoo	1,904	2,293
Oshtemo	1,069	1,206
Pavilion	986	1,014
Portage	895	941
Prairie Ronde	830	998
Richland	1,023	1,135
Ross	1,412	1,347
Schoolcraft	2,138	2,124
Texas	837	893
Wakeshma	1,430	1,536
Kalamazoo county	44,310	39,273
Boardman	857	740
Clearwater	882	542
Cold Springs	270	137
Excelsior	438	339
Garfield	262	181
Glade	73	183
Kalkaska	1,727	1,542
Oliver	152	131
Orange	591	383
Rapid River	657	549
Springfield	602	285
Wilson	409	148
Town. 25, N., range 6, W.	133	......
Town. 26, N., range 5, W.	14	......
Town. 27, N., range 5, W.	28	......
Town. 28, N., range 5, W.	38	......
Kalkaska county	7,133	5,160
Ada	1,308	1,296
Algoma	1,982	2,077
Alpine	1,471	1,382
Bowne	1,340	1,214
Byron	1,944	1,745
Caledonia	1,593	1,785
Cannon	1,055	1,115
Cascade	1,200	1,147
Courtland	1,311	1,280
Gaines	1,342	1,351
Grand Rapids city	87,565	60,278
Grand Rapids	2,748	8,325
Grattan	1,102	1,109
Lowell	3,097	3,145
Nelson	2,132	2,147
Oakfield	924	1,048
Paris	2,058	3,171

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Plainfield	1,771	1,571
Solon	1,631	1,769
Sparta	2,898	2,639
Spencer	1,185	1,260
Tyrone	1,513	1,501
Vergennes	982	1,094
Walker	2,166	3,239
Wyoming	3,396	3,234
Kent county	129,714	109,922
Allouez	1,610	1,103
Eagle Harbor	770	576
Grant	157	100
Houghton	576	189
Sherman	104	868
Keweenaw county	3,217	2,894
Chase	1,075	1,169
Cherry	211	301
Dover	396	303
Eden	21	120
Elk	245	569
Ellsworth	1,080	1,949
Lake	177	59
Newkirk	811	......
Pinora	373	890
Pleasant Plains	416	657
Webber	152	162
Lake county	4,957	6,505
Almont	1,836	1,854
Arcadia	1,179	1,193
Attica	1,301	1,527
Burlington	1,292	1,518
Burnside	1,781	2,055
Deerfield	1,106	1,072
Dryden	1,226	1,378
Elba	984	1,089
Goodland	1,093	1,126
Hadley	1,201	1,316
Imlay	2,373	2,620
Lapeer city	3,297	2,753
Lapeer	870	957
Marathon	1,686	1,846
Mayfield	1,148	1,204
Metamora	1,170	1,306
North Branch	1,779	1,886
Oregon	1,067	1,295
Rich	1,252	1,218
Lapeer county	27,641	29,213
Albert	827	142
Briley	417	338
Hillman	819	535
Montmorency	445	177
Rust	371	203
Vienna	355	......
Montmorency county	3,234	1,487
Blue Lake	149	138
Casnovia	1,940	1,734
Cedar Creek	367	337
Dalton	815	638
Eggleston	319	289
Fruitland	844	580
Fruitport	927	1,446
Holton	846	906
Laketon	419	614
Montague	1,384	1,967
Moorland	868	738
Muskegon city	20,818	22,702
Muskegon	1,316	1,498
North Muskegon city	513	1,590
Norton	1,416	723
Ravenna	1,492	1,466
Sullivan	447	......
Whitehall	1,582	2,014
White River	574	633
Muskegon county	37,036	40,013
Ashland	1,523	1,489
Barton	743	773
Beaver	503	409
Big Prairie	394	445
Bridgeton	585	584
Brooks	1,009	1,016
Croton	509	706
Dayton	1,930	1,958
Denver	1,193	1,055
Ensley	1,164	1,177
Everett	390	576
Garfield	1,387	1,686
Goodwell	350	339
Grant	612	455
Home	310	1,016
Lincoln	411	695
Monroe	439	1,066
Norwich	402	910
Sheridan	1,861	1,546
Sherman	734	625
Troy	224	643
Wilcox	1,000	1,307
Newaygo county	17,673	20,476
Addison	1,116	1,139
Avon	2,584	1,946
Bloomfield	2,296	2,044
Brandon	1,179	1,260
Commerce	1,124	1,113

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Farmington	1,753	1,639
Groveland	828	917
Highland	1,142	1,393
Holly	2,266	2,120
Independence	1,191	1,297
Lyon	1,569	1,660
Milford	1,866	1,962
Novi	1,245	1,306
Oakland	870	896
Orion	1,507	1,297
Oxford	1,990	2,080
Pontiac city	9,769	6,200
Pontiac	1,016	947
Rose	862	958
Royal Oak	2,012	1,844
Southfield	1,378	1,444
Springfield	906	1,064
Troy	1,527	1,470
Waterford	1,079	1,163
West Bloomfield	999	1,229
White Lake	718	857
Oakland county	44,792	41,245
Arcadia	881	671
Bear Lake	1,428	1,287
Brown	799	726
Cleon	1,237	810
Filer	2,283	2,101
Manistee city	14,260	12,812
Manistee	3,128	2,631
Maple Grove	508	361
Marilla	404	341
Onekama	920	1,082
Pleasanton	659	593
Springdale	558	105
Stronach	791	710
Manistee county	27,856	24,230
Champion	1,707	2,622
Chocolay	662	1,285
Ely	303	694
Forsyth	595	270
Humboldt	341	608
Ishpeming city	13,255	11,197
Ishpeming	360	904
Marquette city	10,058	9,093
Marquette	200	268
Michigamme	1,143	1,435
Negaunee city	6,935	6,078
Negaunee	94	333
Republic	2,293	2,594
Richmond	892	1,132
Sands	192	......
Scandia	338	......
Tilden	1,448	908

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Turin	141	100
West Branch	282	......
Marquette county	41,239	39,521
Amber	1,329	1,036
Branch	614	319
Custer	1,541	1,287
Eden	782	579
Freesoil	1,112	878
Grant	569	301
Hamlin	293	85
Ludington city	7,166	7,517
Pere Marquette	965	944
Riverton	1,488	1,203
Sheridan	461	349
Sherman	1,026	550
Summit	486	508
Victory	1,053	658
Mason county	18,885	16,385
Aetna	946	1,122
Austin	713	695
Big Rapids city	4,686	5,303
Big Rapids	683	655
Chippewa	870	969
Colfax	911	1,000
Deerfield	1,114	1,260
Fork	1,435	570
Grant	636	493
Green	1,404	1,311
Hinton	1,310	1,152
Martiny	745	633
Mecosta	926	851
Millbrook	1,210	971
Morton	966	967
Sheridan	864	430
Wheatland	1,274	1,315
Mecosta county	20,693	19,697
Cedarville	813	536
Ingallston	769	491
Menominee city	12,818	10,630
Menominee	1,290	1,566
Mellen	1,022	......
Meyer	1,387	1,252
Nadeau	2,003	1,525
Spalding	3,326	1,915
Stephenson	3,006	2,279
Menominee county	27,046	33,639
Edenville	763	460
Geneva	584	458
Greendale	247	151

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Homer	657	552
Hope	752	655
Ingersoll	1,304	1,130
Jasper	1,019	701
Jerome	533	509
Larkin	702	377
Lee	538	264
Lincoln	343	252
Midland city	2,363	2,277
Midland	1,057	1,020
Mills	241	......
Mt. Hayley	683	444
Porter	779	504
Warren	1,874	903
Midland county	14,439	10,657
Aetna	384	169
Bloomfield	284	159
Butterfield	221	......
Caldwell	708	405
Clam Union	987	678
Forest	285	193
Lake	1,099	636
Norwich	789	441
Pioneer	263	154
Reeder	1,439	832
Richland	1,166	534
Riverside	1,368	617
West Branch	315	230
Missaukee county	9,308	5,048
Ash	1,913	1,997
Bedford	2,179	1,837
Berlin	1,820	1,906
Dundee	3,061	3,539
Erie	1,426	1,463
Exeter	1,696	1,716
Frenchtown	1,938	2,023
Ida	1,809	1,410
La Salle	1,320	1,315
London	1,271	1,315
Milan	2,111	2,079
Monroe city	5,043	5,258
Monroe	1,137	890
Raisinville	1,811	1,830
Summerfield	2,169	1,858
Whiteford	2,050	1,901
Monroe county	32,754	32,337
Belvidere	1,201	1,027
Bloomer	2,254	2,182
Bushnell	1,216	1,326
Cato	2,087	2,016
Crystal	1,445	1,344
Day	1,438	1,737

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Douglas	1,104	968
Eureka	816	933
Evergreen	1,367	1,308
Fairplain	1,183	1,181
Ferris	1,163	1,314
Greenville city	3,381	3,056
Home	1,653	1,498
Maple Valley	1,842	1,808
Montcalm	1,310	1,510
Pierson	1,250	1,410
Pine	1,186	1,072
Reynolds	2,015	1,804
Richland	1,136	1,140
Sidney	1,378	1,514
Stanton city	1,234	1,352
Winfield	1,095	1,137
Montcalm county	32,754	32,637
Berlin	1,267	1,237
Brockway	2,325	2,237
Burchville	532	572
Casco	1,722	1,811
China	1,318	1,380
Clay	2,462	1,681
Clyde	948	1,014
Columbus	1,054	1,158
Cottrellville	1,130	1,054
East China	257	294
Emmet	1,155	1,251
Fort Gratiot	774	774
Grant	923	1,142
Greenwood	1,236	1,457
Ira	1,304	1,495
Kenockee	1,264	1,202
Kimball	1,437	1,356
Lynn	859	857
Marine City	3,829	3,268
Mussey	1,617	1,683
Port Huron city	19,158	13,543
Port Huron	1,666	1,407
Riley	1,462	1,605
St. Clair city	2,543	2,353
St. Clair	1,554	1,807
Wales	1,432	1,635
St. Clair county	55,228	52,105
Burr Oak	1,698	1,738
Colon	1,842	1,515
Constantine	1,919	2,141
Fabius	838	1,035
Fawn River	526	602
Florence	665	791
Flowerfield	1,048	1,184
Leonidas	1,269	1,452
Lockport	731	741
Mendon	1,776	1,893

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Mottville	493	545
Nottawa	1,577	1,910
Park	891	1,095
Sherman	765	1,048
Sturgis city	2,465	2,489
Sturgis	488	500
Three Rivers city	3,550	3,131
White Pigeon	1,348	1,546
St. Joseph county	23,889	25,356
Argyle	1,107	767
Austin	1,010	1,015
Bridgehampton	1,327	1,479
Buel	985	853
Custer	1,202	721
Delaware	2,042	2,178
Elk	1,539	1,427
Elmer	1,002	816
Evergreen	1,063	835
Flynn	1,049	889
Forrester	909	933
Fremont	1,062	1,095
Greenleaf	893	806
Lamotte	1,036	649
Lexington	2,653	2,602
Maple Valley	1,746	1,592
Marion	1,838	1,837
Marlette	2,569	2,370
Minden	1,068	1,114
Moore	1,019	883
Sanilac	1,582	1,889
Speaker	1,331	1,430
Washington	1,566	1,447
Watertown	1,533	1,224
Wheatland	742	454
Worth	1,182	1,234
Sanilac county	35,055	32,589
Benona	1,173	1,154
Claybanks	712	798
Colfax	314	308
Crystal	665	750
Elbridge	1,414	1,180
Ferry	972	855
Golden	958	955
Grant	840	716
Greenwood	482	450
Hart	2,396	1,841
Leavitt	1,052	827
Newfield	874	810
Otto	171	157
Pentwater	1,138	1,605
Shelby	2,568	2,470
Weare	915	822
Oceana county	16,644	15,698

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Churchill	594	318
Cumming	673	197
Edwards	591	217
Foster	115	167
Goodar	331	97
Hill	358	47
Horton	287	224
Klacking	383	291
Logan	236	59
Mills	761	66
Richland	111	332
Rose	1,000	211
West Branch	2,325	1,776
Ogemaw county	7,765	5,583
Bohemia	268	92
Carp Lake	69	18
Greenland	1,390	272
Haight	289	......
Interior	274	559
McMillan	868	597
Matchwood	156	......
Ontonagon	1,618	1,564
Rockland	1,265	654
Ontonagon county	6,197	3,756
Burdell	1,359	734
Cedar	314	336
Evart	1,194	1,215
Hartwick	540	417
Hersey	1,157	908
Highland	792	326
Le Roy	1,312	1,087
Lincoln	1,250	1,084
Marion	1,253	1,042
Middle Branch	518	219
Orient	758	707
Osceola	1,697	1,550
Richmond	3,401	3,064
Rose Lake	659	627
Sherman	1,002	810
Sylvan	653	504
Osceola county	17,859	14,630
Big Creek	349	187
Comins	681	272
Elmer	319	122
Mentor	119	607
Oscoda county	1,468	1,904
Bagley	1,325	689
Charlton	176	149
Chester	325	177
Corwith	1,090	699
Dover	354	158

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Elmira	658	561
Hayes	254	165
Livingston	1,506	1,033
Otsego Lake	487	641
Otsego county	6,175	4,272
Allendale	1,429	1,345
Blendon	1,680	1,291
Chester	1,562	1,554
Crockery	1,318	1,247
Georgetown	1,878	1,845
Grand Haven city	4,743	5,023
Grand Haven	823	857
Holland city	7,790	3,945
Holland	3,441	3,086
Jamestown	2,015	2,078
Olive	2,073	1,968
Polkton	2,298	2,584
Robinson	729	510
Spring Lake	1,765	2,256
Tallmadge	1,405	1,324
Wright	1,609	1,611
Zeeland	3,109	2,834
Ottawa county	39,667	35,358
Allis	1,758	223
Bearinger	198	......
Belknap	1,108	744
Bismarck	273	113
Case	1,291	246
Krakow	493	385
Metz	571	267
Moltke	511	465
Posen	1,681	1,259
Presque Isle	137	219
Rogers	800	766
Presque Isle county	8,821	4,687
Denton	84	75
Gerrish	129	66
Higgins	584	586
Markey	76	28
Nester	269	159
Richfield	147	76
Roscommon	396	176
St. Helens	102	867
Roscommon county	1,787	2,033
Albee	913	613
Birch Run	1,430	1,553
Blumfield	1,458	1,420
Brady	1,504	1,469
Brant	1,286	1,190
Bridgeport	1,873	1,813
Buena Vista	3,585	2,998
Carrollton	1,952	2,075
Chapin	855	681
Chesaning	2,540	2,361
Frankenmuth	2,063	1,815
Fremont	1,141	812
James	610	655
Jonesfield	1,316	1,105
Kochville	872	863
Lakefield	710	543
Maple Grove	1,610	1,703
Marion	810	582
Richland	1,630	1,221
Saginaw city	42,345	46,322
Saginaw	1,244	1,340
St. Charles	2,925	1,807
Spaulding	585	516
Swan Creek	588	493
Taymouth	1,723	1,579
Thomastown	1,185	1,200
Tittabawassee	1,576	1,581
Zilwaukee	893	1,963
Saginaw county	81,222	82,273
Doyle	750	......
Germfask	319	148
Harrison	517	422
Hiawatha	2,061	1,382
Inwood	673	......
Manistique	2,651	2,161
Seney	254	774
Thompson	664	931
Schoolcraft county	7,889	5,818
Antrim	904	992
Bennington	1,287	1,298
Burns	1,463	1,467
Caledonia	1,383	1,387
Corunna city	1,510	1,382
Fairfield	985	977
Hazelton	1,747	1,801
Middlebury	848	965
New Haven	1,599	1,752
Owosso city	8,696	6,564
Owosso	1,175	1,191
Perry	1,967	1,900
Rush	1,238	1,362
Sciota	1,430	1,448
Shiawassee	1,610	1,892
Venice	1,341	1,414
Vernon	3,878	2,291
Woodhull	805	869
Shiawassee county	33,866	30,952

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Akron	2,060	1,693
Almer	1,299	1,315
Arbela	1,228	1,258
Columbia	1,772	1,527
Dayton	1,309	1,279
Denmark	1,972	1,820
Elkland	2,133	1,869
Ellington	867	822
Elmwood	1,598	1,422
Fairgrove	1,900	1,968
Fremont	2,066	1,921
Gilford	1,199	1,069
Indian Fields	2,878	2,469
Juniata	1,159	1,157
Kingston	1,385	1,110
Koylton	1,047	1,069
Millington	1,772	1,616
Novesta	1,073	741
Tuscola	1,328	1,324
Vassar	2,884	2,500
Watertown	1,217	1,308
Wells	1,035	779
Wisner	709	472
Tuscola county	35,890	32,508
Almena	1,016	983
Antwerp	2,164	1,922
Arlington	1,440	1,549
Bangor	2,482	2,384
Bloomingdale	1,753	1,952
Columbia	1,591	1,551
Covert	1,728	1,381
Decatur	2,098	1,789
Geneva	1,559	1,428
Hamilton	855	966
Hartford	2,403	2,430
Keeler	905	1,114
Lawrence	1,683	1,779
Paw Paw	2,457	2,450
Pine Grove	1,524	1,734
Porter	1,028	1,091
South Haven	5,368	2,924
Waverly	1,130	1,114
Van Buren county	33,274	30,541
Ann Arbor City	14,509	9,431
Ann Arbor	1,036	1,383
Augusta	1,739	1,769
Bridgewater	1,011	1,084
Dexter	696	702
Freedom	1,013	1,134
Lima	961	991
Lodi	1,121	1,264
Lyndon	665	617
Manchester	2,146	2,178
Northfield	1,266	1,210
Pittsfield	1,050	1,158
Salem	1,158	1,182
Saline	1,668	1,659
Scio	1,893	1,946
Sharon	984	1,014
Superior	1,039	1,096
Sylvan	2,496	2,258
Webster	747	863
York	1,952	1,906
Ypsilanti city	7,378	6,129
Ypsilanti	1,233	1,236
Washtenaw county	47,761	42,210
Brownstown	2,031	2,321
Canton	1,218	1,184
Dearborn	2,752	2,346
Detroit city	285,704	205,876
Ecorse	6,675	3,567
Gratiot	1,333	......
Greenfield	2,360	2,465
Grossepoint	2,933	3,145
Hamtramck	3,078	4,025
Huron	1,978	1,960
Livonia	1,460	1,460
Monguagon	2,387	1,855
Nankin	3,812	3,288
Northville	2,371	......
Plymouth	2,098	3,950
Redford	1,990	1,866
Romulus	1,816	1,748
Springwells	13,034	7,790
Sumpter	1,495	1,523
Taylor	1,296	1,216
Van Buren	1,789	1,712
Wyandotte city	5,183	3,817
Wayne county	348,793	257,114
Antioch	657	470
Boon	955	764
Cadillac city	5,997	4,461
Cedar Creek	1,937	1,603
Cherry Grove	417	216
Clam Lake	1,009	881
Colfax	678	463
Greenwood	375	197
Hanover	477	209
Harring	322	319
Henderson	208	138
Liberty	423	274
Selma	446	242
Slagle	460	......
South Branch	310	176
Springville	1,222	306
Wexford	952	559
Wexford county	16,845	11,278

Population, Density of

In 1894 the average number of inhabitants to the square mile in Michigan was 39.45; in the southern counties, 77.09; in the central, 50.02; in the northern, 17.93, and in the upper peninsula, 12.63. The average number of inhabitants to the square mile shown by the United States census of 1900 was 42.02.

Population of State.

The total population of the Territory of Michigan in 1810 was 4,528. In 1820, 9,048. In 1830, 32,538. The United States census is taken every ten years and a state census every ten years since 1854.

1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1894	1900
212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,241,641	2,420,982

See under each county for population of counties.

Population of State, Nativity of

The United States census of 1900 shows 1,879,329 native born, 541,653 foreign born, 2,398,563 white, 1,858,367 native white. Of the native white, 1,026,714 are of native parents and 831,653 of foreign parents; 540,196 are foreign whites. There are 22,419 colored, divided as follows: Negroes, 15,816, Chinese 240, Japanese 9, Indians (taxed) 6,354.

In 1890, the foreign born in Michigan, with the place of their birth, was as follows: Canada and Newfoundland, 181,416; Mexico, 89; Central America, 14; South America, 75; West Indies, 138; England, 55,354; Scotland, 12,068; Wales, 769; Ireland, 39,065; Germany, 135,509; Austria, 3,639; Holland, 29,410; Belgium, 2,232; Luxemburg, 54; Switzerland, 2,562; Norway, 7,795; Sweden, 27,366; Denmark, 6,335; Russia, 11,889; Hungary, 637; Bohemia, 2,311; Poland, 15,669; France, 5,182; Italy, 3,088; Spain, 61; Portugal, 26; Greece, 10; Asia, 73; China, 140; Japan, 39; India, 70; Africa, 37; Atlantic Islands, 27; Australia, 122; Pacific Islands, 24; Sandwich Islands, 7; Turkey, 10; at sea, 409; other countries, 9. Total, 543,880.

Population: Per Cent of Increase.

From 1800 to 1810	764 per cent.
From 1810 to 1820	84 per cent.
From 1820 to 1830	261 per cent.
From 1830 to 1840	570 per cent.
From 1840 to 1850	87 per cent.
From 1850 to 1860	88 per cent.
From 1860 to 1870	58 per cent.
From 1870 to 1880	38 per cent.
From 1880 to 1884	13 per cent
From 1884 to 1890	13 per cent.
From 1890 to 1900	15 per cent.

When the State was admitted into the Union, less than 70 years ago, it ranked 23d among the states in population. In 1900 it was the eighth.

Portage Lake Canal.

See Canal, Portage Lake.

Postmasters.

See U. S. Postmasters.

Postage, Rates of

Domestic.

First class: Letters, sealed packages and all matter closed against inspection, 2 cents each ounce or fraction thereof; no limit as to weight.

Postal cards and private mailing cards, 1 cent each.

Second class: Newspapers and periodical publications that have been entered as second-class matter, 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof.

When mailed by persons other than publishers, 1 cent for 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Third class: Circulars, books and matter wholly in print, engravings, lithographs, wood-cuts, photographs, checks, deeds, insurance policies in blank, etc., proof with manuscript accompanying same, matter reproduced by cyclostyle, hectograph, mimeograph, electric pen, or other similar process easy of recognition, when not in the nature of personal correspondence; seeds, bulbs, roots, scions and plants; visiting cards and business cards—1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof; weight limit, 4 pounds (except for single volumes of books—no limit.)

Fourth class: Merchandise and matter not included in any of above classes, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy or damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm persons engaged in the mail service, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof; limit, 4 pounds.

All Foreign Countries, Except Canada and Mexico.

Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce)	5 cents
Single postal cards, each	2 cents
Double postal cards, each	4 cents
Newspaper and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1 cent

Commercial Papers.

Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent

Samples of Merchandise.

Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent
Registration fee on letters or other articles	8 cents

Packages of samples must not exceed 12 oz. in weight, 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth; if a roll—12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially.

To Canada.

Same rates as for United States, except that "Commercial Papers" are transmissible at the postage rates given above, under head "Commercial Papers;" that packages of seeds, plants, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent per ounce, and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails, without regard to the amount of postage prepaid, or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz.:

All sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (except single volumes of printed books and packages of second-class matter), which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces: Police Gazette, Police News, and publications which violate any copyright law of Canada.

To Mexico.

Same rates as for United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as bona-fide trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels-Post;" and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz.:

All sealed packages other than letters, in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter, which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces) except such as are sent by "Parcels-Post;" liquids, pastes, confections, and fatty substances; publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in unsealed packages are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

"Commercial papers," and bona-fide trade samples are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails at the postage rate given above, under head "Commercial Papers" and Samples of Merchandise" respectively.

To Cuba.

Rates of postage same as in United States.

To Hawaii.

Rates of postage same as in United States.

To Guam, Porto Rico and Philippines.

Domestic rates and conditions apply to all classes of mail matter.

Potatoes.

A very large portion of the northern portion of the lower peninsula seems especially adapted to the growing of potatoes and literally millions of bushels are shipped from this region every season. In 1899 the state produced 18,485,828 bushels, an average of 75 bushels per acre.

Poundmaster.

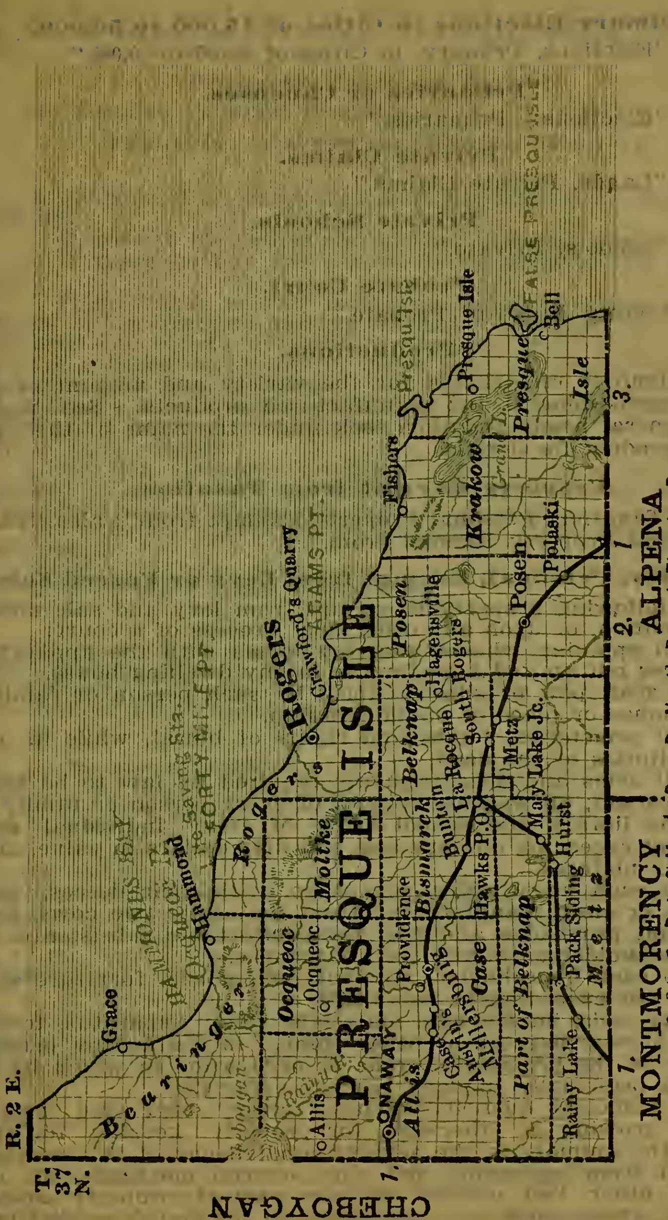
See Township Poundmaster.

Presidential Electors.

See Electors, Presidential.

Presque Isle County

Was created in 1840 and organized in 1871. Its present limits were defined in 1873. The name is a French one and means "almost an island," i. e., a peninsula, and is appropriate from the fact that such a division of land extends from the county into Lake Huron. The county seat is at Rogers. Acres in county, 428,149. Population in 1880, 3.113; 1890, 4,687; 1894, 5.911; 1900, 8,821. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,307. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,332, Bryan 494.



Ref.:—1. Det. & Mack. Ry. 2. North Branch Thunder Bay River. 3. Long Lake.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Primary Elections in Cities of 15,000 to 50,000.

See "Elections, Primary, in Cities of 15,000 to 50,000."

Primaries or Caucuses.

See "Elections: Primaries."

Private Claims.

See "Lands, Private Claims."

Private Schools.

See "Schools, Private."

Probate Court.

See County Judge of Probate.

Productions.

Michigan is remarkable for the variety and amount of its agricultural, mineral and manufactured products. See under these general heads and then look under the name of the particular product for details.

Property Exempt from Taxation.

See "Taxation, Personal Property Exempt from"; also "Taxation, Real Property Exempt from."

Property, Personal, Exempt from Levy or Forced Sale.

The following property is exempt from levy and sale under any execution, or upon any other final process of a court:

1. All spinning wheels, weaving looms with the apparatus and stoves put up and kept for use in any dwelling house.
2. A seat, pew or slip, occupied by such person or family, in any house or place of public worship.
3. All cemeteries, tombs and rights of burial, while in use as repositories of the dead.
4. All arms and accoutrements required by law to be kept by any person; all wearing apparel of every person or family.
5. The library and school books of every individual and family not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars in value, and all family pictures.
6. To each householder, ten sheep, with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth manufactured from the same; two cows, five swine, and provisions and fuel for comfortable subsistence of such householder or family for six months.
7. To each householder, all household goods, furniture and utensils, not exceeding in value $250.
8. The tools, implements, materials, stock, apparatus, team, vehicle, horses, harness or other things, to enable any person to carry on the profession, trade or occupation in which he is wholly or principally engaged, not exceeding $250.
9. A sufficient quantity of hay, grain, feed and roots, whether growing or otherwise, for properly keeping for six months the animals in the several subdivisions of this section exempted from execution, and any chattel mortgage, bill of sale, or other lien created on any part of property above described, except such as is mentioned in the eighth subdivision

of this section, shall be void, unless such mortgage, bill of sale or lien be signed by the wife of the party making such mortgage or lien, if he have any.

Property, Personal Taxable

See Taxable Personal Property.

Property, Descent and Distribution of

I.

In the case of an unmarried man, his real estate descends as follows:

1. It goes to his father and mother in equal shares.
2. If there be but one parent living, then to the survivor alone.
3. If he leaves neither father nor mother, it goes in equal shares to his brothers and sisters and the children of deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation, i. e., the children of a deceased brother or sister take the share which their parent would take, if living.
4. If he leaves neither father, mother, brother, sister, nor children of brother or sister, his estate descends to his next of kin in equal degree.

There is a statutory provision with reference to collateral kindred in equal degree, claiming through different ancestors, but this is a case which does not often occur.

The Personal Estate will be distributed in like manner as his real estate.

Division "I" also covers the case of a widower who leaves no child or other lineal descendant.

II.

The case of an unmarried woman is governed by the rules mentioned in division "I."

Division "II" also covers the case of a widow who leaves no child or other lineal descendant.

III.

In the case of a widower, his real estate descends as follows:

1. If he dies without issue. (See division "I").
2. If there be but one child, such child takes the entire of the real estate.
3. If there be more than one child, it goes in equal shares to his children.
4. In case, however, he leaves a child or children and the issue of a deceased child, it goes in equal shares to the children and to the issue of any deceased child by right of representation, i. e., the issue of the deceased child take the share which would have gone to the parent, if living.
5. If there be no child living at his death, the lands go to all his other lineal descendants; if these descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the deceased, i. e., if they are all grandchildren, they share equally; otherwise they take according to right of representation.

The Personal Estate of a widower will be distributed in like manner as his real estate.

IV.

The case of a widow is like the preceding, and is governed by the rules mentioned in division "III."

For case of widow without issue, see division "II."

V.

In the case of a married man, leaving no issue, his real estate descends as follows:

1. One-half goes to the widow and the remainder to his father and mother in equal shares.
2. If but one parent be living, then one-half of his real estate goes to such parent alone, the other half to the widow.
3. If he leaves neither father nor mother, one-half goes to the widow, the other half to his brothers and sisters and the children of deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation, i. e., the children of a deceased brother or sister take the share which their parent would take, if living.
4. If he leaves neither father, mother, brother nor sister, and there be no children of deceased brothers or sisters, the entire estate descends to the widow.

The Personal Estate of a married man, leaving no issue, will be distributed as follows:

1. If it does not exceed $3,000, it goes to the widow.
2. If it exceeds $3,000, the widow takes $3,000, and one-half of the excess goes to the widow, and the other half to his father and mother, if living, in equal shares.
3. If either parent be deceased one-half of the excess goes to the widow and the other half to the surviving parent.
4. If both parents be deceased, one-half of the excess goes to the widow and the other half to the brothers and sisters, and the issue of any deceased brother or sister, in equal proportions, by right of representation.
5. If there be neither father, mother, brother nor sister, nor issue of such brother or sister, then the entire of the personal property goes to the widow.

VI.

In the case of a married woman, leaving no issue, her real estate descends as follows:

This case is the same in so far as respects real estate, as the preceding case, and is governed by the rules respecting real estate mentioned in division "V," the husband taking the same interest in the real estate of the wife who leaves no issue, which the wife takes in the real estate of the husband in like case.

The Personal Property will be distributed in such case as follows:

1. One-half goes to the husband, the other half to her father and mother, if living, in equal shares.
2. If either parent be deceased one-half goes to the husband and the other half to the surviving parent.
3. If both parents be deceased, one-half goes to her husband and the other half to her brothers and sisters, and issue of any deceased brother or sister in equal proportions, by right of representation.
4. If there be neither father, mother, sister nor brother, nor issue of any deceased brother or sister, then the entire of the personal property goes to the husband.

VII.

In the case of a married man leaving one child and no issue of any deceased child, his real estate descends as follows:

1. The widow takes her dower interest, i. e., an estate for life in one-third of the real estate.

2. Subject to the widow's dower, the entire of the real estate goes to the child.

The Personal Property will be distributed as follows:

1. One-half to the widow, the other half to the child.

2. In case he leaves no child, but issue of a deceased child, the personal property goes one-half to the widow and one-half to the issue of such child.

VIII.

In the case of a married woman leaving one child and no issue of any deceased child, her real estate descends as follows:

The child takes the entire of the real estate, the husband having no interest whatever in such real estate.

The Personal Property will be distributed as follows:

1. One-half to the husband, one-half to the child.

2. In case she leaves no child, but issue of a deceased child, the personal property goes one-half to the husband, the other half to issue of such child.

IX.

In the case of a married man leaving two or more children or issue of deceased children, his real estate descends as follows:

1. The widow takes her dower interest.

2. Subject to the widow's dower, real estate goes in equal shares to his children.

3. In case, however, he leaves child or children and the issue of a deceased child, the lands go in equal shares to the children and to the issue of any deceased child by right of representation, i. e., the issue of the deceased child takes the share which would have gone to their parent, if living.

4. If there be no child living at his death, the lands go to all his other lineal descendants. If these descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the decedent, i. e., if they are all grandchildren, they share the estate equally; otherwise they take according to the right of representation.

In all the cases mentioned under this division "IX," the lands are subject to the dower right of the widow.

His Personal Property goes one-third to the widow absolutely, and the remaining two-thirds to the children or to the issue of any deceased child or children, if any there be.

X.

In the case of a married woman leaving two or more children, or issue of deceased children, her real estate descends as follows:

1. The husband takes no interest whatever in the real estate.

2. Except that the husband has no interest, the real estate descends to children and issue of deceased children in the manner mentioned in the preceding division "IX," and is governed by the rules here stated.

The Personal Property goes one-third to the husband and the remaining two-thirds to the children or the issue of any deceased child or children, if any there be.

XI.

1. If any person dies, leaving several children, or leaving one child and the issue of one or more other children, and either of such surviving children dies under age, and not having been lawfully married, all the Real Estate that came to the deceased child by inheritance from such deceased parent, which has not

lawfully been disposed of, descends in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.

2. If, at the death of such child, who dies under age, and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the Real Estate that came to such child by inheritance from such parent, which has not lawfully been disposed of, descends to all the issue of other children of the same parent. If all said issue are in the same degree of kindred to said child, they share the estate equally; otherwise they take according to the right of representation.

XII.

Kindred of the half blood inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree, unless the inheritance, being Real Estate, comes to the intestate by descent, devise or gift of some one of his ancestors; in which case all those who are not of the blood of such ancestor are excluded from the inheritance.

XIII.

The statutes of this State provide for the adoption of minor children, and making them heirs of the persons by whom they are adopted.

In such cases great care should be taken to observe that the adoption is under the proper statute, as the Supreme Court, in 1889, declared unconstitutional a law which had been on the statute book for more than twenty-five years, under which many adoptions had been made.

XIV.

The words "Real Estate," as used above, are intended to refer to estates in fee or for the life of another, and are not meant to include lesser estates, as tenancies for years, etc., which are subject, in many instances, to different rules.

The cases here given, with reference to descents, are the commonest, it not being designed to cover all possible cases.

Property, Personal, Willing of

See Wills, Personal Property Bequeathed by

Prosecuting Attorney.

See County Prosecuting Attorney.

Public Instruction.

See State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Public Schools.

See Schools.

Public Surveys.

See Surveys, Public.

Pump, Largest in World.

The largest pump in the world is located at Lake Linden, Mich., and is owned and operated by the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, and named the "Michigan." It is a triple expansion pumping engine, with a daily capacity of 60,000,000 gallons, standing nearly 50 feet in height and requiring fifteen hundred horse-power for its operation. It has been proven by actual tests that the nominal capacity can be easily maintained for an indefinite time without injury or strain, and that if pushed to its full capacity the pump could handle approximately 75,000,000 gallons in 24 hours.

Quartermaster General.

See State Quartermaster General.

Railroads.

The first railroad in Michigan was the Detroit & Pontiac, which, in July, 1838, was in operation between Detroit and Royal Oak. It was operated by horse power. The first steam locomotive in Michigan was on the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R., and ran between Adrian and Toledo on January 20, 1837.

Under various acts of Congress the United States has granted nearly 4,000,000 acres of lands in aid of different Michigan railroads.

The total track mileage in Michigan in 1900 was 7,928 miles; passenger cars, 2,645; other cars, 175,482; locomotives, 4,672; employees, 48,311. The total cost of all roads up to 1901 was $1,033,634,582. The number of stations, 1,377.

Railroad Car Ferries.

At Detroit both passenger and freight cars are ferried across the river by enormous ferry boats, which carry from 16 to 20 cars each. Car ferries of immense size and strength also cross Lake Michigan from Ottawa Beach, Grand Haven, Ludington, and Frankfort and the Straits of Mackinaw from Mackinaw City to St. Ignace. These boats ply even in the winter and literally crush through the thickest ice to their destination.

Railroad Charters, Special.

The following railroads are not organized under the General Railroad Law, but have special charters; Michigan Central; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Railroad Conspiracy Case.

This was one of the most noted cases ever tried in Michigan. It was brought by the Michigan Central R. R. against a number of persons and originated as follows:

Many cattle had been killed along the line, and it was claimed that the company did not exercise sufficient care and did not pay in full for the losses. The persons aggrieved became increasingly angry, and finally, on November 19, 1850, the freight depot at Detroit was burned, causing a loss of about $150,000. The fire was evidently set by an incendiary, and so alarmed the corporation that active measures were taken to discover and arrest the instigators. These efforts were successful, and on April 19, 1851, thirty-three persons, arrested as railroad conspirators, arrived at Detroit. Their trial began on May 28, and lasted almost continuously for four months. Hon. W. H. Seward was present as counsel for the prisoners, some of whom were wealthy farmers. On September 25 a verdict of guilty was rendered against twelve of them, and on the following day they received sentences of from five to ten years each.

Railroads, Forest and Ore.

The following roads are known as "ore and forest roads," being built for the handling and transportation of minerals, logs and timber.

The counties in which they are located, and their length, is as follows:

Comstock Bros.' Logging R. R., Presque Isle County.
Crawford & Manistee R. R., Manistee County, 10 miles.
Danaher & Malinda Lumber Co., Luce County.
Empire Lumber Co., Leelanau and Benzie Counties.

Fuller & Friant Lumber Co., Schoolcraft County.
Hecla & Torch Lake R. R., Houghton County, 6 miles.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming R. R., Marquette County, 20 miles.
Lewiston & South Eastern R. R., Montmorency and Oscoda Counties, 10 miles.
Louis Sands Logging R. R., Kalkaska and Missaukee Counties.
Manistee & Luther R. R., Manistee, Mason and Lake Counties: Main line, 32 miles; branches, 63 miles.
Peninsular Cedar Co., Mackinac and Luce Counties.
Sagola Lumber Co. R. R., Dickinson County, 8 miles.
Sparrow-Kroll Lumber Co., Houghton County.
Stevens Lumber Co., Otsego County.
Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., Menominee.

The following are the principal non-incorporated logging roads:

Alpena & Long Lake, Alpena County, 7 miles.
Atlantic & Lake Superior, Houghton County, 14 miles.
Bear Lake & Eastern R. R., Manistee County, Pierport to Bear Lake and Springport, 18 miles.
Boyne Falls & Northeastern, Charlevoix County, 26 miles.
Cadillac & Northeastern, Wexford County, 16 miles.
Detour & Western, Chippewa County, 6 miles.
East Jordan & Southern, Charlevoix County, 15 miles.
Frost Jc. to Withey Jc., Houghton County.
Glenn Arbor R. R., Leelanau County, 2 miles.
Harbor Springs, R. R., Emmet County, 4 miles.
Jennings & Northeastern, Missaukee County, 48 miles.
Mancelona & Northwestern, Antrim County, 5 miles.
Mohawk & Traverse Bay, Keweenaw County, 15 miles.
Quincy & Torch Lake R. R., Houghton County, 6 miles.
Stickney & Johnson R. R., Delta County, 12 miles.

Railroad Mileage in Michigan.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1838	63	1859	770	1880	3823
1839	71	1860	770	1881	4252
1840	104	1861	777	1882	4609
1841	147	1862	811	1883	4966
1842	147	1863	812	1884	5120
1843	180	1864	891	1885	5447
1844	220	1865	931	1886	5577
1845	233	1866	943	1887	5768
1846	279	1867	1066	1888	6411
1847	279	1868	1124	1889	6760
1848	326	1869	1362	1890	6957
1849	353	1870	1739	1891	7275
1850	380	1871	2298	1892	7447
1851	421	1872	2822	1893	7512
1852	425	1873	3252	1894	7513
1853	425	1874	3313	1895	7609
1854	425	1875	3347	1896	7759
1855	462	1876	3410	1897	7816
1856	530	1877	3455	1898	7825
1857	579	1878	3564	1899	7805
1858	703	1879	3657	1900	7929

Railroads Owned by State.

The line of the Michigan Central Road was projected in 1830, but the corporation, which at first was known as the Detroit & St. Joseph R. R., was not chartered until June 29, 1832. In 1834 the War Department was petitioned to survey the proposed route, on the ground that the road would be a public benefit. The petition met with favor, and Colonel John M. Berrien was detailed for the service, and provided with assistants and instruments, the railroad company paying their expenses only. Colonel Berrien completed the work, and estimated the cost of a single-strap rail to Ypsilanti at $3,200 per mile. The work of soliciting subscriptions in aid of the road began in 1835. Shares were fixed at $2.00 and were rapidly taken.

Meantime, the projects of raising a loan of $5,000,000 and creating a Board of Internal Improvements were under discussion. The duties of the board were to include the constructing and operating of all the railroads in the state, and to this end the St. Joseph Road was authorized, by act of March 20, 1837, and in May after the company had expended $117,000, the purchase was made, and the name of the road changed to Michigan Central. The building of the road went on, and as early as January, 1838, the road was in operation to Dearborn.

On November 25, 1845, the State completed the road to Battle Creek, and on February 2d, 1846, to Kalamazoo. The fare to Chicago at this time was $6.50, including 55 miles of staging to New Buffalo and 60 miles of steamboating from there to Garden City. About this time public opinion became decidedly opposed to the participation by the State in enterprises of this kind, especially as there was a constant struggle for the political patronage and influence which the party in power wielded through its control of this and other roads. An open letter from Marshall, dated October 6, 1845, said: "There is a great defect in the arrangements of the Central Railroad in this State. It is disgraceful that so important a work should be so slovenly managed. In the first place it was shabbily built at an enormous expense, and it is conducted in all its departments by mere partisans. They were appointed because they were noisy politicians." In November, 1845, this statement was made: "Four years ago the road was completed to Jackson. After three years more it was completed to Marshall, where it now stops. It is in a miserable condition, unfit for heavy transportation and requires to be relaid and repaired. High charges for freight and fare are fast driving business into other channels."

In addition to these complaints the expenditures by the State for various improvements had reduced its credit to the lowest point. State bonds to the amount of $50,000 were sold at auction in New York for 18 cents on the dollar; so straitened were the finances of the State, that at a general meeting of the State officers, it was determined to sell the railroads, and Henry N. Walker, then attorney-general, was appointed to go to New York, organize a company and negotiate a sale. Mr. Walker went; interviewed Erastus Corning, of Albany, who then held a large amount of State bonds, purchased for about 30 cents on the dollar. J. W. Brooks, then superintendent of a railroad between Rochester and Syracuse, was summoned, and a conference was held in the City Hotel at Albany, in regard to the proposed railroad company. A rough draft for a charter was agreed upon, and Mr. Brooks was to come to Detroit in January, 1846, and with Mr. Walker endeavor to secure its passage. The terms of the proposed purchase were 10 per cent above the original cost of the road in cash, the balance in bonds or obligations of the State. Mr. Brooks came, and on March 28, 1846, largely through the efforts of George E. Hand, then a member of the Legislature, an act was passed providing for the incorporation of the Michigan Central R. R. Company, and for the sale by the State of its interest in the road for the sum of $2,000,000. Several persons who had originally agreed to become corporators failed to fulfil their agreements, and Messrs. H. N. Walker and George F. Porter, at the request of Governor Barry and the leading men of Detroit, went to New York and Boston and organized a new company, and on September 23rd, 1846, the sale was consummated. On September 17th, 1846, a new locomotive called the "Battle Creek" arrived at Detroit for the road, and up to the date of the transfer, the State had expended $1,954,308.28. Of passenger depots there were then only four on the line, and none of these at Detroit. The charter of the company relieved it of all taxation except the payment to the State of one-half of one per cent on its capital stock up to July 1st, 1851, after which it was to be increased to three-fourths of one per cent. It was also provided that no railroad thereafter built west of Wayne County should approach within five miles of the road without consent of the company, and that no other railroad should approach within twenty miles of Detroit, or run to Lake Michigan; or the southern boundary of the State, the line of which, on an average, was within twenty miles of the Central. The charter also provided that the State might buy the road at any time after January 1st, 1867.

There seems to have been no sound reason for the sale of the property by the State. The reports of the officers showed a profit in 1837 of $16,703; in 1840, $20,637; in 1841, $25,655; in 1842, $63,075; in 1843, of $75,206; and in 1844, of $121,750.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and its branches, so far as Michigan is concerned, had its origin in the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R., which was chartered on April 22, 1833. It was designed to build that road from Port Lawrence, now Toledo, to the head waters of the Kalamazoo River. The line as far as Adrian, a distance of 23 miles, was completed and went into operation on October 1st, 1836, and was the first line opened in Michigan. The cars were drawn by horses up to January 20, 1837, on which date the first locomotive that ran over a Michigan road, arrived at Toledo.

On August 9, 1849, a perpetual lease of the road was made to the Michigan Southern R. R.; this company had its origin in an act of March 20, 1837, which made provision for the survey by the Commissioners of Internal Improvements of a railroad through the southern counties of the State, from Monroe to New Buffalo. A subsequent act of March 22, 1838, authorized a change in the route, making the road pass through Niles. The survey was made by Joseph S. Dutton, and the first ground was broken at Monroe on May 14, 1838. Up to November 30, 1847, there had been paid out by the State on account of the road, the sum of $948,234.00. The road was opened from Monroe to Petersburgh in 1839; to Adrian on November 23, 1840; and to Hillsdale on September 25, 1843. The same causes that led to the sale of the Central Railroad brought about the act of May 9, 1846, which provided for the sale of this road and the incorporation of the railroad company. On December 23, 1846, it was delivered to the persons who had organized for its purchase; they paid $500,000. The rolling stock and plant, other than the road-bed, was estimated at $41,359.28.

Railroad Passenger Rates.

On all railroads except those created by special charter the following rates only are authorized to be charged: Distance not exceeding 5 miles, 3 cents per mile, including baggage of not more than 150 pounds weight.

On all railroads, the gross earnings of whose passenger trains equaled the sum of $3,000 for each mile operated in 1888, only 2 cents per mile can be charged; on all railroads the gross earnings of whose passenger trains was over $2,000 and less than $3,000 for each mile operated in 1888, only 2½ cents per mile can be charged. On railroads whose gross earnings in 1888 were less than $2,000 per mile operated, 3 cents per mile can be charged. And if the gross earnings per mile of the passenger trains of any railroad in any year after 1888 increase so as to equal $2,000 or $3,000, such railroad can charge only 2½ cents in the first case and only 2 cents in the second case.

In the Upper Peninsula, gross earnings of passenger trains per mile permit the following charges: $3,000, 3 cents per mile; less than $3,000, 4 cents per mile.

Thousand-mile tickets must be sold by the railroads operating wholly or partly in the state at a price not to exceed $20 in the Lower Peninsula, nor $25 in the Upper Peninsula. These can be made non-transferable, but may be used by purchaser's family, whose names must appear on ticket. Such tickets are valid for two years, but within 30 days after the expiration of a ticket, any unused portion must be redeemed by the company who, however, may charge 3 cents per mile for the portion used.

Railroads, Regulation of.

See State Railroad Crossing Board.
State Railroad Consolidation Board.
State Commissioner of Railroads.

Railroad Stations and Distances.

When a railroad starts at a point outside of the State, we give the name of the station from which the line starts, and then name only the stations in Michigan. If the road starts in Michigan and terminates at a point outside of the State, we name the terminal station as well as the stations in Michigan.

If you do not find the name of the Railroad you are looking for in this list, then it has been consolidated with or leased to some other Railroad or the name has been changed, and you will find it under its old name with the name by which it is now known in the article "Railroads, old names and new."

The numbers given the several lines are the numbers that are used as reference numbers along the line of the road on Farmer's map of the State.

1. ANN ARBOR R. R.

American Express.

M.	
0	Toledo, O.
9	Temperance
11	Samaria
17	Lulu
19	Federman
22	Dundee
27	Azalia
31	Milan
37	Urania
39	Ypsilanti Junc
41	Pittsfield
45	Ann Arbor
50	Northfield
57	Whitmore Lake
60	Hamburg
62	Lakeland
67	Chilson
72	Annpere
74	Howell
80	Oak Grove
85	Cohoctah
89	Byron
96	Durand
99	Vernon
104	Corunna
107	Owosso
¾	Owosso Junc.
116	Carland
120	Elsie
124	Bannister
128	Ashley
134	North Star
138	Ithaca
145	Alma
150	Forest Hill
156	Shepherd
164	Mt. Pleasant or Calkinsville P. O.
171	Rosebush
176	Burnham or Russell P. O.
179	Clare
184	Farwell
194	Lake George
198	Clarence
201	Temple
204	Pennock
209	Marion
213	Park Lake
217	McBains
221	Lucas
227	Cadillac
236	Millersville
238	Boon
245	Harrietta
249	Yuma
254	Sherman Sta. or Mesick P. O.
258	Bagnall or Farnsworth P. O.
262	Harlan
265	Pomona
268	Copemish
271	Thompsonville
278	Homestead
283	Beulah
292	Frankfort

2. ARCADIA & BETSEY RIVER RY.

American Express.

M.	
0	Arcadia
1	State Road
4	Sorenson
7	Malcolm
8	Butwell or Pleasanton P. O.
10	Saile
12	Glover's Lake
14	Humphrey
15	Springdale
17	Henry
21	Copemish

3. AU SABLE & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

American Express.

M.	
0	Au Sable and Oscoda
3	Tucker Farm
7	7 Mile Hill
11	Doan
13	Bisonette
19	Bryant
21	Batton
23	Vaughn
25	Chevriers
28	Bamfield
32	Flat Rock
38	McKinley
47	Millen
48	Snyder
52	Wiggins
55	Pingree
58	Marsh
60	Hills
68	Fitzpatrick
70	LeLone
73	Hardy

4. BOYNE CITY & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Adams Express.

M.	
0	Boyne City
3	Doyle's Siding
4	Thumb Lake Junc.
6	White's Junc.
7	Boyne Falls

5. CARO & LAKE HURON R. R.

Operated by M. C. R. R.

M.	
0	Caro
8	Columbia
20	Owendale

6. CHICAGO. KALAMAZOO & SAGINAW RY.

American Express.

M.	
0	Kalamazoo
3	Streeter
4	East Cooper
9	Richland Junc. or Springbrook P. O.
11	Cressey
14	Milo
18	Delton
21	Cloverdale
25	Shultz
31	Hastings
37	Coats Grove
41	Woodland
45	Woodbury

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RY.

Changed to Grand Trunk Western Ry.

7. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

U. S. Express.

Champion Branch.

M.	
0	Milwaukee
208	Iron Mountain
211	Traders Junc.
215	Merriman
217	Granite Bluff
221	Randville
228	Sagola
232	Channing
239	Floodwood
246	Witbeck
254	Republic
262	Wabik
263	Champion

8. Crystal Falls Line.

M.	
0	Channing
8	Kelso
15	Crystal Falls

9. Ontonagon Branch.

M.	
0	Milwaukee
232	Channing
240	Kelso
242	Ponca
248	Balsam
252	Amasa
261	Diana
265	Parks Siding
271	Tunis
279	Sidnaw
288	Stanton's Spur or Boyd's
291	Frost Junc.
300	Pori
302	Hubbell's Mill or Rubicon P. O.
306	Range Junc.
307	Mass City
313	Rockland
325	Ontonagon

10. CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

American Express.

Main Line.

M.	
0	Chicago
265	Menominee
269	Kew
272	Birch Creek
280	Wallace
284	Ingalls
286	Stephenson
290	Daggett
293	Talbot
296	Bagley
299	Carney
300	Nadeau
303	Kloman
306	Powers
307	Spalding
308	Dougherty
311	Wilson
312	Houles
314	Indian Town
315	Harris
317	Bark River
320	Narenta
322	Ford River Sta. or Hyde P. O.
327	Pine Ridge
329	Escanaba
331	Flat Rock
338	West Gladstone
340	Chaison
341	Brampton
345	Perkins
346	Beaver
348	Campbell
353	Maple Ridge
358	Lathrop
361	McFarland
363	Helena
366	Cyr
369	Little Lake or Forsyth P. O.
372	Swanzy
375	Plains
378	Sands
382	Harvey
383	Cascade Junc.
385	Goose Lake
387	Partridge
391	Negaunee
394	Ishpeming
397	St. Lawrence
402	Diorite
406	Clowry
409	Wabik
418	Republic

11. Palmer Branch.

M.	
0	Cascade Junc.
5	Palmer

12. Champion Branch.

M.	
0	Wabik
1	Champion

13. Michigamme Branch.

M.	
0	Clowry
6	Dishno
10	Michigamme

14. Ashland Division.

M.	
0	Chicago
284	State Line
292	Watersmeet
299	Blemers
307	Thayer
310	Gogebic
318	Wellington
322	Marenisco
329	Hartley's
338	Wakefield
341	Ramsay
344	Bessemer
346	Siemens
350	Ironwood
390	Ashland, Wis.

15. Ontonagon River Branch.

M	
0	Watersmeet
4	Crozier's Mill
	Interior Junc.
12	Barclay
15	Paulding
18	Craigsmere
21	Sandhurst
24	Radford

16. Choate Branch.

M.	
0	Sandhurst
1	Choate

17. Robbins Branch.

M	
0	Craigsmere
3	Robbins

18. Interior Branch.

M.	
0	Interior Junc.
2	Interior

19. Iron River Branch.

M.	
0	Powers
4	Hermansville
6	Clytie
8	Cedar
10	Summit
12	Waucedah
15	Loretto
19	Vulcan
22	Norway
25	Quinnesec
29	Iron Mountain
30	Antoine
33	Pulp
35	Spread Eagle, Wis.
37	Hillside, Wis.
39	Hematite, Wis.
41	Commonwealth, Wis.
43	Ridgetop, Wis.
45	Brule, Wis.
48	Stager
55	Armstrong
61	Saunders
67	Stambaugh
68	Iron River
75	Hazel
76	Beechwood
81	Basswood
86	Elmwood
95	Tamarack
103	Watersmeet

20. Antoine Branch.

M.	
0	Antoine
2	Loop Junc.
13	Appleton Mine
14	Sturgeon
16	Sumac
30	Oro
42	Felch Junc.
52	No. Escanaba

21. Crystal Falls Branch.

M.	
0	Stager
3	Mastodon
6	Panola
9	Crystal Falls
12	Great Western
19	Balsam
25	Amasa

22. Mastodon Branch.

M.	
0	Mastodon
5	Dunn Mine

23. Mansfield Branch.

M	
0	Crystal Falls
6	Mansfield

24. Atkinson Branch.

M.	
0	Hazel
7	Atkinson

25. Metropolitan Branch.

M.	
	Escanaba
0	Narenta
3	Felch Junc.
4	Shafer
5	Alecto
8	Perronville
10	Whitney
13	Dryads
17	Faunus
26	Hylas
28	Hardwood
30	Foster City
32	Spruce
36	Metropolitan

26. CINCINNATI NORTHERN R. R.

American Express.

Ohio Division.

M.	
0	Jackson
4	Lyonett
5	Ackerson Lake
10	Clark's Lake
13	Cement City
19	Addison Junc.
20	Abbott.
21	Manitou Beach
25	Rollin
30	Hudson
35	Prattville
39	Waldron
247	Cincinnati, O.

27. Michigan Division.

M.	
0	Allegan
5	Kellogg
7	Fisk or Watson P. O.
11	Monteith
15	Hooper
16	Neely
18	Doster
24	Kalamazoo Jc. or Springbrook P. O.
27	Richland
30	Yorkville
31	Camp St. Louis
33	Augusta
42	Battle Creek
46	Beadle Lake
50	Ceresco
56	Marshall
60	Wilders
63	Eckford
68	Homer
72	Grover
77	Wheelerton or Pulaski P. O.
81	Hanover
86	Moscow
89	Jerome
90	Baker
94	Knorr
96	Addison
97	Addison Junc.
99	Devil's Lake
105	Onsted
108	Sand Lake or Pentecost P. O.
111	Tipton
116	D. & L. N. Jc.
117	Tecumseh
121	Ridgeway
122	Stevens
123	Britton
129	Rea
132	Detroit Junc.
133	Dundee
155	Toledo, O.

28. CINCINNATI, SAGINAW & MACKINAW R. R.

National Express.

Operated by Grand Trunk Western RY.

M.	
0	Durand
6	Lennon
12	Flushing
17	Brent Creek
21	Montrose
25	Burt
27	Verne
30	Fosters
33	Orville
39	Saginaw, E. S.
40	Genesee Ave.
41	Mershon
42	Carrollton
44	Zilwaukee
45	McClures
46	Melbourne
50	Brooks
51	Salzburg
53	West Bay City
53	M. C. R. R.
54	Banks
58	Wenona Beach
59	Oaatka Beach

29. CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

American Express.

M.	
	St. Joseph.
0	Benton Harbor
7	Sodus
10	Hartman
13	Eau Claire
15	Berrien Centre
19	Fairland
24	Niles
31	Truitts
307	Louisville, Ky.

30. COPPER RANGE R. R.

M.	
0	Houghton
5	Atlantic
6	Painsdale Junc
8	Messner
12	Ricedale
17	Lakewood
22	Elm River
24	Stackpole
27	Winona
31	Seager
37	Belt
40	Mass City
41	Range Junc.

31. Freda Branch.

M.	
0	Painesdale Jc.
10	Freda

32. Painesdale Branch.

M.	
0	Painesdale Jc.
2	Baltic
3	Trimountain
4	Painesdale

33. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE RY.

National Express.

M.	
0	Detroit
2	Gratiot Avenue
3	L. S. & M. S Jc.
4	Milwaukee Jc.
8	Masson
13	Royal Oak
19	Birmingham
26	Pontiac
½	P., O. & N. Jc.
31	Drayton Plains
34	Waterford
35	Clarkston
42	Davisburgh
47	Holly
51	Fenton
55	Linden
63	Gaines
67	Durand
70	Vernon
76	Corunna
79	Owosso
½	Owosso Junc.
84	Burton
89	Ovid
92	Shepardsville
98	St. Johns
108	Fowler
113	Pewamo
118	Muir
124	Ionia
125	Prison Siding
133	Saranac
140	Lowell
148	Ada
152	Dewey
158	Grand Rapids
¾	G., R. & I. Jc.
160	Fuller
167	Berlin
173	Coopersville
176	Dennisons
180	Nunica
185	CemeteryCr'g.
186	Spring Lake
187	Ferrysburg
189	Grand Haven

34. DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

M.	
0	Frederic
18	Toad Lake
23	Alba
40	South Arm

35. DETROIT SOUTHERN R. R.

National Express.

M.	
0	Detroit
5	Delray
8	Ecorce
11	Wyandotte
16	Trenton
22	Flat Rock
26	Briar Hill
28	Carleton
33	Scofield
35	Maybee
38	Rasinville Junc
43	Dundee
59	Tecumseh
65	Birdsall
67	Indust'l Home
68	Adrian
70	South Adrian
79	Lima Junc.
80	Packard
82	L.S.& M.S. Jc.
157	Lima, O.

From Dundee to Tecumseh over Cincinnati Northern R. R.
From Adrian to Lima Junc. parallel with Wabash R. R.

36. DETROIT & MACKINAC RAILWAY.

American Express.

M.	
0	Bay City
2	Foss
3	N. Bay City
7	Tobico
12	Linwood Park
13	Lengsville
17	Michie
20	Pinconning
26	Saganing
29	Pine River
34	Omer
39	Twining
42	Turner
49	Emery Junc.
51	Arn or McIvor P. O.
54	Marks
60	Tawas City
61	East Tawas
74	AuSable and Oscoda
85	Handy
88	W. Greenbush or Mikado P. O.
90	Gustin
94	Lincoln
98	Hawes
100	Henry
102	Roe Lake
108	Black River
118	Ossineke
130	Alpena Junc.
131	Alpena

37. North Division.

M	
0	Alpena
1	Alpena Junc.
9	Cathro
12	Bolton
16	Polaski
19	Posen
25	Metz
26	South Rogers
29	La Rocque or Hawks P. O.
32	Bunton
38	Millersburg
40	Austin's Siding
41	Case
47	Onaway
50	Tower

38. Valentine Lake Branch.

M.	
0	La Rocque or Hawks P. O
4	May Lake Jc.
5	Hurst
11	Pack Siding
13	Rainy Lake
21	McPhee
26	Valentine Lake

39. Rose City Division.

M.	
0	Emery Junc.
5	Cooper's Cr.
7	Taft
12	Hale Lake
16	Long Lake
19	Smith Junc.
22	Maltbys
27	Lupton
39	Rose City

40. South Branch.

M	
0	Smith Junc.
1	South Branch

41. Prescott Division.

M.	
0	Emery Junc.
4	Whittemore
7	Mills
12	Prescott

42. DETROIT & RIVER ST. CLAIR RY.

Operates over Rapid Ry. (electric) at night for freight traffic only.

M.	
0	Chesterfield
6	New Baltimore
9	Anchorville
11	Fairhaven
17	Pearl Beach
21	Algonac
24	Robert's Landing
28	Marine City

43. DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RY.

Western Express.

Main Line.

M.	
0	Sault Ste.Marie
11	Brimley
19	Wellsburg
25	Rexford
35	Eckerman
47	Soo Junc.
50	Sage
59	Newberry
60	Dollarville
67	McMillan
79	Danaher
80	Seney
88	Driggs
95	Creighton
105	Shingleton
108	Evelyn
113	Wetmore
117	Munising Jc.
120	Ridge
125	Au Train
129	Rock River
134	Onota
136	Deerton
140	Sand River
145	Gordon
151	Chocolay or Harvey P. O.
155	Marquette
160	Bagdad
163	Eagle Mills
167	Negaunee
170	Ishpeming
171	Winthrop Junc.
174	Stoneville
176	Greenwood
180	Clarksburgh
182	Humboldt
186	Champion
193	Michigamme
198	Three Lakes or Redruth P. O.
201	Nestoria
211	Vermilac
216	Covington
221	Perch
224	Sidnaw
228	Anthony
230	Kitchi
233	Withey Junc.
233	Kenton
239	Trout Creek
246	Paynesville
250	Bruce's Cross
255	Ewen
261	Matchwood
264	Groesbeck
272	Lake Gogebic or Ballentine P. O.
282	Tula
288	Thomaston
292	Abitosse
294	North Bessemer
301	Montreal
420	Duluth

44. Mass City & Keweenaw Bay Division.

M	
	Riddle Junc.
0	Mass City
	Peppard Junc.
4	Simar
8	Motley
11	Otter
14	White
17	Allston or Laird P. O.
19	Hazel
24	Pelkie
27	Bellaire
31	Kelsey
33	Keweenaw Bay or La Fernier P. O.

45. Evergreen Branch.

M.	
0	Peppard Junc.
1	Adventure
3	Evergreen

46. Bessemer Branch.

M.	
0	Bessemer Jc. or NorthBessemer
2	Bessemer

47. Mineral Range Division.

M.	
0	Nestoria
1	Sturgeon
7	Summit
17	L'Anse
22	Baraga
27	Iron Bridge
30	Newton
41	Chassell
48	E. Houghton
49	Houghton
	H. & C. Junc.
	Hancock
50	Lake View
52	Swedetown
53	Franklin
55	Boston
60	Osceola or Opechee P. O.
62	Calumet

48. St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie Division.

M.	
0	St. Ignace
10	Allenville
11	Moran
20	Palms
23	Ozark
27	Trout Lake Jc.
37	Hendrie
43	Soo Junction
90	Sault Ste. Marie

49. Republic Branch.

M.	
0	Humboldt
7	Milwaukee Jc.
9	Republic

49½. Bay Mills Branch.

M.	
0	Brimley
2	Bay Mills

50. EMPIRE & SOUTHEASTERN R. R.

M.	
0	Empire
2	East Empire
6	Lake Jc.
10	Petreville
12	Empire Jc.

51. ESCANABA & LAKE SUPERIOR RY.

Western Express.

M.	
0	Wells
2	Groos
10	Chandler
13	Cornell
17	Kingsley
19	White
22	Hendricks
24	Dewey
26	Watson
30	Mashek
34	Reade
36	Northland
39	Alfred
45	Ward
47	Ralph
64	Channing

51½. Ford River Branch.

M	
0	Kingsley
8	Ward

52. GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

Adams Express.

Main Line.

M.	
	Cincinnati
0	Richmond, Ind.
149	Sturgis
154	Perrin
158	Nottawa
159	Wasepi
164	Mendon
168	Portage Lake
173	Vicksburg
178	Austin Lake
180	Indian Field
185	Kalamazoo
¼	M. C. Crossing
191	Cooper
194	Travis
197	Plainwell
200	Bowens
202	Monteith
203	Martin
207	Shelbyville
210	Bradley
213	Wayland
217	Moline
221	Ross
224	Carlisle or West Carlisle P. O.
227	Fisher
233	So. Grd. Rapids
234	Grand Rapids

52½. Grand Rapids-Petoskey Division.

M.	
0	Grand Rapids
1	Bridge Street
3	D. G. H. & M. Cross.
5	Mill Creek
10	Belmont
12	Childsdale
14	Rockford
17	Edgerton
22	Cedar Springs
26	Sand Lake
28	Pierson
34	Howard City
40	Morley
44	Borland
47	Stanwood
52	Byers
56	Big Rapids
57	Upper Big R'ds
61	Paris
64	Crapo
69	Reed City
73	Milton Junc. or Orono P. O.
75	Ashton
77	Dewings
81	Leroy
86	Tustin
89	Osceola Junc.
92	Hobart
98	Cadillac
102	Missaukee Jc.
108	Gilbert
110	Manton
114	Haire
119	Walton
123	Fife Lake
129	So. Boardman
132	Crofton
137	Kalkaska
142	Leetsville
147	Westwood
150	Antrim
151	Mancelona
154	Wetzell
157	Alba
166	Elmira
175	Boyne Falls
182	Walloon Junc.
183	Clarion
191	Petoskey
192	Bay View
193	Kegomic
196	Conway
198	Oden
201	Alanson
204	Brutus
208	Pellston
211	Van
214	Levering
218	Carp Lake
226	Mackinaw City

53. Olga Branch.

M.	
0	Osceola Jc.
2	Sutliffs
7	Olga

54. Traverse City Branch

M.	
0	Walton
6	Summit City
9	Kingsley
13	Mayfield
17	Slights
20	Keystone
26	Traverse City

55. Walloon Lake Branch.

M.	
0	Walloon Junc.
1	Walloon Lake

56. Muskegon Branch.

M.	
0	Grand Rapids
1	Bridge Street
3	Muskegon Jc.
8	Kinney
12	Herrington
13	Reno
17	Conklin
22	Ravenna
28	Sullivan
33	Cloverville
36	Fruitport Junc.
40	Muskegon

57. Harbor Springs Branch.

M.	
0	Petoskey
1	Bay View
2	Kegomic
4	Mononaqua Beach
6	Roaring Brook
7	Wequetonsing
8	Harbor Springs

58. Manistee Branch.

M.	
0	Milton Junc or Orono P. O.
5	Deer Lake
9	Totten
12	Luther

59. Missaukee Branch.

M.	
0	Cadillac
4	Missaukee Jc.
8	Round Lake Jc.
16	Lake City

60. Jennings Branch.

M.	
0	Round Lake Jc.
2	Jennings

61. GRAND TRUNK RY.

National Express.

Detroit and Port Huron Division.

M.	
0	Detroit
2	Gratiot Ave.
3	L.S.& M.S.Jc.
4	Milwaukee Jc.
7	Forest Lawn
8	Mount Olivet
16	Fraser
22	Mt. Clemens
26	Chesterfield
32	New Haven
38	Lenox
49	Smith's Creek
55	Tappan
56	Tunnel Junc.
57	Port Huron

62. Michigan Air Line Division.

M.	
0	Jackson
1	M. C. Crossing
8	Root's
11	Henrietta
13	Munith
18	Stockbridge
24	Gregory
27	Anderson
31	Pinckney
36	Lakeland
39	Hamburg
41	WhitmoreLake
44	Rushton
47	South Lyon
51	New Hudson
56	Wixom
59	Walled Lake
66	Orchard Lake
68	Sylvan Lake
71	Pontiac
74	Amy
80	Rochester
81	D.&B.C.Cross.
86	Washington
92	Romeo
99	Armada
106	Lenox or Richmond P.O.

63. GRAND TRUNK WESTERN RY.

National Express.

M.	
0	Chicago
114	Edwardsburg
117	Jefferson
122	Cassopolis
127	Penn
131	Wakelee
136	Marcellus
140	Chamberlains or Leesburg P. O.
146	Schoolcraft
152	Vicksburg
157	Pavilion.
160	Scotts
165	Climax
169	Renton
175	Battle Creek
176	Nichols
182	Penfield
189	Bellevue
194	Olivet or Ainger P. O.
202	Charlotte
208	Potterville
216	Millett
219	Fair Ground
220	Lansing
223	Trowbridge
229	Haslett Park
235	Shaftsburg
239	Perry
242	Morrice
248	Bancroft
253	Durand
257	Duffield
263	Swartz Creek
265	Otterburn
270	Flint
274	Belsay
279	Davison
283	Elba
289	Lapeer
297	Attica
301	Imlay City
309	Capac
317	Emmett
322	Goodell's
327	Cornell
331	Tunnel Junc.
335	Port Huron

64. HANCOCK & CALUMET R. R.

Western Express.

M.	
	Houghton
0	Hancock
2	Ripley
4	Dollar Bay
5	Woodside
7	Mason
7	Lake Junc.
8	Mills
9	So.Lake Linden
10	Linwood
10	Lake Linden

65. Fulton Branch.

M.	
0	Lake Junc.
1	Upper Mills
3	Midway
5	Osceola or Opechee P. O.
6	Tamarack
7	Calumet
8	Belt Line Jc.
10	Kearsarge
11	Allouez
16	Fulton

66. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RY.

U. S. Express.

Detroit Branch.

M.	
0	Toledo
15	Vienna or Erie P. O.
20	Lasalle
25	Monroe
26	Warner
29	Stony Creek or Meyers P. O.
32	Newport
37	Rockwood
44	Trenton
45	Sibley's
48	Wyandotte
51	Ecorce
54	Delray
57	West Detroit
61	WoodwardAve.
62	D.G.H.&M.Jc.
63	Gratiot Ave.
65	Detroit

67. Adrian and Monroe Branch.

M.	
0	Adrian
4	Lenawee Junc.
7	Wellsville
10	Sisson
13	Deerfield
16	Petersburgh
21	Federman
23	Ida
28	Strasburgh
33	Monroe

68. Jackson Branch.

M.	
0	Adrian
4	Lenawee Junc.
7	Chase's
9	Sutton
13	Tecumseh
18	Clinton
21	River Raisin
25	Manchester
26	Manchester Jc.
33	Norvell
36	Napoleon
41	Eldred
46	Jackson

69. Fort Wayne Branch.

M.	
0	Jackson
6	Wilsons
11	Horton
14	Hanover
16	Stony Point
19	Mosherville Sta. or Scipio P. O.
25	Jonesville
½	Ft. Wayne Jc.
29	Hillsdale
31	Banker's
36	Reading
42	Montgomery
100	Ft.Wayne,Ind.

70. Kalamazoo Division.

M.	
	Elkhart, Ind.
0	White Pigeon
4	Constantine
7	Florence
11	Three Rivers
16	Moorepark
20	Flowerfield
23	Schoolcraft
30	Portage
36	Kalamazoo
42	Cooper
45	Argenta
48	Plainwell
52	Otsego
56	Abronia
62	Allegan
69	Hopkins
73	Hilliards
76	Dorr
82	Byron Centre
88	Grandville
92	Eagle Mills
95	Grand Rapids

71. Ypsilanti Branch.

M.	
0	Hillsdale
7	North Adams
12	Jerome
16	SomersetCentre
18	Somerset
20	Woodstock
25	Brooklyn
31	Watkins
37	Manchester
44	Bridgewater
50	Saline
54	Pittsfield Junc.
61	Ypsilanti

72. Fayette Branch.

M.	
0	Adrian
4	Lenawee Junc.
7	Palmyra
8	Grosvenor
12	Ogden
16	Jasper
19	Weston
22	Bimo
26	Morenci
32	Fayette, O.

73. Goshen and Michigan Branch.

M.	
0	Findley
7	Sturgis
36	Goshen, Ind.

74. Lansing Branch.

M.	
0	Hillsdale
4	Jonesville
11	Litchfield
18	Homer
21	Condit
26	Albion
33	Devereux
37	Springport
42	Charlesworth
46	Eaton Rapids
52	Kingsland
56	Dimondale
59	Packard
63	G. T. Crossing
64	Lansing
65	North Lansing

75. Chicago and Toledo Division.

M.	
0	Chicago
120	White Pigeon
123	Fawn River
126	Klinger Lake
132	Sturgis
138	Burr Oak
145	Bronson
150	Batavia
155	Coldwater
162	Quincy
169	Allens
174	Jonesville
175	Ft. Wayne Jc.
178	Hillsdale
179	Baw Beese
184	Osseo
187	Pittsford
194	Hudson
200	Clayton
206	Cadmus
211	Adrian
215	Lenawee Junc.
218	Palmyra
219	Grosvenor
221	Blissfield
223	Riga
228	Ottawa Lake
244	Toledo

76. LAKE SUPERIOR & ISHPEMING RY.

American Express.

M.	
0	Presque Isle
8	Dead River
11	Eagle Mills
14	Queen Mine
16	Negaunee
18	Ishpeming Yard
19	Ishpeming

77. MANISTEE & GRAND RAPIDS R. R.

Adams Express.

M.	
0	Manistee
5	Filer City
8	P. M. Junc.
8	Marshes
13	Hoags
15	Sauble
16	Elmton
22	Millerton
25	Goodrich
31	Canfield's or Peacock P. O.
39	Carey
41	G.R.& I.Cross.
42	Luther
45	Keenan
47	Edgetts
49	Riverbank
50	Larsen
51	Sprague
53	Hewitt's Lake
55	Tustin
59	Rolfe

78. MANISTEE & LUTHER R. R.

M.	
0	Eastlake
5	6-Mile Crossing
10	Phillips' Farm
11	Little River Jc.
17	Peters' Farm
21	Florence
22	Pine Creek
24	Bostwick Farm
29	South Branch
32	Eleanor
35	Lincoln Mill
40	Dolan's Camp

79. MANISTEE & NORTHEASTERN R. R.

American Ex.

M.	
0	Manistee
1	P. M. Depot
6	Newland
8	Camp Two
10	Onekama Junc.
12	Goodrich
15	Chief Lake or Chief P. O.
18	Bear Creek or Tanner P.O
20	Kaleva
25	Lemon Lake
30	Copemish
33	Nessen City
38	Twin Mountain
39	Horicon
44	Wylies
45	Interlachen
49	Sherman's Mill
52	Lake Ann
55	Cedar Run
59	Solon
62	Fouch
64	Hatch's Cross'g
67	Greilickville
70	Traverse City

80. Onekama Branch.

M.	
0	Onekama Jc.
3	Onekama

81. Platte River Branch.

M.	
0	Sherman's Mills
4	Allyn
7	Hayes
9	State Road
11	Honor

82. Glen Arbor Branch.

M.	
0	Solon
3	Cedar City

83. MANISTIQUE RAILWAY.

M.	
0	Grand Marais
8	Summit
12	Farm
15	Beaver
16	Bennett
18	Youngs
19	State Road
21	Star Y
23	Liston
26	Camp Seven
32	Seney
39	Germfask

84. MANISTIQUE & NORTHWESTERN RY.

M.	
0	Manistique
3	Manistique Rvr.
8	Sturgeon Hole
13	Hiawatha
16	Smith's Creek
23	Steuben
27	Delta Siding
30	Scott's Camp
34	Richardson
39	Shingleton

85. Acker Branch.

M.	
0	Scott's Camp
12	Acker

86. MARQUETTE & SOUTHEASTERN RY.

M.	
0	Presque Isle
2	Marquette
26	Lawson

87. MASON & OCEANA R. R.

M.	
0	Buttersville
7	Riverton
11	Wileys
15	Fern
19	Crystal Valley
27	Walkerville
36	Station
42	Hesperia

88. MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

American Express.

Main Line.

M.	
0	Detroit
3	West Detroit
10	Dearborn
14	Inkster
15	Eloise
18	Wayne
22	Sheldon
25	Denton's
29	Ypsilanti
33	Geddes
37	Ann Arbor
41	Foster's
43	Delhi
	Scio
47	Dexter
54	Chelsea
61	Francisco
65	Grass Lake
68	Leoni
72	MichiganCentre
76	Jackson
81	Trumbulls
86	Parma
88	No. Concord
92	Bath Mills
94	Newburg Mills
96	Albion
101	Marengo
108	Marshall
113	Ceresco
115	Wheatfield
120	Nichols
121	Battle Creek
130	Augusta
135	Galesburg
140	Comstock
	G.R.&I.Cross'g
144	Kalamazoo
149	Ostemo
156	Mattawan
160	Lawton
168	Decatur
173	Glenwood
179	Dowagiac
185	Pokagon
192	Niles
198	Buchanan
202	Dayton
205	Galien
209	Avery
211	Three Oaks
218	New Buffalo
284	Chicago (Foot 12th St.)

89. Toledo Division.

M.	
0	Detroit
3	West Detroit
4	Woodmere
5	Delray
7	River Rouge
9	Ecorse
12	Wyandotte
15	Sibleys
16	Trenton
17	Slocum Junc.
	Grosse Isle
20	Gibraltar
23	So. Rockwood
28	Newport
31	Stony Creek or Meyers P. O.
33	Frenchtown
34	Warner
35	Monroe
40	La Salle
45	Vienna or Erie P. O.
59	Toledo

90. Grand Rapids Division.

M.	
0	Grand Rapids
	So. Gr'd Rapids
7	Bowen or Crosby P. O
10	Dutton
15	Caledonia
18	Parmelee
21	Middleville
25	Irving
32	Hastings
37	Quimby
39	Thornapple
40	Morgan
45	Nashville
48	Vermontville
54	Chester
60	Charlotte
70	Eaton Rapids
77	Onondaga
84	Rives Junction
90	Van Horns
94	Jackson
170	Detroit

91. Mackinaw Division.

M.	
0	Bay City
¾	West Bay City
5	Kawkawlin
11	Linwood
12	Lengsville
15	State Road
19	Pinconning
22	White Feather
24	Worth
28	Standish
30	Deep River
32	Sterling
35	Quinns
40	Alger
41	Culver's
45	Greenwood
48	Welch
53	West Branch
56	Ogemaw
61	Beaver Lake
64	St. Helens
77	Roscommon
84	Cheney or Pere Cheney P. O.
92	Grayling
101	Frederic
109	Waters
112	Otsego Lake
115	Sallings
119	Gaylord
128	Vanderbilt
135	Trowbridge
138	Wolverine
142	Rondo
148	Indian River
154	Topinabee
160	Mullet Lake
166	Cheboygan
177	Freedom
182	Mackinaw City

92. Bay City Division.

M.	
0	Detroit
2	Bay City Junc.
4	Gr'dRiverAve.
6	Woodward Ave.
7	Milwaukee Jc.
10	North Detroit
14	Centre Line
17	Warren
24	Utica
29	Yates
30	M. A. L. Cross.
31	Rochester
35	Goodison's
40	Orion
43	Oxford
¼	P.O.&N.Cross.
48	Thomas
52	Metamora
55	Hunter's Creek
60	C.& G. T. Cross.
¼	Lapeer
66	Carpenter's
69	Columbiaville
74	Otter Lake
80	Millington
86	Vassar
	Caro Junc.
91	Denmark Junc.
95	Reese
98	Arn
101	Munger's
109	Bay City

93. Saginaw Branch.

M.	
0	Detroit
86	Vassar
91	Denmark Jc.
93	Richville
96	Veenfliets
100	Frankentrost
101	Buena Vista
105	P. M. Cross.
108	Washington St.
½	Saginaw, Genesee St.

94. Vassar-Caro Branch.

M.	
0	Vassar
¼	Caro Junc.
5	Watrousville Sta. or Crossman P.O.
7	Ross's Cross.
9	Wahjamega
13	Caro

94½. Battle Creek Division.

M.	
0	Battle Creek
5	Adams
8	Sonoma
11	Joppa
13	East Leroy
19	Athens
23	Factoryville
26	Leonidas
31	Fairfax
35	Findley

95. Air Line Division.

M.	
0	Niles
4	Barron Lake
9	Dailey
14	Cassopolis
15	Forest Hall
16	Sandy Beach
19	Vandalia
23	Newburg
25	Jones'
27	Corey's
29	Fabius
34	Three Rivers
39	Centreville
43	Wasepi
48	Fairfax
50	Colon
55	Sherwood
62	Union City
66	Burlington
68	Osborns
70	Tekonsha
77	Clarendon
80	Homer
85	Pulaski
89	Concord
90	Reynolds
93	Spring Arbor
95	Snyder's
104	Jackson
180	Detroit

96. Saginaw Division.

M.	
0	Jackson
6	Van Horns
11	Rives Junction
16	Leslie
21	Eden
25	Mason
30	Holt
37	Lansing
38	North Lansing
42	Chandler's
45	Bath
52	Laingsburgh
59	Bennington
64	Owosso
70	Henderson
74	Oakley's
78	Chesaning
83	Fergus
86	St. Charles
90	Garfield or Eastwood P.O.
93	Swan Creek
95	Paines
100	Saginaw,W.S.
	SaginawBr.Jc.
102	Saginaw, Genesee St.
½	Mershon
103	Carrolton
105	Zilwaukee
106	McClure's
112	Brooks
113	Salzburg
115	West Bay City
½	Bay City

97. North Midland Division.

M.	
0	Bay City
	West Bay City
7	Monitor
11	Auburn
13	Fisherville or Laredo P. O.
16	County Line or Colden P. O.
20	Midland

98. Saginaw Bay and Northwestern Division.

M.	
	Bay City
0	Pinconning
3	Woodville
5	Nine Mile
8	Mt. Forest
12	Rhodes
15	Smiths
18	Highwood
22	Winegar's
24	Howrys
25	Bliss Branch
28	Gladwin

99. Twin Lakes Branch.

M.	
0	Grayling
4	Tyler's
5	Alexander
8	Kneelands
11	Bucks
15	Judges
18	Lovells
24	Dana
27	Vienna Junc.
28	Lewiston

100. Michigan Midland Division.

M.	
0	St. Clair
5	Butlin's
8	Adair
15	Lenox or Richmond P. O.

101. South Haven Division.

M.	
0	Kalamazoo
4	Brownells
9	Alamo
11	Williams
12	Harrison
15	Kendall's
18	Pine Grove
19	Goble's or Gobleville P. O.
23	Bloomingdale
25	Berlamont
28	Columbia
29	Grand Junc.
30	Brown's Mills
32	Lacota
35	Kibbies
40	South Haven

102. South Bend Division.

M.	
0	Niles
1	Main Street
5	Bertrand
12	South Bend, Ind.

103. MILWAUKEE, BENTON HARBOR & COLUMBUS RY.

American Express.

M.	
0	Benton Harbor
1	Bankers
3	Napier
4	Nickerson
5	Somerleyton
6	Scotdale or Carl P. O.
8	Royalton
11	Hinchman
13	Stemms
17	Berrien Springs
20	Lighton
26	Baintons
27	Buchanan

MINERAL RANGE R. R.

See Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R.

104. MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RY.

Western Express.

M.	
0	Minneapolis
303	Faithorn Junc. or Pembina P.O
305	Malacca
311	Hermansville
318	Farnham
325	Eustis
	Felch Jc.
331	Newhall

M.	
338	No. Escanaba or Wells P. O.
343	Gladstone
348	Masonville
349	Rapid River
355	Ensign
360	St. Jacques
363	Sturgeon River
368	Isabella
375	Cook's Mill or Cook's P. O.
381	Delta Junction
387	Manistique
393	Marblehead
399	White Dale or Gulliver P.O.
402	Parkington
405	Gridley
408	Huntspur
410	Carruthers
411	Pike Lake
415	Corinne or Viola P. O.
417	Bovee
422	Engadine
432	Gilchrist
436	Garnet or Welch P. O
439	Hubbell
442	Lewis or Caffey P. O.
450	Trout Lake
459	Alexander
464	Fibre
467	Dryburg
471	Rudyard
476	Kinross
480	Cottage Park
484	Dafter So. Shore Jc.
494	SaultSte.Marie

105. Rapid River Branch.

M.	
0	Rapid River
19.	Trenary
28	Town 46 N.

106. MUNISING RAILWAY.

American Express.

M.	
0	Munising
4	Hallston
5	Merriam
6	Munising Junc.
9	Stillman
10	Vail
14	Dixon
18	Chatham
20	Eben
23	Rumely
25	Dorsey
28	Lawson
32	Carlshend
38	Little Lake or Forsyth P. O

107. PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

SAGINAW DISTRICT.

American Express.

Toledo and Ludington Line.

M.	
0	Toledo
10	Erie
16	Winchester
20	Monroe
25	Steiner
29	Grafton
30	Carlton
33	Waltz
34	Willow
37	New Boston
42	Romulus
45	Wayne Junc.
53	Plymouth
140	Saginaw
154	Bay City
280	Ludington

108. Detroit-Saginaw-Ludington Line.

M.	
0	Detroit
5	Delray
13	Oak
16	Beech
18	Elm
20	Stark
25	Plymouth
28	Northville
32	Novi
36	Wixom
42	Milford
46	Highland
49	Clyde
52	Rose Centre
57	Holly
63	Belford or South Grand Blanc P.O.
66	Grand Blanc
74	Flint
79	Horton
81	Mt. Morris
86	Clio
89	County Line
91	Birch Run
95	Blackmar
101	Bridgeport
105	Hoyt
107	Saginaw, E.S. Saginaw, W.S.
108	Mershon
113	Lawndale
118	Freeland
122	Smith's Cross
126	Midland
133	Averill
135	Sanford
141	North Bradley
143	Alamando
147	Coleman
152	Loomis
154	Herrick

M	
157	Clare
162	Farwell
169	Lake or Crooked Lake P. O.
175	Chippewa
179	Sears
183	Evart
192	Hersey
196	Reed City
200	Olivers
203	Chase
207	Nirvana
211	Ungers or Forman P. O
214	Baldwin
216	Wingleton
220	Stearns
224	Branch
227	Merritt
230	Weldon Creek
233	Custer
236	Scottville
238	Amber
245	Ludington

109. Bay City Division.

M.	
0	Saginaw E. S.
2	Crow Island
8	Cheboyganing
10	So. Bay City
13	Bay City

110. Manistee Division.

M.	
0	Merritt
3	Tallman
4	Batcheller
8	Fountain
13	Freesoil
21	Stronach
24	Eastlake
26	Manistee

111. Almont Division.

M.	
0	Port Huron
2	Tunnel Station
4	Tappan
9	Kimball
11	Burns
14	Wales
16	Lambs
20	Memphis
23	Doyle
26	Berville
29	Smith's
32	Hopkin's Road
34	Almont

112. Eastern Division.

M.	
0	Port Huron
1	Tunnel Station
4	Tappan
5	Wadham
12	Abbotsford
16	Avoca
24	Yale
29	Melvin
32	Valley Centre
35	Brown City
45	Marlette
50	Clifford
53	Silverwood
59	Mayville
65	Juniata
70	Vassar
75	Tuscola
79	Gera
87	Hoyt
90	Saginaw, E. S.

113. Port Austin Division.

M.	
	Tunnel Station
0	Port Huron
1	Thomas Street
6	Gardendale
8	North Street
11	Atkins
12	Zion
15	Blaine
17	Jeddo
20	Amadore
26	Croswell
30	Lewis Siding
32	Applegate
38	Carsonville
43	McGregor
45	Downington
46	Deckerville
52	Palms
60	Tyre
63	Ubly
66	Wadsworth
70	Bad Axe
75	Clarks
76	Filion
79	Kinde
82	Johnson
87	Port Austin
89	Pt. Aux Barques
91	Eagle Bay
92	Grindstone City

114. Harbor Beach Branch.

M.	
0	Port Huron
52	Palms
56	Minden
60	Ruth
65	Helena
70	Harbor Beach

115. Mt. Pleasant Branch.

M.	
0	Coleman
4	Wise
6	Delwin
9	Leaton
10	Jordan
12	Isabella
14	Mt. Pleasant

116. Fostoria Branch.

M.	
0	Flint
5	Horton
8	Genesee
11	Rogers or Rogersville P. O.
14	Otisville
19	Otter Lake
24	Fostoria

117. Harrison Branch.

M.	
0	Clare
4	Moore's Siding
8	Atwood'sSiding
9	Hatton
12	Mann's Siding
17	Harrison
24	Leota

118. Beaverton Branch.

M.	
0	Coleman
10	Beaverton

GRAND RAPIDS DISTRICT—Pere Marquette R. R.

119. Petoskey Division.

M.	
0	Grand Rapids
1	Bridge Street
3	Muskegon Jc
4	Fuller
5	Mill Creek
9	Alpine
12	Englishville
15	Sparta
	Saxon
20	Kent City
22	Casnovia
26	Bailey
28	Ashland or Lake P. O.
30	Grant
32	Brooks
36	Newaygo
47	White Cloud
52	Diamond Loch
58	Otia
59	Kopje
63	Bitely
65	Lilley
74	Baldwin
82	Conley
85	Canfield or Peacock P. O.
86	Peters
91	Irons
94	Florence
95	Dublin
98	Wellston
103	High Bridge
110	Kaleva
117	Henry
121	Thompsonville
126	Wallin
128	Clary
130	Bendon
134	Interlochen
138	Grawn
141	Beitner's
147	Boardman
148	Traverse City
153	Acme
157	Bates
159	Williamsburg
164	Barker Creek
169	Rapid City
172	Alden
176	Lull
179	Comfort
183	Bellaire
189	Snowflake
191	Central Lake
198	Ellsworth
202	Phelps
208	Cherrie
209	Belvedere
210	Charlevoix
218	Bay Shore
225	Petoskey
226	Bay View

120. Sisson Branch.

M.	
0	Lilley
2	Sisson

121. Kirk Branch.

M.	
0	Kirk
4	Pickand
9	Kanitz
11	Muskegon

122. Elk Rapids Branch.

M.	
0	Williamsburg
5	Angell
10	Elk Rapids

123. Kalkaska Branch.

M.	
0	Rapid City
3	Ricker
6	Rugg
7	Leiphart
11	Kalkaska
16	Saunders
18	Spencer
22	Sands
23	Sharon
30	Dempsey
33	Stratford

124. Fruitport Branch.

M.	
0	Fruitport
2	Pickand

125. Big Rapids Division.

M	
0	Muskegon
1	North Yard
5	Berry
12	Twin Lake
18	Holton
20	Brunswick
22	Reeman
25	Fremont
30	Wooster
31	Ryerson
36	White Cloud
41	Field's
46	Woodville
48	Lumberton
49	Hungerford
56	Big Rapids

126. Grand Rapids-Chicago Line.

M	
0	Chicago
38	New Buffalo
42	Union Pier
44	Lakeside
46	Harbert
48	Sawyer
53	Bridgeman
55	Livingston
58	Stevensville
60	Glen Lord
65	St. Joseph
67	Benton Harbor
73	Riverside
76	Coloma
79	Watervliet
84	Hartford
88	McDonald
92	Bangor
95	Breedsville
99	Grand Junction
103	Lee
105	Hoppertown
107	Bravo
109	Pearle
112	Fennville
116	New Richmond
120	East Saugatuck
127	Holland
128	Waverley
132	Zeeland
136	Vriesland
141	Hudsonville
145	Jenison
147	Grandville
153	Grand Rapids

126½. Paw Paw Lake Branch.

M	
0	Coloma
3	Paw Paw Lake

127. La Crosse Division.

M.	
0	New Buffalo
38	La Crosse, Ind

128. Muskegon Division.

M.	
0	Allegan
4	Mill Grove
8	Dunning
13	Hamilton
17	Filmore
23	Holland
24	Waverley
25	Cronje
28	Harlem
33	West Olive
36	Agnew
43	Sheldon
44	Grand Haven
45	Ferrysburg
46	Kirk's Junction
53	Lake Harbor Sta.
55	Muskegon H'ts
57	Muskegon
59	North Yard
63	Berry
65	Dalton
69	Sweet's
75	Whitehall
76	Montague
82	Rothbury
86	New Era
90	Shelby
96	Mears
103	Pentwater

129. Hart Branch.

M.	
0	Mears
3	Hart

130. Grand Ledge-Big Rapids Line.

M.	
0	Grand Ledge
4	Eagle
12	Portland
17	Collins
19	Webber
20	Lyons
26	Ionia
28	State House of Correction
30	Strong
37	Shiloh
40.	Fenwick
43	Virgil
44	Sheridan
48	Colby's
50	Stanton
55	McBride's
59	Edmore
62	Wyman
65	Murphy
68	Blanchard
70	Millbrook
74	Remus
79	Mecosta
82	Martiny
85	Rodney
94	Big Rapids

131. Kidd Branch.

M.	
0	Ionia
4	Strong
8	Orleans
11	Chadwick
13	Kidd

132. Chippewa Lake Branch.

M	
0	Rodney
6	Chippewa Lake

133. Detroit-Grand Rapids Line.

M.	
0	Detroit
5	Delray
6	Rougemere
13	Oak
16	Beech
18	Elm
20	Stark
25	Plymouth
31	Salem
36	South Lyon
40	Green Oak
42	Island Lake
45	Brighton
51	Summit
53	Annpere
54	Howell
63	Fowlerville
68	Webberville
74	Williamston
78	Meridian
82	Okemos
85	Trowbridge
88	Lansing
89	North Lansing
95	Delta
100	Grand Ledge
108	Mulliken
113	Sunfield
117	Woodbury
121	Lake Odessa
127	Clarksville
131	Elmdale
134	Alto
138	McCords
139	Whitneyville
143	Maple Hill or Eardly P. O.
145	East Paris
149	Oakdale Park
153	Grand Rapids

134. Reed's Lake Branch.

M.	
0	Grand Rapids
2	Reed's Lake

135. Saginaw-Grand Rapids Line.

M.	
0	Saginaw, E. S.
1	North Saginaw
3	Saginaw, W. S.
7	Paines
11	Grahams
13	Sand Ridge
17	Hemlock
22	Merrill
24	Eaton
27	Wheeler
29	Breckenridge
36	St. Louis
40	Alma
44	Elwell
49	Riverdale
53	Vestaburg
56	Cedar Lake
59	Edmore
65	Six Lakes
67	Town Line
71	Lakeview
77	Amble
82	Howard City
86	Coral
91	Trufant
96	Gowen
101	N'th Greenville
½	Greenville
107	Kidd
108	Belding
112	Smyrna
117	Moseley or Vergennes P. O.
124	Lowell
130	Pratt Lake
131	Elmdale
152	Grand Rapids

136. Honor Branch.

M.	
0	Clary
2	Turtle Lake
10	Honor

137. Remus Branch.

M.	
0	Remus
5	Foster
8	Bundy
13	Weidman

138. Mecosta Branch.

M.	
0	Barryton
1	Chatterton
3	Winchester
12	Mecosta

139. Freeport Branch.

M.	
0	Lowell
3	Pratt Lake
6	Elmdale
9	Logan
12	Freeport

140. Ottawa Beach Branch.

M.	
0	Waverly
6	Ottawa Beach

141 S., T. & H. R. R. Division.

M.	
0	Saginaw, E. S.
5	Creens
9	Arthur
12	Reese
17	Gilford
22	Fair Grove
25	Akron
31	Unionville
37	Sebewaing
44	Tarry
46	Bay Port
48	Ribble Road
53	Pigeon
57	Elkton
60	Grassmere
66	Bad Axe

142. PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R.

American Express.

M.	
0	Pontiac
6	Eames
9	Cole
14	Oxford
18	Shoup
21	Leonard
27	Dryden
33	Imlay City
39	Lum
43	King's Mills
49	North Branch
55	Clifford
62	Kingston
65	Wilmot
69	Deford
74	Cass City
80	Gagetown
85	Owendale
87	Linkville
92	Pigeon
93	Berne
100	Caseville

143. ST. JOSEPH, SOUTH BEND & SOUTHERN R. R.

Operated by Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R.

Adams Express.

M.	
0	So. Bend, Ind.
19	Galien
25	Glendora
29	Baroda
33	Derby
36	Vineland
40	St. Joseph

144. SOUTH HAVEN & EASTERN R. R.

American Express.

M.	
0	Lawton
4	Paw Paw
9	Lake Cora
13	Lawrence
20	Hartford
25	Toquin
29	Covert
32	Packard
37	South Haven

145. TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON RY.

Operated by D., G. H. & M. Ry.

National Express.

M.	
0	Muskegon
1	Jefferson St.
2	Simpson
12	Halls
14	Moorland
17	Hines Crossing
19	Slocums
21	Harrisburg
26	Gooding
30	Sparta
31	Saxon
35	Reeds
40	Cedar Springs
43	Sheffield
45	Evans
47	Harvard
50	Lincoln Lake
56	Greenville
58	Eureka Place
61	Miller's
64	Virgil
65	Sheridan
71	Vickeryville
74	Butternut
77	Carson City
84	Middleton
85	Perrinton
89	Pompei
91	Ola
96	Ashley

146. WABASH R. R.

Pacific Express.

M.	
0	Detroit
4	Delray
5	Oakwood or Navarre P. O.
12	Hand
19	Romulus
21	French Landing
24	Belleville
29	Willis
32	Whittaker
37	Milan
42	Cone
47	Britton
52	Holloway
55	Raisin Center
59	Adrian
60	S. Adrian
66	Sand Creek
68	Lima Jc.
70	Seneca
73	North Morenci
80	Munson
272	Chicago, Ill.
481	St. Louis, Mo

147. WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY.

National Express.

Penokee Branch.

M.	
0	Bessemer
2	Siemens
6	Ironwood
7	Hurley, Wis.

148. WISCONSIN & MICHIGAN RAILWAY.

American Express.

M.	
0	Faithorn Jc. or Pembina P. O.
2	Blum
3	Brooks
4	Bird
8	Hammond
9	Nathan
10	Arnold
12	Gardner
13	Ames
14	Hawley
17	Swanson
20	Kells
21	Cedar
22	Dobeas
23	Longrie
24	Koss
49	Marinette, Wis.
49	Peshtigo, Wis.

149. Ingalls Branch.

M.	
0	Koss
5	Ingalls

Railways, Suburban and Electric.

IN OPERATION.

BENTON HARBOR, COLOMA & PAW PAW LAKE RY.—From Coloma to Paw Paw Lake—3 miles.

DETROIT & PONTIAC RY.—From Detroit to Royal Oak, Birmingham, and Pontiac—25 miles.

DETROIT, YPSILANTI, ANN ARBOR & JACKSON RY.—From Detroit to Springwells, Dearborn, Inkster, Eloise, Wayne, Canton, Denton, Ypsilanti, Pittsfield and Ann Arbor—38 miles. Extension from Ann Arbor to Lima, Chelsea, Francisco, Grass Lake, Leoni, Michigan Center and Jackson—38 miles. Saline Branch from Ypsilanti to Saline—10 miles.

DETROIT, LAKE ORION & FLINT RY.—See Detroit, Rochester, Romeo & Lake Orion Ry.

DETROIT, PLYMOUTH & NORTHVILLE RY.—From Wayne to Plymouth and Northville—15 miles. Extension proposed from Northville to Novi and Walled Lake; also from Plymouth via Nankin and Pikes Peak to Detroit.

DETROIT, ROCHESTER, ROMEO & LAKE ORION RY.—From Detroit to Royal, Oak, Clawson, Big Beaver, Troy, West Utica, Rochester, Lake Orion Junction, Goodison, Orion, Oxford, Ortonville, Goodrich, Atlas and Flint—67 miles. Branch from Lake Orion Junction to Washington and Romeo—11 miles.

DETROIT & NORTHWESTERN RY.—From Detroit to Ravenswood, Sherwell, Greenfield, Sand Hill, Clarenceville, Farmington Junction, North Farmington, Orchard Lake, Cass Lake, Sylvan Lake and Pontiac—31 miles. Branch from Farmington Junction to Farmington, Sprague and Northville—8 miles.

DETROIT & TOLEDO SHORE LINE RY—From Detroit to Monroe and Toledo—60 miles.

ESCANABA ELECTRIC STREET RY.—From Escanaba to Wells—4 miles.

GRAND HAVEN STREET RY. (STEAM)—From Grand Haven to Highland Park—1 mile.

GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND & LAKE MICHIGAN RAPID RY.—From Grand Rapids to Hanley, Jamestown, Zutphen, Zeeland, New Groningen, Holland, Macatawa Park and Saugatuck—40 miles.

GRAND RAPIDS & REED'S LAKE RY.—From Grand Rapids to Reed's Lake—4 miles.

HOUGHTON COUNTY STREET RY.—From Houghton and Hancock to Laurium, Calumet and Red Jacket—15 miles.

LANSING CITY ELECTRIC RY.—From Lansing to Agricultural College—3 miles.

LUDINGTON & NORTHERN R. R. (Steam)—From Ludington to Epworth Assembly, Lincoln Lake and Hamlin or Big Sable Lake—8 miles.

MANISTEE, FILER CITY & EASTLAKE RY.—From Manistee to Oak Hill, Filer City and Stronach—6 miles. From Manistee to Parkdale and Eastlake—5 miles. From Manistee to Lake Michigan (Orchard Beach)—3 miles.

MARQUETTE CITY AND PRESQUE ISLE RY.—From Marquette to Presque Isle—3½ miles.

MICHIGAN TRACTION CO.—From Kalamazoo to Comstock, Galesburg, Hewlett's, Augusta, Hume, Finlay and Battle Creek—24 miles. Branch from Augusta to Gull Lake—3 miles.

NEGAUNEE & ISHPEMING STREET RY.—From Breitung (Negaunee) to Lake (Ishpeming)—4¼ miles. Extensions proposed to Teal Lake and National Mine.

NORTH DETROIT ELECTRIC RY.—From Detroit to North Detroit (Norris)—4 miles.

OWOSSO & CORUNNA ELECTRIC CO.—From Owosso to Corunna—5 miles. Extension from Corunna to Vernon and Durand—10 miles.

PORT HURON & GRATIOT BEACH ELECTRIC RY.—From Tunnel Junction (Port Huron) to Huronia Beach and Gratiot Beach—3 miles.

RAPID RAILWAY SYSTEM—From Detroit to Greiner, Roseville, Midway Park and Mt. Clemens—21 miles; Chesterfield, 25 miles; New Baltimore, 32 miles; Anchorville, 35 miles; Fair Haven, 37 miles; Pearl Beach, 43 miles; Point Tremble, 45 miles; Algonac, 47 miles; Roberts Landing, 50 miles; Marine City, 54 miles; Oakland Hotel, 61 miles; St. Clair, 62 miles, Somerville Springs, 63 miles; Marysville, 67 miles; Port Huron, 74 miles. The Detroit & River St. Clair Ry., a steam road, uses this line for freight between Chesterfield and Marine City. Shore Line Division operates from Grosse Pointe to Claireview, Lakeside Inn and Mt. Clemens, along shore of Lake St. Clair—25 miles.

ST. JOSEPH & BENTON HARBOR ELECTRIC RY.—From St. Joseph to Benton Harbor—1 mile.

SAGINAW VALLEY TRACTION CO.—From Saginaw to Mershon, Carrollton, Zilwaukee, South Bay City and Bay City—13 miles.

TWIN CITY GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.—From Ironwood, Mich., to Hurley, Wis.—1 mile.

WYANDOTTE & DETROIT RIVER RY.—From Detroit to River Rouge, Ecorse, Wyandotte, Sibley's, Trenton and Grosse Isle —18 miles.

BUILDING:

DETROIT & CHICAGO TRACTION CO.—From Battle Creek to Marshall, Marengo, Albion, Parma, Sandstone, Woodville, Jackson, Michigan Centre, Grass Lake, Sylvan, Chelsea, Dexter and Ann Arbor.

GRAND RAPIDS, GRAND HAVEN & MUSKEGON ELECTRIC RY.—From Grand Rapids to Berlin, Coopersville, Nunica, Fruitport and Muskegon. Branch to Spring Lake and Grand Haven.

LANSING, ST. JOHNS & ST. LOUIS ELECTRIC RY.—From Lansing to St. Johns—19 miles.

MICHIGAN WEST SHORE TRACTION CO.—From Benton Harbor to Riverside, Coloma, Paw Paw Lake, Covert and South Haven.

MUSKEGON TRACTION & LIGHTING CO.—From Muskegon to Lake Harbor—4 miles.

SAGINAW SUBURBAN RY. CO.—From Oaatka Beach to West Bay City, Brooks, Saginaw, Bridgeport, Clio, Mt. Morris and Flint.

TOLEDO & WESTERN RY. CO.—From Toledo to Metamora and Lyons, O., Morenci, Mich., and Fayette, O.

TOLEDO, ADRIAN & JACKSON RY.—From Adrian to Palmyra, Blissfield, Riga and Toledo.

WEST MICHIGAN TRACTION CO.—From Benton Harbor to Sister Lakes.

Railways, Street.

In addition to suburban electric lines operating between various places, street railways are operated in the following cities: Adrian, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit, Escanaba, Grand Rapids, Hancock, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Menominee, Mt Clemens, Muskegon, Pontiac, Port Huron and Saginaw. See also "Railways, Suburban and Electric."

Railroad Tax Law.

See "State Board of Assessors."

Railroads, Valuation of.

During 1900, under the direction of the State Tax Commission, at a cost of over $50,000, an elaborate examination and estimate was made of the valuation of all the railroads in the State. The physical property of the railroads then existing was estimated at $164,812,230. The non-physical, including franchise values, was estimated at $35,988,632, making the total estimated valuation, $200,800,632. The estimated value based on earning power was $186,511,385.

Rainfall.

The mean annual rainfall is a little more than 31 inches and is ample for all crops.

Range and Town Lines.

See Surveys: Public Lands.

Reading Circle.

See "Teachers' Reading Circle."

Rebel Raid of 1863.

Early in November, 1863, the War Department was officially notified by Lord Lyons, the British minister, that a plot was on foot among southern sympathizers in Canada to take possession of some of the steamers on Lake Erie, surprise Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, and free the Southern prisoners there confined. The plot, however, did not take definite shape until September 19, 1864, when the steamer Philo Parsons was seized. Four of the raiders, including Bennet G. Burley, one of the leaders, had taken passage on the boat at Detroit. On her way to Sandusky, she landed at Sandwich and Amherstburg, where the balance of the raiders, about thirty in number, came on board. Their baggage consisted of only one trunk, which was afterwards found to contain revolvers and hatchets. The boat reached Kelly's Island about 4 P. M., and while proceeding towards Sandusky, the conspirators took possession. Meantime, another party had seized the steamer Island Queen, with about twenty-five soldiers, at Middle Bass Island. Her passengers were put on board the Philo Parsons, and the two vessels went on to within four miles of Sandusky. Not receiving the assistance that was probably expected from that city, the conspirators abandoned the Island Queen and returned to the Detroit River. After landing part of the crew on Fighting Island, they proceeded to Sandwich, where they arrived on Tuesday. Here they plundered and then abandoned the steamer, which was recovered by the owners in a damaged condition, and brought to Detroit. The conspirators had a Confederate flag, and on their trial it was conclusively shown that they were acting under orders from Richmond.

Receiver of U. S. Land Office.

See Land Office U. S.

Regents of University.

See State Board of Regents.

Register of Deeds.

See County Register of Deeds.

Register of U. S. Land Office.

See Land Office U. S.

Registration in Townships.

See Elections, Township.

Religious Appropriations.

See "Church or Sectarian Appropriations."

Representatives in Legislature.

See State Legislature and State Representative Districts.

Representatives, United States.

See "United States Senators and Representatives," and "U. S. Congressional Districts."

Reserved Seats in Theatres.

See Theaters, Reserved Seats in.

Revenue Cutter.

See U. S. Revenue Cutter.

Revolutionary War.

See War, Revolutionary.

River Improvements.

Companies formed with the consent in writing of the Governor and Attorney-General may improve rivers for purposes of navigation or rafting of logs, but the Board of Control, consisting of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, originally created to have charge of the state canals, may prescribe compensation or toll for use of such improvements.

Rivers in Michigan, Principal.

Without exception every county and all parts of the State may be described as well watered, and yet such is the structural character of the land that there is practically no part of the State in danger of a flood or overflow.

The Detroit, St. Clair, and St. Mary's Rivers are more properly called straits. They are specially notable as they form part of the boundary between the United States and Canada, and because of their depth, width, and beauty, and the immense amount of tonnage which rides on their surface, making them unrivalled.

Of the interior streams, there are several that have their rise in lands from 400 to 700 feet above the level of the lakes and that have, at various places in their course, a fall of from ten to sixteen feet and a number of them are navigable for boats for a considerable distance. Almost all of them have numerous branches, but we name only the longest and largest of the principal streams, telling through what counties they run:

Aux becs Scies—Benzie County, into Lake Michigan.

Au Gres—Iosco and Arenac Counties, into Lake Huron.

Au Sable—Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona and Iosco Counties, into Lake Huron.

Belle—Lapeer and St. Clair Counties, into St. Clair River.

Big Sable—Lake and Mason Counties, into Big Sable Lake.

Black—Otsego, Montmorency and Cheboygan Counties, into Black or Cheboygan Lake.

Black—Alcona County, into Lake Huron.

Black—Van Buren County, into Lake Michigan.

Black—Gogebic County, into Lake Superior.

Black—Sanilac and St. Clair Counties, into St. Clair River.

Boardmans—Kalkaska and Grand Traverse Counties, into Grand Traverse Bay.

Boyne—Antrim and Charlevoix Counties, into Pine Lake.

Brule—Iron County, forming part of boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, into Menominee River.

Carp—Mackinac County, into St. Martin's Bay.

Carp—Marquette County, into Lake Superior.

Cass—Tuscola and Saginaw Counties, into Saginaw River.

Cedar—Menominee County, into Green Bay.

Cheboygan—Cheboygan County, into Straits of Mackinac.

Chippewa—Mecosta, Isabella and Midland Counties, into Pine River.

Chocolate—Marquette County, into Lake Superior.

Clinton—Oakland and Macomb Counties, into Lake St. Clair.

Dowagiac Creek—Van Buren, Cass and Berrien Counties, into St. Joseph River.

Escanaba—Marquette and Delta Counties, into Little Bay de Noquette.

Fire Steel—Ontonagon County, into Lake Superior.

Flat—Montcalm, Ionia and Kent Counties, into Grand River.

Flint—Lapeer, Genesee and Saginaw Counties, into Saginaw River.

Flint Steel—Ontonagon County, into Lake Superior.

Ford—Dickinson, Marquette, Menominee and Delta Counties, into Green Bay.

Galien—Berrien County, into Lake Michigan.

Grand—Jackson, Eaton, Ingham, Clinton, Ionia, Kent and Ottawa Counties, into Lake Michigan.

Hubbard's—Alcona and Alpena Counties, into Thunder Bay River.

Huron—Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw and Wayne Counties, into Lake Erie.

Huron—Baraga and Marquette Counties, into Lake Superior.

Indian—Schoolcraft County, into Indian Lake, thence into Manistique River.

Indian—Cheboygan County, connecting Mullets and Burt Lake.

Iron—Ontonagon County, into Lake Superior.

Jordan—Antrim and Charlevoix Counties, into Pine Lake.

Kalamazoo—Hillsdale, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo and Allegan Counties, into Lake Michigan.

Little Manistee—Lake and Manistee Counties, into Manistee Lake.

Little Sable—Mason County, into Little Sable Lake.

Looking Glass—Shiawassee, Clinton and Ionia Counties, into Grand River.

Manistee—Kalkaska, Wexford and Manistee Counties, into Lake Michigan.

Manistique—Schoolcraft County, into Lake Michigan.

Maple—Gratiot, Clinton and Ionia Counties, into Grand River.

Maple—Emmet County, into Burt Lake.

Menominee—Dickinson and Menominee Counties, forming part of boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, into Green Bay.

Michigamme—Marquette, Dickinson and Iron Counties, into Brule River.

Montreal—Gogebic County, forming part of boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, into Lake Superior.

Munusco—Mackinac and Chippewa Counties, into Munusco Bay.

Muskegon—Missaukee, Clare, Osceola, Mecosta, Newaygo and Muskegon Counties, into Lake Michigan.

Ocqueoc—Presque Isle County, into Hammond's Bay.

Ontonagon—Houghton and Ontonagon Counties, into Lake Superior.

Paint—Iron County, into Brule River.

Paw Paw—Van Buren and Berrien Counties, into Lake Michigan.

Pentwater—Oceana County, into Pentwater Lake.

Pere Marquette—Newaygo, Lake and Mason Counties, into Lake Michigan.

Pigeon—Otsego and Cheboygan Counties, into Mullet's Lake.

Pigeon—Huron County, into Saginaw Bay.

Pine—Chippewa and Mackinac Counties, into Green Bay.

Pine—Isabella, Montcalm, Gratiot and Midland Counties, into Tittabawassee River.

Pine—Alcona and Iosco Counties, into Au Sauble River.

Pinnebog—Huron County, into Saginaw Bay.

Platte—Benzie County, into Lake Michigan.

Portage—Houghton County, into Keweenaw Bay.

Presque Isle—Gogebic County, into Lake Superior.

Rabbit—Allegan County, into Kalamazoo River.

Rainy—Presque Isle County, into Cheboygan or Black Lake.

Raisin—Lenawee and Monroe Counties, into Lake Erie.

Rapid—Delta County, into Little Bay de Noquette.

Red Cedar—Livingstone and Ingham Counties, into Grand River.

Rifle—Ogemaw and Arenac Counties, into Saginaw Bay.

Rouge—Wayne County, into Detroit River.

Saginaw—Saginaw and Bay Counties, into Saginaw Bay.

Saline—Washtenaw and Monroe Counties, into Raisin River.

Salt—Isabella and Midland Counties, into Tittabawassee River.

Shiawassee—Shiawassee and Saginaw Counties, into Saginaw River.

St. Joseph—Hillsdale, Calhoun, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass and Berrien Counties, into Lake Michigan.

Sturgeon—Baraga and Houghton Counties, into Portage Lake.

Sturgeon—Dickinson County, into Menominee River.

Sturgeon—Otsego and Cheboygan Counties, into Burt's Lake.

Sturgeon—Alger and Delta Counties, into Big Bay de Noquette.

Taquamenon—Luce and Chippewa Counties, into White Fish Bay.

Thorn Apple—Eaton, Barry and Kent Counties, into Grand River.

Thunder Bay—Montmorency, Presque Isle and Alpena Counties, into Thunder Bay.

Tittabawassee—Gladwin, Midland and Saginaw Counties, into Saginaw River.

Tiffins—Lenawee County, running into the State of Ohio.

Tobacco—Clare and Gladwin Counties, into Tittabawassee River.

Two Hearted—Luce County, into Lake Superior.

Waiska—Chippewa County, into Waiska Bay.

White—Newaygo and Oceana Counties, into Lake Michigan.

White Fish—Alger and Delta Counties, into Little Bay de Noquette.

Willow—Huron County, into Lake Huron.

Roads.

No road, worthy of the name, existed in the Territory until 1812; the first was a sort of bridle-path which ran along the west bank of the Detroit and through the swamps in the vicinity of Toledo to Cleveland. It was somewhat improved by the troops who came from Ohio in 1812. Aside from this, only trails existed in the interior. The first surveyed road was the so-called Pontiac Road, which was established by proclamation of Governor Cass on December 15, 1815, and laid out by commissioners whose report is dated December 13, 1819. Other commissioners were at work upon it as late as 1824.

In 1817 from one hundred and fifty to two hundred troops then stationed at Detroit were employed in opening a road to Fort Meigs, now called the River Road. They completed about thirty miles.

On March 3, 1825, Congress made an appropriation to locate a military road from Detroit to Chicago, and on May 24, 1825, in laying it out, the commissioners began at the Campus Martius in Detroit. A law of March 2, 1827, appropriated $20,000 for completing the road. Congress also provided for opening roads to Saginaw, Fort Gratiot, and Sandusky. On October 29, 1829, the Legislative Council of the Territory sought to aid these efforts by authorizing a lottery, the proceeds of which were to be used to build a road between Detroit and Miami. On July 4, 1832, Congress passed a law providing for the building of what is now known as the Grand River Road.

Many applications having been made to the Legislature, in 1848 a General Plank-Road Act was passed, under which charters, to run sixty years, were granted to all applicants. Many roads were at once incorporated that never went into operation, and numerous others were built that for want of traffic were allowed to decay.

Most of the roads now in use are the ordinary four rods or sixty-six feet wide highways laid out on the section lines or subdivisions of sections by direction of the Boards of Supervisors and cared for by the Commissioners and Overseers of Highways. A road used eight years becomes a public highway.

Roads, Swamp Land.

In 1850 Congress granted a certain quantity of lands known as swamp lands to be used in improving the low lands of the State. These lands under certain conditions are granted by the State to parties for the building of roads through swampy regions, and roads so built by authority of the State are designated as swamp land roads. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor-General, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and Commissioner of State Land Office constitute a State Board of Control, with regard to swamp land roads and ditches, which see.

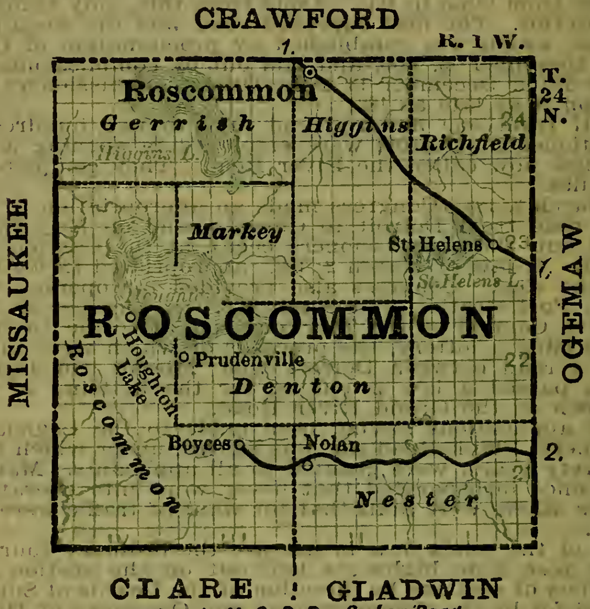
Roscommon County.

Was created in 1840 under the name of Mikenauk. This was changed to Roscommon in 1843. The original name was a supposed Indian word, without meaning. Roscommon is the name of a county in Ireland from which there were many emigrants in 1843. The county was organized in 1875. The county seat is at

Roscommon, formerly Higgins Lake. Acres in county, 339,490. Population in 1880, 1,459; 1890, 2,033; 1894, 1,657; 1900, 1,787. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 323. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 328, Bryan 175.

Rule of the Governor and Judges.

This title designates a form of government unlike anything afforded by the history of any other place in the United States. An irresponsible and uncontrolled autocracy fastened itself upon the people, and for a long series of years this anomalous government, a strange compound of legality and assumption, held absolute sway, exercising almost unlimited control over the lands and laws, the persons and property, of the town. A condition of affairs existed, at once so exceptional and so singular, that the relation of actual facts seems like a record of feudal times.



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Log Road.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

By a strange conjunction of circumstances, the Governor and Judges of the Territory, who had been appointed January 11, just five months previous to the fire, arrived on the day following that event. There was but little left in the town for the old trustees to exercise authority upon, and both trustees and people naturally turned for assistance and counsel to their territorial rulers. The Governor and Judges, having a whole Territory to care for, might very appropriately have availed themselves of the services of the officers of the town in the endeavor to bring order out of chaos, especially as the very act that created the corporation of Detroit in 1802 had been passed upon and approved by the body that appointed the Governor and Judges, and besides, there were among the trustees and citizens men who were the equals of the new territorial officers in learning and ability, and fully capable of acting in any capacity.

Governor Hull and Judge Woodward, however, seeing an opportunity to obtain increased power and patronage, did not fail to improve it. They passed by all the prominent citizens of Detroit, ignored the officials and the corporation of 1802, and procured the passage of the act of April 21, 1806, which gave to them alone the power to lay out a new town and dispose of the town lands. From this time they acted in a dual capacity, becoming, in fact, the executive officers of the town, as well as of the Territory.

Many of the doings of the Governor and Judges were so utterly devoid of justice and such a mockery of government that the inhabitants, almost en masse, were enraged and disgusted. There is abundant evidence that the picture of their misdoings could scarcely be overdrawn.

A memorial of the citizens, of January 3, 1823, presented to Congress, and printed in The Detroit Gazette, says:

"In September, 1820, the court frequently held its sessions from 2 P. M. till 12, 1, and 3 o'clock in the morning of the next day; and cases were disposed of in the absence of both clients and counsel. During these night sittings, suppers of meat and bottles of whiskey were brought into court, and a noisy and merry banquet was partaken at the bar by some, while others were addressing the court in solemn argument, and others presenting to the judges on the bench, meat, bread, and whiskey, and inviting them to partake."

This statement of facts was effective, and on March 3, 1823, Congress enacted that the government of the Territory be transferred to the governor and a council. The people were to elect eighteen persons, from whom the President was to select nine, who should, on confirmation of the Senate, constitute the Council of the Territory.

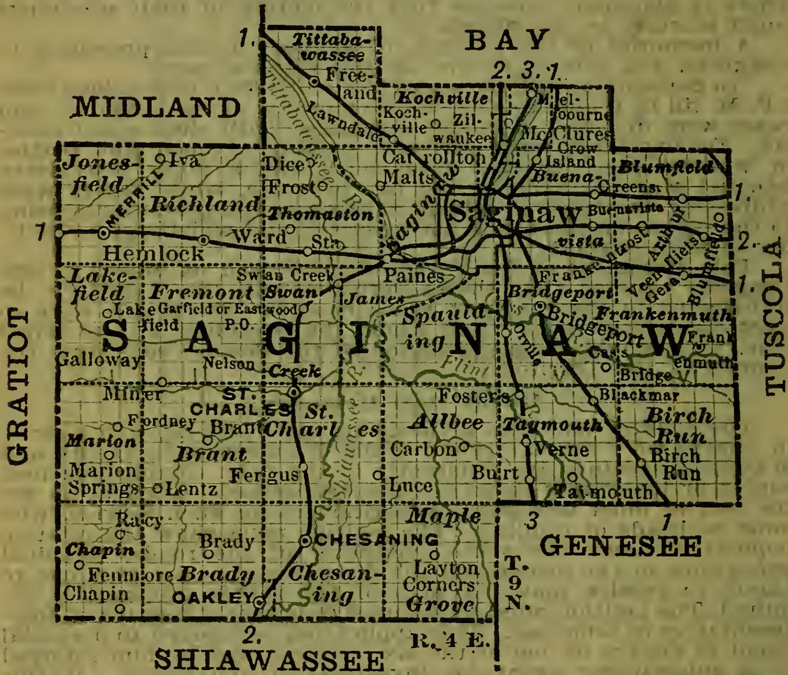
Rural Mail Delivery.

The country has been divided into six districts, each district in charge of a special agent, while 50 subordinate agents and 30 route inspectors are constantly in the field. establishing new routes or inspecting those already established. Application for the service must be signed by petitioners for such service, who must be heads of families. The petition must show the relative population along the route, character of the roads, principal avocations of the people and the distances each one now has to travel to receive mail. A map of the routes proposed is required. The petition must be indorsed by either a Senator or Representative in Congress. This application is referred to a special agent in charge of one of the six districts, and by him referred to a subordinate agent for investigation and report. If this agent reports favorably upon the petition, it is returned to the special agent in charge for approval, and by him referred back to the chief special agent in charge. This petition is then approved by the special agent in charge, the service is put in operation, and the carriers appointed. Each route must be over 20 miles long, serving at least 100 families, and those desiring the delivery hereafter must be prepared to put up suitable boxes. These boxes will be entitled to the protection of the United States statutes.

Rural carriers are not required to deliver ordinary mail to houses standing back from the main road. They must not carry other business than United States mail. Patrons are required to co-operate by keeping the roads up to the standard in all weather. The maximum pay for carriers now is $500 per annum for a full route of approximately 25 miles. Carriers are to carry a supply of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards and must cancel stamps on all letters collected.

Saginaw County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1835. The present limits were defined in 1881. The name was derived from the Indian word Sac-e-nong, meaning Sactown, or the town of the Sac or Sauk Indians who inhabited this region. The county seat is Saginaw. Acres in county, 519,861. Population in 1840, 892; 1850, 2,609; 1860, 12,758; 1870, 39,079; 1880, 59,095; 1890, 82,273; 1894, 81,847; 1900, 81,222. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 13,104. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 8,414, Bryan 7,618.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Cincinnati, Sag. & Mack. R. R.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Sailors.

There is probably no class of citizens for whom the government provides so many safeguards as for the navigators of the Great Lakes and Rivers. First of all, surveys are made at enormous expense of all the lakes and rivers, and charts are prepared showing with great minuteness the entire coast line, with all reefs, shoals, islands, sand-bars, and hindrances to navigation of every kind; the depth of the water in feet is given and full sailing directions to and from every harbor. All of this information and the location of all lighthouses, range lights, fog signals, light ships and buoys of the various kinds, is shown on elegant and finely drawn, large scale charts. These are sold at the U. S. Engineer's office at Detroit to any one at an average cost of about thirty cents. Each chart shows a particular locality or lake. Besides this the government dredges out or in other ways improves natural harbors or builds new artificial harbors, establishes light-houses, sets out buoys, and erects fog-signals, etc. It has also established the weather signal service more largely for the benefit of sailors than for any other class, and provides for the hoisting of various flags as warning signals against storms. It has established life-saving stations at intervals along the shore line, where trained men are always ready in the season of navigation to rescue persons in danger or distress.

It maintains marine hospitals where sailors are cared for when sick. It provides for the inspection of the hulls and boilers of all steamboats that unseaworthy craft may not be used—as well as requiring all masters and engineers to pass examination and be properly licensed before being trusted with the duties of their positions.

St. Clair County

Was created in 1820 and organized in 1821. Its present limits were defined in 1849. It was named either after Gov. Arthur St. Clair, the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, or after Maj. Patrick Sinclair, a British officer and a large landholder on the river as early as 1765. The county seat was originally at Palmer, since changed to St. Clair, but now is at Port Huron. Acres in county, 428,697. Population in 1840, 4,606; 1850, 10,411; 1860, 26,814; 1870, 36,687; 1880, 46,197; 1890, 52,105; 1894, 54,321; 1900, 55,228. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 8,471. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 7,427, Bryan 4,405.

St. Clair Flats.

This name designates the shoal water at the upper end of Lake St. Clair. The region is one of the greatest fishing and duck hunting regions in the country. It has also become notable because of the club houses and cottages erected on piles and on islands of made land; in summer time these are thronged with occupants from various parts of the country. It has received the cognomen of the "Venice of America."

St. Clair Flats Canal.

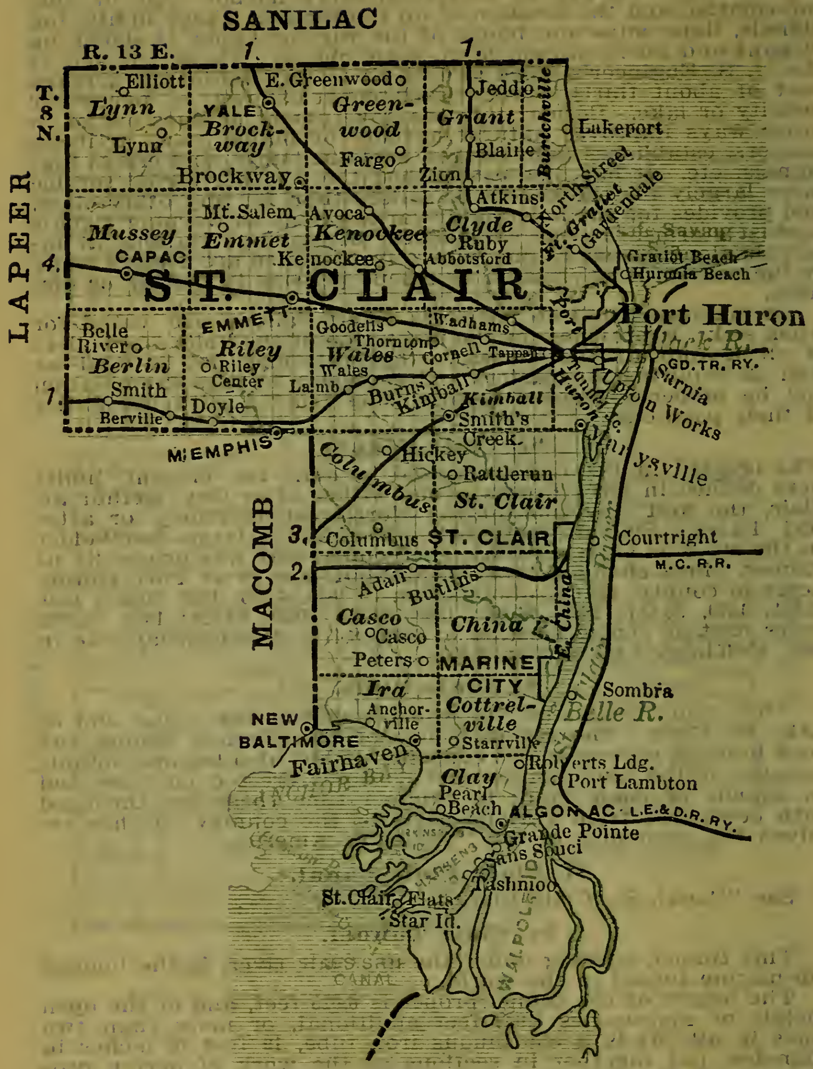
See "Canal, St. Clair Flats."

St. Clair Tunnel.

This tunnel, passing under the St. Clair river, is the longest sub-marine tunnel in the world.

The length of the tunnel proper is 6,025 feet, and of the open portals or approaches 5,603 feet additional, or more than two miles in all. It is a continuous iron tube, 19 feet 10 inches in diameter, put together in sections as the work of boring proceeded, and firmly bolted together, the total weight of the iron aggregating 56,000,000 pounds.

The work was commenced in September, 1888, and it was opened for freight traffic in October, 1891, a little more than three years being required for its completion. Passenger trains began running through it December 7th, 1891. The work was



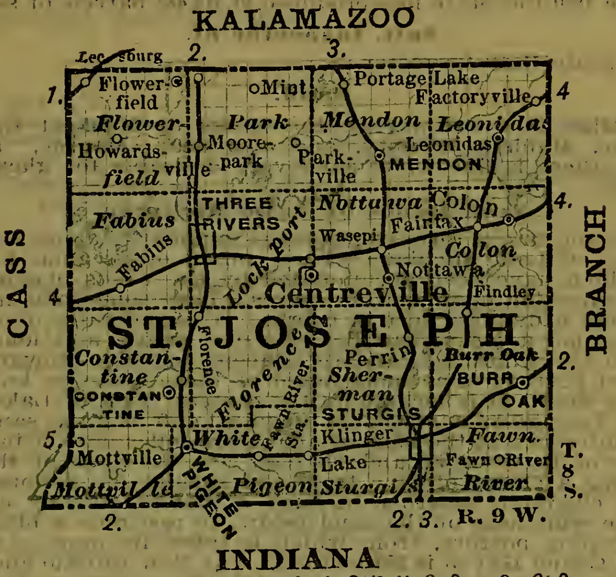
Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Grand Trunk Ry. 4. Grand Trunk Western Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

begun on both sides and carried on until the two sections met in mid-river, and with such accuracy that they were perfectly in line as they came together.

The engines used for pulling the trains through the tunnel and up the steep grade after emerging, are the largest in the world, having ten drive wheels, and weighing nearly 200,000 pounds. The boilers are 74 inches in diameter, the fire-boxes 132½ inches long, and 42⅛ inches wide, and the cylinders are 22 inches in diameter, with 28 inches stroke.

The cost of the great tunnel was $2,700,000 and 4,000 cars can be moved through it daily.



Ref.:—1. C. & G. T. Ry. 2. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 3. G. R. & I. Ry. 4. M. C. R. R. 5. St. Joseph River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

St. Joseph County

Was created and organized in 1829. It was named from the St. Joseph River, which runs through the county. The river was named St. Joseph by the earliest French catholic explorers after Saint Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary. The county seat is at Centreville. Acres in county, 321,450. Population in 1840, 7,068; 1850, 12,717; 1860, 21,111; 1870, 26,274; 1880, 26,626; 1890, 25,356; 1894, 25,087; 1900, 23,889. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,895. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,194, Bryan 3,293.

Saloons.

See Liquor Laws, also Liquor Saloons.

Salt and Soda Ash.

Michigan easily stands first among all the states in the production of salt. Practically almost all of the Lower Peninsula covers a bed of rock salt. The salt is found at varying depths of from 800 to 2,200 feet, and in Wayne County the deposit reaches the amazing thickness of 600 feet.

Near Detroit these briny deposits have reached their greatest development in the production of soda ash and other by-products. This locality is evidently destined to be the greatest center in the world for these articles.

The total number of barrels of salt produced in the State in 1900 was 4,820,865.

If all these barrels of salt were set upon end, one barrel touching another, it would make an unbroken line of over 1,500 miles in length.

Since 1860 the State has produced 91,413,483 barrels of salt.

Salt, Inspector of.

See State Salt Inspector.

Sand.

In Missaukee County, on the banks of Muskrat Lake, at Manistee, Manistee County, and also near Monroe, Monroe County, there is fine white sand very desirable for glass manufacture.

Sand Dunes on Lake Michigan.

The sand-dunes form conspicuous landmarks along the eastern coast of Lake Michigan. They consist of irregular heaps of sand which have been accumulated by the winds blowing in a certain direction upon specific shores. They sometimes measure more than a hundred feet in height. It is generally found that they assume a lee and strike side—the gentle and long slope being to the windward, and the steep acclivity towards the sheltered portion. The most noted of these dunes is known as Sleeping Bear. It is located on the eastern coast of Lake Michigan, in Leelanau County. It is a conical cliff of white sand, with a circumference at the base of about two miles, and rising to an altitude of between 300 and 400 feet. On the apex of this cliff there was a clump of pine trees and shrubs of various evergreens, clustered together in such a manner as, by contrast with the whiteness of the sand below, to resemble a black bear in a sleeping posture, from which it takes its name. Another dune at Grand Haven is 250 feet high. At New Buffalo and Michigan City others are equally conspicuous. All these dunes are found to be moist to within a few feet of the surface, and hence are clothed with vegetation, of which the evergreen tribe is the most observable.

Sandstone.

Michigan possesses the finest sandstone to be found anywhere and sufficient to supply the world. It is better in texture and holds its color always. About four hundred miles of the Lake Superior coast of the Upper Peninsula is composed of sandstone. It forms cliffs at many points on the lake from a few feet to several hundred feet in height.

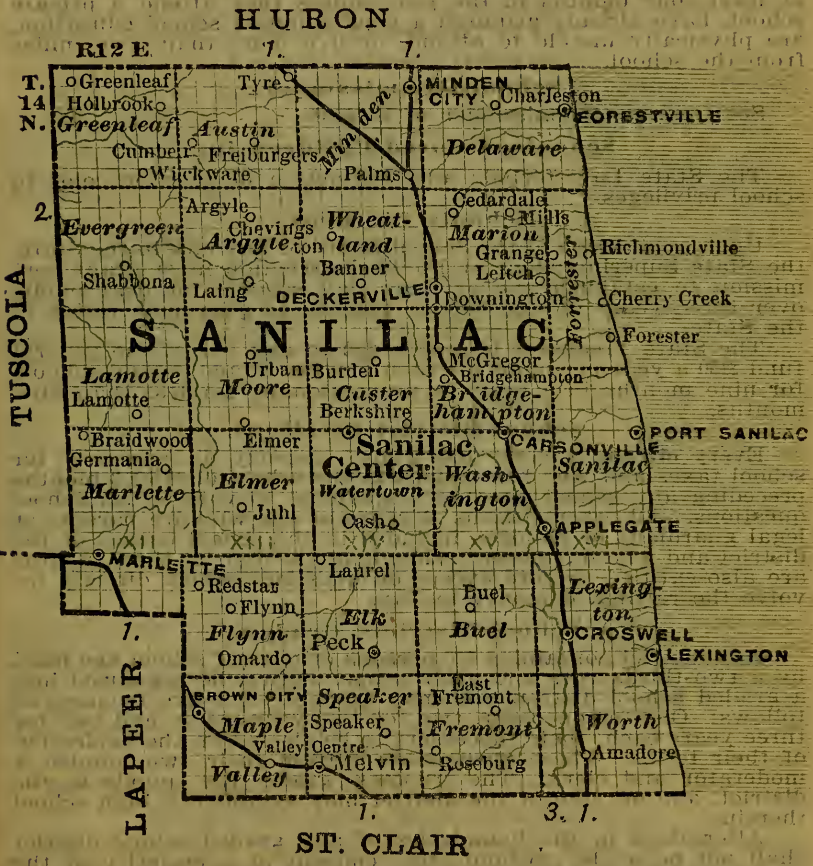
The grindstone of Huron County is the most valuable for wet grinding found in the United States. Lake Huron blue stone is known in every market in the United States and in some foreign countries. The demand for scythe stones and grindstones, from the five-pound kitchen stone to those used in large factories and weighing nearly 9,000 pounds, exceeds the supply, and this, notwithstanding increased facilities have been added each year. About 10,000 tons of grindstones and 12,000 gross of scythe stones are manufactured annually and the supply of raw material is unlimited.

Sanilac County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1850. It was named by Governor Cass, after a Wyandot Indian warrior. The county seat, originally at Lexington, was moved to Sandusky, the name of which place has since been changed to Sanilac Centre. Acres in county, 616,035. Population in 1850, 2,322; 1860, 7,623; 1870, 14,565; 1880, 26,341; 1890, 32,589; 1894, 33,945; 1900, 35,055. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,024. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,177, Bryan 2,064.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

See Canal, Sault Ste. Marie.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Cass River. 3. Black River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Schools.

See "State Industrial School for Boys," "State School for the Deaf," "State School for the Blind," "State Public School," "State Normal Schools," "State Normal College;" also "Colleges."

School Board of Education, Township.

See "Township Board of Education."

School, Compulsory Attendance on.

Parents or guardians outside of cities, having control of children between 8 and 14 years of age, or in cities between 7 and 16 years of age, are required to have them attend public school at least four months in the year unless they attend a private school, have already acquired a good common school education, are physically unable to attend, or live more than two miles from the school.

School Commissioner.

See County Commissioner of Schools.

Schools, Colored Children in.

The State Law forbids any distinction of race or color in school privileges.

Schools for Deaf.

Upon application of the School Board of any city in the State, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction must grant permission to establish one or more day schools for deaf pupils over three years of age, whose parents or guardians reside in the State.

The State Treasurer is authorized to pay out of the general fund $150 a year per pupil for each one instructed in said schools for nine months in a year, or proportionally for less than nine months.

School District Elections.

Every citizen 21 years old whose property is assessed for school taxes and who has resided in the school district 3 months preceding any school meeting is qualified to vote on all school questions. All other citizens 21 years of age who are parents or legal guardians of children included in the school census of the district and who have been residents of the district three months are also entitled to vote except on questions which directly involve the raising of money by tax.

School Districts, Graded.

Any district containing 100 persons or over of school age may, by a two-thirds vote and after proper notice, be organized into a graded school district and may at once elect five trustees as follows: One for one year, two for two years each, and two for three years each, their successors to be elected on the expiration of their terms. These trustees elect from their own number a moderator and clerk. The trustees grade the pupils in the district, and on vote of the district may establish a high school therein.

Alterations in the boundaries of any graded school district shall not be made without the consent of a majority of the trustees of said district, and graded school districts shall not be restricted to nine sections of land. But if three or more taxpayers having children between the ages of 5 and 12, feel aggrieved over the alteration of a school district, they may appeal to the Probate Judge, file a bond in $200 with him, and he will then confirm or set aside such alteration.

In 1899 there were 692 graded school districts, 6,469 ungraded school districts and 1,280 townships and independent districts.

School District Libraries.

There are nearly 900,000 volumes in the school district libraries of the State. Each district is entitled to its proportion of the library of the township in which it is wholly or partially situated, and also to its share of any monies raised in the township for such purposes. School district libraries are in charge of the several district school boards.

School District Meetings.

The annual meeting is on the first Monday of September, and in some counties on the second Monday of July.

School District Officers.

Each district has three officers, namely: Moderator, Director and Treasurer, who together constitute the District Board. They are elected by the voters of the district at the annual meeting, which is on the first Monday of September. At the first election in each district the Moderator is chosen for three years, the Director for two years, and the Assessor or Treasurer for one year, and at subsequent elections all are elected for three years each. The District Board employs the teachers, decides as to all expenditures, and has general control. The Moderator is simply the chairman of the board, but countersigns all the warrants drawn by the Director upon the Treasurer. The Director is the Clerk of the District Board, provides the supplies, draws and signs the warrants upon the Treasurer, and is the chief executive officer of the board. He also provides for the taking of the school census.

The Treasurer of the board receives from the township treasurer the amount assessed upon the school district for its school taxes and also the amount derived from the Primary School Fund of the State; he pays out the same on the warrants of Director, countersigned by the Moderator. The assessments, whether for ordinary or extraordinary expenses, are made by the Supervisor of the township and collected with the regular tax levy.

School Districts, Township.

The annual meeting is at the same time as the annual township meeting. These districts, as they contain more than the equivalent of nine sections of land, are organized under a special law and are created because of sparseness of population. They are mostly confined to the Upper Peninsula. The Board of Education for a township district consists of two trustees with the clerk and the two township school inspectors.

School Examiner.

See County School Examiner.

School Teachers, Examinations for.

These are held regularly at the county seats on the last Thursday and Friday of March and on the third Thursday and Friday of August in each year.

Examinations are also held in some counties on the third Thursdays and Fridays in June and October.

School Houses, Flags on.

All public schools must possess and display during school hours and at other proper times the United States flag.

Schools, Hygienic Instruction in.

It is required that the effect on the system of narcotics and stimulants, and the best method of preventing contagious diseases be taught in all public schools.

The State Board of Health is required to furnish data on the subject of contagious diseases.

School Inspector.

See Township School Inspector.

Schools, Kindergarten Instruction in.

This may be established in any district for children between four and seven years of age, and parents may demand that their children be admitted.

Schools, Private.

The statistics of private schools, as reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1899, were as follows: Schools, 397; teachers, 1,197; pupils, 45,568.

Schools, Public, Required to Be Kept.

The Constitution of the State provides that a free school shall be kept at least three months in each year in each district, and the general law requires at least five months of school in districts having over thirty and less than eight hundred children of school age, and not less than nine months in districts with more than eight hundred.

Schools, Public, Growth of by Decades.

Average number of days of school: 1840, 90; 1850, 102; 1860, 124; 1870, 138; 1880, 150; 1890, 154; 1899, 162.

Number of districts: 1840, 1,560; 1850, 3,097; 1860, 4,087; 1870, 5,108; 1880, 6,352; 1890, 7,168; 1899, 7,161.

Number of teachers in 1840, 1,870; 1850, 4,087; 1860, 7,921; 1870, 11,014; 1880, 13,949; 1890, 15,990; 1899, 15,564.

Number of children: 1840, 48,817; 1850, 132,234; 1860, 246,802; 1870, 384,554; 1880, 506,221; 1890, 654,502; 1899, 713,690.

Total amount paid teachers: 1840, $42,310; 1850, $140,889; 1860, $468,988; 1870, $1,393,228; 1880, $1,917,983; 1890, $3,323,881; 1899, $4,316,036.

School Statistics of 1900.

Total number of teachers employed	15,924
Total wages of teachers	$4,503,740.39
Number of school houses	8,035
Whole number of sittings in school houses	629,207
Value of school property	$19,338,173
School census	721,698
Enrollment	504,985
Number of volumes in township libraries	157,177
Number of volumes in district libraries	809,590
Total	966,767

Schools, Support of Public.

In 1785 Congress, in an ordinance providing for the sale of lands in the territory north of the Ohio River, reserved for the support of public schools "Section 16" in each township organized in that vast domain. Practically this action set apart for educational uses one-thirty-sixth of all the public lands in that region. In Michigan this provision gave the State 1,077,209 acres and up to 1900 there had been sold 906,884 acres. The amount of this fund June 30, 1899, was $3,953,223.52.

In addition there is a fund known as the primary school five per cent fund, consisting of money derived from the sale of swamp lands. The amount of this fund June 30, 1899, was $846,778.52.

The total amount of primary school fund in possession of the State June 30, 1899, was $4,901,622.84.

The State pays to the school system, 7 per cent interest on receipts from sale of public lands in "section 16" and 5 per cent on the receipts from the sale of swamp lands above referred to.

The total revenue for 1898 was as follows:

From balance from preceding year....................	$ 918,897.41
From Primary School Interest Fund....................	950,080.79
From one-mill tax in townships....................	650,973.68
From district tax for all purposes....................	4,524,995.08
From non-resident pupils....................	86,538.63
From library moneys....................	106,045.87
From all other sources....................	630,115.49
	$7,867,646.95

The Superintendent of Public Instruction apportions the total interest on the primary school fund to the various counties in proportion to the number of children in the county of school age, i. e., between 5 and 20 years. The amount for each county is apportioned to the townships and school districts, so that every county, township and school district receives from the state an amount equal to three-fourths of the entire state school tax paid.

The other sources of revenue for the support of the primary schools are:

1. Taxes voted by school district. The voters of each district have authority to vote amounts for the support of schools during the year.
2. Each township is obliged to raise annually what is known as the one mill tax—a tax of 1-10 of one cent on each dollar of its assessed valuation, and this is apportioned to the school district in which it was raised.
3. Small amounts are also received for the tuition of non-resident pupils, from the tax on dogs, etc.

School Text Books.

Text books cannot be changed oftener than once in five years, unless ordered by a majority of the voters in a district.

Scholars in Public Schools—Who Are Eligible.

All persons five years of age and over, of whatever race, color, or condition, are entitled to admission without charge to the public schools of Michigan in the districts in which they reside.

School Trustees, Election of in Cities of the Fourth Class.

The election is held on the first Tuesday of September. Polls are open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. The President and Secretary of the Board of Education and one School Trustee designated by the Board of Education constitute the Board of School Inspectors. Qualifications of voters at this election are the same as for elections in School Districts. (See School District Elections.)

School Year.

The annual meetings of School District Boards are held, and the school year begins on the first Monday in September.

Schoolcraft County

Was created in 1843 and organized in 1871. Its present limits were defined in 1885. It was named after Henry R. Schoolcraft, the noted authority on Indian matters, who formulated and originated the names of many of the counties in the State. The county seat is at Manistique. Acres in county, 758,566. Population in 1880, 1,575; 1890, 5,818; 1894, 7,127; 1900, 7,889. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,107. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,141, Bryan 461.

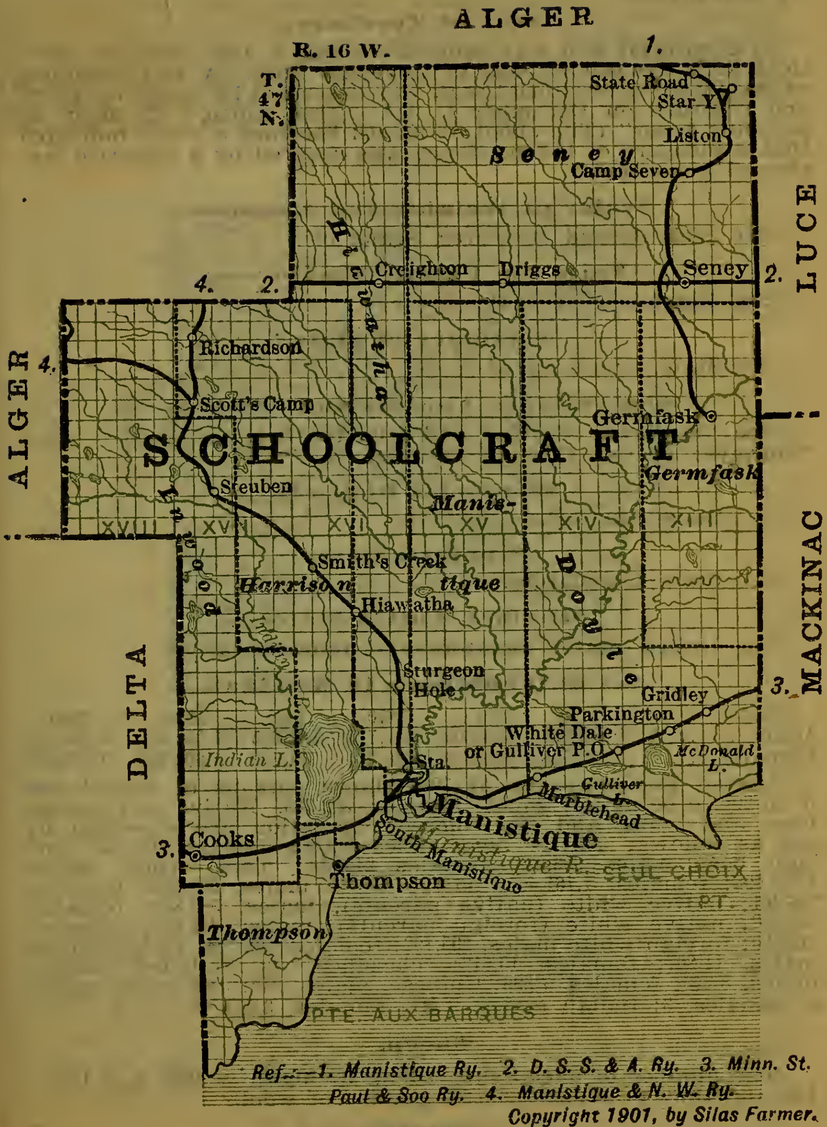
Seal of State.

The State Seal was adopted by the constitutional convention of 1835. On June 2 the president of the convention stated that he had received a design for a seal; and on the same day Mr. Wilkins of Lenawee offered the following:

"Resolved, That the president of the convention tender to Honorable Lewis Cass the thanks of this convention, representing the people of Michigan, for the handsome State Seal presented by him to the forthcoming state."

This resolution was laid on the table, and adopted on June 22. On the same day that the design was presented, on motion of Mr. Norvell of Wayne, the following was adopted as part of the proposed constitution: "A great seal shall be provided by the governor, to contain device and inscription, described in papers relating thereto; signed by the president of the convention, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of Territory." Concerning the mottoes on the seal, D. B. Duffield, in a letter to General John Robertson, quoted in his "Flags of Michigan," gives this information: He says, "When a law student with Major Lewis Cass, in the year 1841, we had some conversation on the subject, and as I now recall it, he then stated that * * * the late General Cass selected and modified the celebrated inscription upon the black marble slab that marks the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, of which he was the distinguished architect." That inscription reads, "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." (If you require a monument, look around you.)

In view of the distinguishing feature of the state, its peninsular character, General Cass modified the inscription as given on Wren's tomb by substituting "quaeris peninsulam amoenam" for the words "monumentum requiris," so that the motto, in its new form, would read "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you." Mr. Duffield had no facts as to why the word tuebor was used, but surmised that it had reference to the frontier position of Michigan, as a defender on the border of British territory. More probably it was suggested by the desire and determination of the people to hold the territory on the south, then claimed by Ohio. The holding of that territory occupied a prominent place in the discussions of the very convention that adopted the seal. The description of the seal says that it shows a man with a gun in his hand. The word "man" was evidently



Ref.:—1. Manistique Ry. 2. D. S. S. & A. Ry. 3. Minn. St. Paul & Soo Ry. 4. Manistique & N. W. Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

used designedly, the idea being that it was a citizen or settler, not a soldier, that stood ready with his gun, saying, "Tuebor," —I will defend.

Seal of Territory.

A territorial seal was adopted on July 9, 1805, probably identical with the private seal of Governor Hull. A seal, designed expressly for a territorial seal, was described by Governor Cass, and recorded on December 1, 1814. The motto, "Tandem fit surculus arbor" (The shoot at length becomes a tree), indicated that a measure of independence was secured by a separate territorial government.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

See Weights and Measures, Sealer of.

Seats for Female Employees.

See Employees, Female.

Secretary of State.

See State, Secretary of.

Section Lines, Corners and Numbers.

See "Surveys: Section and Quarter Section Lines." Also "Surveys: Section Corners, How Marked."

Senatorial Districts.

See State Senatorial Districts.

Senators, State.

See State Legislature.

Senators, United States.

See United States Senators and Representatives.

Sex of Inhabitants in Michigan.

Years.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Males............	209,896	394,694	617,745	862,355	1,091,780	1,248,905
Females.........	187,758	354,419	566,314	774,582	1,002,189	1,172,077

United States census of 1900 shows persons of school age (5 to 20) to be males, 397,510; females, 392,765. Native and foreign born and white and the colored population are classified by sex as follows: Native born males 952,866, females 926,453; foreign born males 296,039, females 245,614. Total white males, 1,237,098; females, 1,161,465; native white males, 941,906; females, 916,461; native white (native parents), males, 522,852; females, 503,862; native white (foreign parents), males, 419,056; females, 412,599; foreign white males, 295,192; females, 245,004; total, colored males, 11,807; females, 10,612; classified as follows: Negro, males, 8,220; females, 7,596; Chinese, males, 240; Japanese, males, 6; females, 3; Indian males, 3,341; females, 3,013.

Sheep.

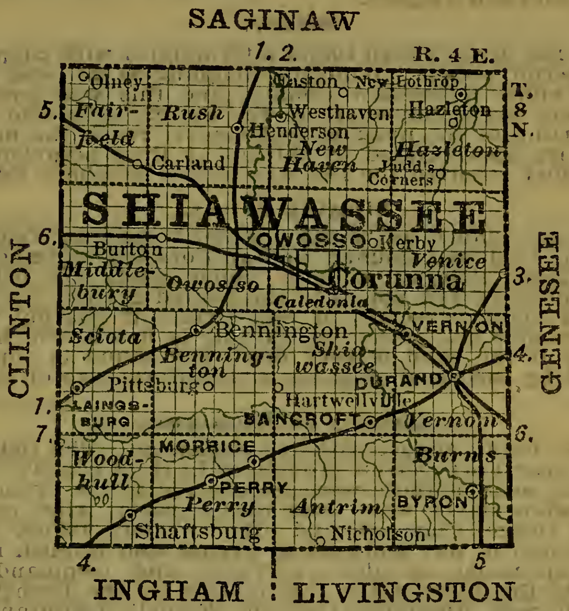
The number of sheep sheared in Michigan in 1899 was 1,467,445, and they produced 9,675,292 pounds of wool.

Sheriff.

See County Sheriff.

Shiawassee County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1837. Its name was derived from an Indian word meaning "straight running," referring to the course of the Shiawassee River between Owosso and St. Charles. The county seat was originally at Byron, but now is at Corunna. Acres in county, 343,964. Population in 1840, 2,103; 1850, 5,233; 1860, 12,888; 1870, 20,864; 1880, 27,059; 1890, 30,952; 1894, 32,854; 1900, 33,866. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 7,143. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,051, Bryan 3,443.



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Shiawassee River. 3. Cinn. Sag. & Mack. R. R. 4. Gd. Trunk Western Ry. 5. Ann Arbor R. R. 6. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 7. Lookingglass River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Show Bills.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to post, place or display on any sign board, bill board, fence, building, sidewalk, or other object, or in any street, road, or other public place, any sign, picture, printing, or other representation of murder, assassination, stabbing, fighting or of any personal violence, or of the commission of any crime, or any representation of the human form in an attitude or dress which would be indecent in the case of a living person, if such person so appeared in any public street, square or highway."—State Law.

Signal Service.

See State and U. S. Weather Bureau.

Silk Thread.

It is not generally realized that the silk thread industry of the world has its center at Belding in this state. One firm here located has mills in other states and in Canada; they consume over a ton of raw silk daily, and employ over 3,500 people. The raw silk is spun, cleaned, twisted, dyed and made into thread of many sorts and varieties. The employees at Belding are mostly girls, who have the stamp of intelligence and character, and, in fact, the entire town of about 4,000 people is notable for evidences of thrift and self respect.

Silver.

Silver has always been found intermingled with copper in the Lake Superior region. A nugget weighing 80 lbs. was found in the Cliff mine, Keweenaw County, and this was possibly the largest ever found anywhere in the State. It is said that the larger portion of the nuggets found never reach the mine owners, but are appropriated by miners as their perquisites. The total product reported for 1899 was valued at about $20,000.

Singing Sands.

What are known as "singing sands" exist at New Mission or Omena, Leelanau County, and at Forward Movement Park, near Douglas, Allegan County. Such sands are believed to exist in but very few places in the United States. As the sand is walked upon, especially if one strikes it sharply with the feet, a peculiar and rather harsh note is heard, which is more noticeable if the sand is very dry. The sound is supposed to be caused by the peculiar shape and uniform size of the grains of sand.

Slavery in Michigan.

Slavery began almost with the settlement. The Indians who gathered near Fort Detroit brought with them captives taken in battle, and some of these were transferred to the French. Most of the Indian slaves were from the Pawnee tribe, and a few from the Osage, Choctaw, and other western tribes, who had been captured in war and sold to French and English residents. The Indians made excellent servants and commanded good prices. At the time of the capitulation by the French to the English it was stipulated that the French inhabitants could keep their negroes, but they were to restore those belonging to the English.

The importation of slaves was discontinued after September 17, 1792, the Canadian Parliament, by law of that date, directing that no slaves should thereafter be introduced, and that all born thereafter should be free at the age of 25. The ordinance of 1787 had previously provided that slavery should not exist in the Northwest Territory. At that time, however, this region was not under control of the American Government, and there was no barrier to the holding of slaves at Detroit. After its surrender in 1796, slave owners at Detroit continued to hold their slaves under the Jay treaty of November 19, 1794, which provided that the inhabitants of the Territory surrendered to the United States should be protected in their property. The question as to whether slaves could be legally holden was adjudicated in 1807.

A case came before the Supreme Court of the Territory in which Richard Patterson, of Sandwich, sought to apprehend as slaves Joseph Quinn and Jane, then residing in Michigan. The case was tried, and on September 26, 1807, Judge Woodward delivered an elaborate opinion against the claimant, on the ground that slavery was not admissible in Michigan "except as to persons in actual possession of British settlers within this Territory on the 11th day of July, 1796." Those who had possessed slaves under British rule continued to hold them, and the official census for 1810 shows that, at that time, 17 slaves were held in Detroit. The census for 1830 showed that there were 32 slaves in Michigan, but by 1836 all the slaves were either dead or manumitted. Advertisements for runaway slaves appeared in the Detroit Gazette as late as 1827.

See also Colored Citizens.

Snowfall.

The average annual snowfall in the center of the state is four feet, but it is rare to find more than 12 inches of snow on the ground at any one time. The snow affords two or three months of sleighing each winter.

Soda Ash.

See Salt and Soda Ash.

Soil.

The possibilities in Michigan soil are shown by the quantity and quality of its products, as indicated herein under heads naming the various products. It is sufficient to say that all the well known grains, fruits and vegetables of a temperate climate are grown for use of our own people and are in great demand by other states.

Soldiers' Home.

See State Soldiers' Home; also State Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home.

Soldiers' Relief Commission.

See County Soldiers' Relief Commission.

Spanish-American War.

See War, Spanish-American.

Spectacle Reef Light.

The building of this lighthouse in Lake Huron, off Cheboygan County, 16 miles from a harbor, was a most daring and successful piece of engineering. The work was eleven feet under water and ten miles from land. A coffer-dam of wood after being sunk was pumped out, the rock below cut level, and a structure built from the bottom with massive cut stone dove-tailed together and pinned to the rock below.

Springs.

See Water.

Standard Time.

Central standard time was adopted by the state in 1885. It is based on the 19th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. It has not, however, been universally adopted by the people, some cities still using local or sun time in ordinary matters. All trains in Michigan run on central standard time.

Stannard Rock Light.

In building this sentinel of the lake many difficulties were surmounted. It is built on a rock 12 feet below the surface of the water and 40 miles from the nearest harbor, Huron Bay, Lake Superior. In its erection, moving ice as well as dashing waves had to be guarded against. The base was formed by lowering a huge ring of boiler iron, 15 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, to which plates raising it to 33 feet were riveted. This cylinder was then pumped dry and filled with concrete, whose aggregate weight was 20,000 tons. Upon this was built a stone and iron tower, whose height above the water is 78½ feet. Work could only be done in calm weather and during the mild season of four months.

State, Admission of.

Anticipating admission as a state, a convention to draft a state constitution was held, which completed its work June 24, 1835, and the constitution was adopted the first Monday of October, 1835, and state officers elected. The United States Congress did not agree to the boundaries which the constitution provided, and on June 15, 1836, passed an act providing for the admission with different boundaries, which were unacceptable to the people of Michigan, and the state was not fully and finally admitted with her present boundaries until January 26, 1837, becoming the 26th state admitted to the union.

It is, however, true that without specific congressional authority Michigan possessed a state government and a full set of state officers for nearly two and one-fourth years previous to such specific authority. This was an anomolous condition of affairs, such as has existed in connection with no other state. But in extenuation it may be said that under the ordinance of 1787 the people had a right to a state government because there were 60,000 inhabitants.

State Adjutant General.

This officer is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for a term of two years or until his successor has qualified. His salary is $1,000. All orders of the commander-in-chief are promulgated by him, and all communications of a military character, to the commander-in-chief, are transmitted through his office. All pay rolls of state troops for encampment are required to be in duplicate and he extends them in amount and delivers them to the quartermaster-general. Muster rolls, reports and returns of state troops are filed in his office, and all discharges from state service or commissions therein are issued by him.

State Advisory Pardon Board.

This consists of four members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each. The terms of the original members were such that now two members are appointed every two years. The board holds its sessions when and where occasion may require and has full power to send for persons and papers in the prosecution of its work. The entire period of all the sessions of the board must not exceed six months in any two years. Members are paid $5 per day while in the actual discharge of their duties, and also necessary expenses.

State Agricultural Society.

This society was incorporated by act of March 31, 1849, and by act of 1879 is authorized to hold property to the value of $100,000. It has held an annual fair every year except in 1893, and distributes many thousands of dollars in premiums, but has received no direct aid from the state, except the printing of its annual reports.

State Agricultural College.

The State Agricultural College, consisting of 55 buildings, situated on a farm of 676 acres, is located three miles east of Lansing. It was established Feb. 12, 1855, the Legislature appropriating 22 sections of salt spring lands, the money from the sale thereof to be used for the purchase of a site and land for farm.

The legislature of 1857 appropriated $40,000 for the erection of buildings, and at each session since, sums have been appropriated, so that the present value, $478,714.40, represents about the first cost. The sources of income of the Agricultural College are: Interest paid by state on fund derived from sale of 240,000 acres of land granted by the general government in 1862 (the total amount of the fund on June 30, 1899, was $725,843.81); appropriation from U. S. treasury in 1890; Hatch experiment station act, for experimental work, $15,000 per annum; receipts from farm, garden and students' fees. The number of instructors during the year 1899 was 47; number of students, 625; number of graduates, 23; number of volumes in library, 21,000; number added during the year, 500; cost of annual tuition per student, $15 to non-residents; average cost of board per week, $1.75 to $2.25; total average cost (per student) to student, $1.25 to $1.75; to state, 80 cents; value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., $620,000; legislative appropriation, 1898, $11,000; amount of productive funds, $850,000; income from productive funds, $59,000.00; receipts during year from tuition fees, $275; receipts from all other sources, $55,321.19; current expenses during year 1899, $106,256.98.

See State Board of Agriculture.

State Asylums.

The MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is located at Kalamazoo. It was built under act passed in 1848, at a cost of $511,889.37, and was first opened for patients April 3, 1859. The asylum consists of nine buildings, occupying a tract of land containing 853 acres. The value of all the property in 1899 was $1,063,804.80; the number of patients for the year ending June 30, 1900, was, males 699, females 702. The total receipts for biennial period ending June 30, 1900, were $497,539.27, and the disbursements were $502,691.36. There are eight medical attendants and 274 employees. The asylum is governed by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They are paid only their actual expenses while in the performance of their duties.

The MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS is located at Ionia, and was organized in May, 1885. Its name was changed to State Asylum in 1899. It consists of five buildings, occupying 132 acres of land. Its first cost was $83,283.29; and the present value of the property is $249,514.53; the number of patients June 30, 1900, was, male 256, female 41; receipts from maintenance of patients for biennial period ending June 30, 1900, were $79,581.36; other receipts, including appropriations, $33,456.90. Balance on hand June 30, 1900, $4,706.93. There are two medical attendants and 46 employees. The asylum is governed by a board of three trustees appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, one trustee being appointed every two years. They are paid only for actual expenses while in the performance of their duties.

The NORTHERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is located at Traverse City and received its first patient November 30, 1885. The property consists of 15 buildings, occupying a tract of land containing 588 acres. Its first cost was $522,430.68 and present value is $787,498.05; the number of patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was, males 585, females 465. Total receipts from all sources for biennial period ending June 30, 1900, were $420,078.96, the disbursements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were $224,083.94. There are six medical attendants and 233 employees. The asylum is governed by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They are paid only their actual and reasonable expenses while in the performance of duty.

The EASTERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is located at Pontiac and consists of 18 buildings, occupying a tract of 440 acres. It was first opened for patients August 1, 1878. Its first cost was $467,000, and present valuation is $937,927.82, the number of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were, males, 543, females 521; the expenses for the fiscal year ending same time were $192,573.17; the receipts for the year ending same time were $203,439.45. There are seven medical attendants and 200 employees at the asylum. The asylum is governed by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They are paid their actual and reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. See also "State Hospital for the Insane," and "State Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic."

State Attorney General.

This office is required to prosecute and defend all actions in the supreme court in which the state shall be interested, and when requested by the Governor, any state officer, or the legislature, he is required to appear for the people in any court or tribunal in any matter, civil or criminal, in which the state or any department of the government may be interested. He is required to give opinions on questions submitted to him by the legislature, the Governor, or any state officer. He is bound to consult with and advise prosecuting attorneys when requested in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices. He is elected at the regular state election for two years and has a salary of $800.

State Auditor General.

This officer keeps the state accounts and examines and liquidates certain claims against the state, draws warrants on the state treasurer therefor; examines, adjusts and settles claims in favor of the state; examines state treasurer's accounts monthly, and countersigns receipts of state treasurer. He is a member of the state board of equalization, the board of fund commissioners, the board of review for the assessment and taxation of telegraph and telephone lines, the board of escheats, and board of control of Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. He estimates and charges specific taxes on corporations and issues warrants for collection thereof if not paid. He apportions state taxes and transmits apportionments to clerks of boards of supervisors. He is elected at the regular state election for a term of two years, and his salary is $2,000.

State Board of Agriculture.

This board consists of six persons besides the Governor and the President of the Agricultural College. Two members are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate every two years. They are paid their expenses only, but may appoint a secretary, who is paid $1,000 per year. They have special charge of the Agricultural College, and it is the duty of the secretary to further all interests connected with agricultural pursuits and preserve all documents and records pertaining thereto.

State Board of Assessors.

The Board of State Tax Commissioners, ex-officio, constitutes a Board of Assessors for taxing the property of all railroad, express, depot and fast freight companies operating in the State.

They elect their chairman from their number and the secretary of the Board of Tax Commissioners is their secretary without extra compensation. The board may, however, employ additional clerks, the salary of no one of which can exceed $1,000.

This board may subpoena individuals or firms having property to be assessed by the board, and also has the right to examine the books of such firm or individual. Reports enumerating taxable property and its cash value must be made annually between June 1st and 30th by the companies to be taxed, and on receipt of such reports and prior to December 15th, this board prepares an assessment roll on the basis of the cash value of the taxable property as it stood on the second Monday of April.

On the third Monday of December in each year this board meets to review their assessment roll and they continue in session if necessary until January 15th following. During this time any railroad, express or like company may appear before the board and object to their assessment and if the board see fit they may correct such assessment.

This board also receives from County Clerks reports of all assessments, etc., equalized by the various Boards of Supervisors, and from Supervisors or assessing officers direct, reports of assessments not equalized by said Boards of Supervisors—which reports must be in by November 1st of each year. As soon after as possible, and before December 15th following, the Board of Assessors must "determine the average rate of taxation for the then current year levied upon other property upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed for State, county, township and municipal purposes."

This board must tax the property of the several companies as assessed by it at the rate determined by it, and the assessment roll is then delivered to the Auditor-General, who must immediately notify by registered mail the several companies to pay the tax to the State Treasurer on or before the 1st day of March following. All such taxes not paid before April 1st bear interest at 1 per cent per month, and constitute a lien on the property taxed, and the Auditor-General after legal process may levy the tax by sale of the property on which the tax is not paid.

All taxes collected from railroad, express, depot and fast freight companies are applied in paying the interest on the primary school, university and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt in the order named, excepting that so much as is paid by corporations which were not paying specific taxes on November 6, 1901, becomes a part of the general fund of the State.

State Board of Auditors.

This board consists of the secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of the state land office, who must examine and adjust all claims against the state not otherwise provided for by general law. They also constitute the board of state canvassers and their determination in matters over which they have jurisdiction is final and not subject to supervision or interference by the courts. They meet on the last Wednesday of each month. Salary of each member is $1,800.

State Board of Canvassers.

This consists of the secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of the state land office, who meet to canvass votes for other than presidential electors, on or before December 15th, after a general election, and within forty days after a special election; to canvass votes for electors, on Wednesday next after third Monday of November, to canvass votes on constitutional amendment or banking law, on or before twentieth of month next after election.

State Board of Charities and Corrections.

This board consists of four persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, the Governor being ex-officio a member of the board. Members are appointed for terms of eight years, one being appointed every two years. They receive no salary, but are paid actual expenses. They appoint a secretary and determine his salary; he resides at Lansing and devotes his whole time to the duties of the office. The entire yearly expense of the board is limited to $5,000.

It is the board's duty to visit at least once a year the state penal, reformatory and charitable institutions. The estimates of the several boards of control of these institutions are submitted to this board every two years, in order that it may report them. The board or secretary is also required to visit every county jail and poor-house at least once a year and to report to the boards of supervisors and superintendents of the poor as to the conditions, needs and management of these institutions.

The board also appoints a county agent in each county to report upon and advise with court officers as to all boys under 16 or girls under 17 who are charged with offences of any sort.

State Board of Control of Swamp Land Roads.

This board consists of the Governor, secretary of state, auditor general, state treasurer, attorney general, and commissioner of state land office. They have general care of the surveying, improving and constructing of the state swamp land roads.

State Boards of Control for State Institutions.

There are eight different state boards of control with from three to six members each for the following state institutions: State prison, state house of correction and reformatory, state house of correction and branch of state prison, state public school, state industrial home for girls, Michigan home for feeble-minded, Michigan school for the blind, Michigan college of mines.

See under the above heads and also state boards of trustees.

State Board of Education.

This board has charge of the state normal schools, prescribes the course of study and examines and approves under the law text books for the public schools on physiology and hygiene. The board consists of the superintendent of public instruction and three other persons, no two of whose terms expire the same year, so that one member of the board is elected at each regular state election for a term of six years. Members are paid $3 per day for time actually spent and also their necessary expenses.

State Board of Equalization.

This consists of the lieutenant governor, auditor general, secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of the state land office. Regular meetings are held on the third Monday of August, in every fifth year after 1896. The lieutenant-governor is the only member that receives compensation, which is $3 per day and mileage of ten cents per mile each way to and from Lansing. Their duties are to equalize the valuations returned by the several counties for purposes of taxation, and thus determine the aggregate valuation on which the Auditor-General fixes the tax rate.

State Board of Examination for Barbers.

This is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years each, one being appointed annually. The member whose term expires soonest is president, the one whose term shall next expire is treasurer, and the one having the longest term to serve is secretary; its powers and duties are to examine into the ability and knowledge of barbers and grant certificates entitling them to practice. The board is required to meet four times a year, at least one meeting to be held in the Upper Peninsula. They are allowed their actual expenses, but no salary. The license fee for those who have not been practicing in the State for two years is $5. For those who have been practicing two years, $1, and to all persons following this employment, fifty cents per year afterwards.

State Board of Examiners in Dentistry.

This consists of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years each. The terms of the original appointees were such that now one member is appointed annually. The member having one year to serve is president, the one having two years, treasurer, and the one having three years, secretary. They are paid $3 per day each for services. All fees in excess of $100, which their treasurer may hold, are to be paid to the state treasurer.

State Board of Fish Commissioners.

This board consists of three persons appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each and until their successors are appointed. They are allowed expenses and have power to appoint a superintendent at a salary not to exceed $1,200 per year. They have general supervision of the state fish hatcheries and of the interests therewith connected. Their office is at Detroit.

State Board of Forestry Commissioners.

This is composed of three members, one of whom is commissioner of the state land office; the remaining members are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for terms of four years each. The terms of the original members were such that now one member is appointed every two years. The board's duty is to inquire into the condition of all timber and swamp lands of the state and suggest means for preserving and improving the same. They are paid no salary but are allowed traveling and necessary expenses.

State Board of Fund Commissioners.

The Governor, auditor general and state treasurer constitute the state board of fund commissioners to invest any surplus funds of the state.

State Board of Geological Survey.

The Governor, superintendent of public instruction, and president of state board of education constitute a board of control with regard to the geological survey of the state. The state geologist is appointed, and his salary fixed, by this board.

State Board of Health.

This board consists of six persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, two members being appointed every two years. They serve without pay, but their traveling and necessary expenses while engaged in the duties of office are defrayed. They may expend not to exceed $4,000 per year to cover salary of a secretary and all other expenses. They regulate all things that are a menace to health, suggest methods of prevention, procure the appointment of local health officers and issue bulletins of warning and of information in time of epidemics, and also tabulate and print tables received from local officials.

State Board of Law Examiners.

This consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years each, one being appointed every year. They meet at the capitol twice each year and at other times and places as directed by the Supreme Court to examine candidates for and grant certificates of admission to the bar of the State. Three of said members constitute a quorum, and each receives a compensation of ten dollars a day for actual time engaged. Fees for examination must not exceed ten dollars.

State Board of Library Commissioners.

This is composed of four members, with the state librarian ex-officio a member. Appointments are made by the Governor for four years, but the terms of the original members were such that now two are appointed every two years. It is the board's duty to counsel and advise with all "free librarians" in the state as to the best ways of establishing and maintaining such libraries. The members are paid no salary, but may appoint one of their number secretary at a salary of $300 to be paid by the state.

State Board of Mackinac Island Park Commissioners.

This commission was created in 1895 to care for the old fort and grounds on Mackinac Island, which were granted to the State for a park by the United States on March 2nd, 1895. The commission consists of five persons appointed by the Governor for terms of ten years each, one being appointed every two years. The members serve without compensation, but are allowed actual expenses for one week in each year to be paid together with all expenses for care of grounds, etc., out of funds derived from leases for sites for summer cottages or other privileges. They employ a superintendent who resides on the island and who will give any desired information.

State Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home.

This board consists of six persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, two members being appointed every two years for terms of six years each. Members are paid $3 per day for time actually spent and also their necessary expenses. See Michigan Soldiers' Home.

State Board of Pharmacy.

This consists of five members appointed by the Governor, for terms of five years each, one member being appointed annually. The president and secretary are elected by the board from its own members for a term of one year. The secretary and treasurer receive a salary fixed by the board, and their traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The other members receive three dollars for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

It is the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration, submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the law, and to investigate complaints and cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions. The meetings of the board are held on the first Tuesdays of March, July and November. The fee for registering those who have been licensed by any other Board of Pharmacy is $2. For original licenses it is $3, and for all after the first year, $1 annually.

State Board of Railroad Consolidations.

The attorney general, commissioner of railroads and secretary of state constitute a board to decide on the constitutionality and permissibility of all proposed railroad consolidations.

State Board of Railroad Crossings.

This board consists of the attorney general, secretary of state, and commissioner of railroads, and is required to determine the manner in which railroad crossings shall be made, whether at grade or otherwise, and what safeguards shall be provided by the company to protect against accidents. The board shall approve of the map of the route proposed within 30 days or file in the office of the commissioner of railroads, written reasons for the disapproval of the map, and serve a copy of said reasons upon said company. Two of said board, of which the commissioner of railroads shall be one, shall constitute a quorum.

State Board to Regulate Horseshoeing.

This is composed of one veterinary surgeon, two master horseshoers, and two journeymen horseshoers, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for terms of five years each. The terms of office of the original members were such that now one member is appointed each year. Its powers and duties are to examine those who follow the business of horseshoeing and to grant certificates of registration to such persons. The members of this board receive $3 per day and their traveling expenses while in the discharge of their duties. Recipients of certificates from this board are required to pay $3. The excess of fees received over expenses of the board is to be paid to the state treasurer.

State Board of Regents of University.

The University of Michigan is governed by a board of eight regents, who are elected for terms of eight years each; two are elected every two years at the spring election. They serve without pay. See State University.

State Board of Registration in Medicine.

This consists of ten resident freeholders appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The terms of the original members were such that now five members are appointed every two years for a term of four years. The different schools must be represented as follows: Regular, not more than five; homeopathic, two; eclectic, two; physio-medical, one. Persons appointed must be learned in the profession of medicine, and recognized graduates of reputable colleges, having had six years' practical experience. Their duties are to examine certificates of qualification of all practitioners and to issue certificates of registration. Their secretary receives a salary and the members of the board are allowed their traveling and hotel expenses. Applicants for registration who possess a license issued by any foreign nation pay a fee of $25. Those presenting certificates from any other state, and all who pass examination in this state pay a fee of $10.

State Board of Review for Assessment of Telegraph and Telephone Companies.

The auditor general, the state treasurer, and the commissioner of the state land office constitute this board and meet in July of each year to assess such property and determine the rate of tax. They are allowed $3 per day for time actually spent in this duty.

State Board of Tax Commissioners.

The board consists of five resident free-holders, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the senate. Each member appointed after the expiration of the terms of the first appointees serves six years. The board may elect a secretary at not to exceed $2,000 salary. Members of the board receive a salary of $2,500 each. The board is given access to all books or documents on file or of record in the state, counties, townships and municipalities, has the right to subpoena witnesses, and it is their duty to exercise general supervision over the supervisors and other assessing officers of the state, and to take such measures as that all properties in the state liable to assessment for taxaation shall be placed on the assessment rolls and assessed at their actual cash value.

State Board of Trustees for Escheated Property.

The auditor general, state treasurer and secretary of state are made a board of trustees for the general care of all property left without any legal claimant.

State Boards of Trustees for State Institutions.

There are seven different state boards of trustees with from three to six members each for the following state institutions: Michigan Asylum for Insane, Michigan Asylum, Eastern Michigan Asylum, Northern Michigan Hospital for the Insane, Michigan Industrial School for Boys, Michigan School for the Deaf, Michigan State Asylum. See under these heads and also State Boards of Control.

State Boundary.

The history of the legislation in regard to the boundaries of the Territory and the State of Michigan is a history of alternate enlargement and contraction of her possessions.

At the time of the creation of the State of Ohio by Congress in 1802, the north boundary was fixed as a line due east and west "through to the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan."

When the Ohio constitutional convention met to frame a State Constitution it was believed that a due east and west line from the southern end of Lake Michigan would not intersect the head of Lake Erie and include Maumee Bay, and the convention sought to have the boundary so described as that in any event the most northerly cape of Maumee Bay would be included in Ohio, but Congress refused to accept the proposition.

When the Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, and from that time to the passage of the Law of April 30, 1836, the line was left undisturbed and the region in dispute was admittedly under the jurisdiction of and a part of the Territory of Michigan.

The region was not deemed of surpassing value, but Ohio greatly desired a larger lake coast and made such a struggle for the strip in question that Congress in the Law admitting Michigan into the Union insisted that assent be given to the claim of Ohio.

It will be remembered that when the Territory of Michigan was created in 1805, it did not include all of what is now known as the Upper Peninsula, but practically only that portion lying east of a line extended north from the upper end of Green Bay. Subsequently, by laws of 1818 and 1834, other territory west of that line was temporarily added, including not only the entire Upper Peninsula, but also much other western territory.

Certain of the inhabitants of the Upper Peninsula began to be restless because of their then seemingly interminable distance from Detroit, and several propositions were made for organizing that region into a territory by the name of Huron or Chippewa.

Meantime many of the people in the Lower Peninsula became increasingly desirous of settling the boundary difficulties and securing admission as a State.

The anticipated reception of a portion of the surplus revenue that the Government was proposing to distribute among the states accelerated action and finally, as a sort of a quid pro quo, a law was agreed upon and passed by Congress, which gave to Michigan all of the Upper Peninsula, as we now know it, in lieu of the strip of land claimed by Ohio.

The territory disputed by Ohio was about five miles wide on the western end and eight miles on the eastern. It was some sixty-six miles in length along the present Counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee and Monroe. An armed controversy over the question took place in the fall of 1835. See Toledo War.

On March 18, 1836, a public meeting was held in Detroit to protest against permitting Ohio to possess the territory in dispute. All protests against the curtailing of the southern boundary were, however, unavailing; and on June 15, 1836, Congress passed an Act admitting Michigan as a State, provided she would accept of boundaries which gave the disputed territory to Ohio. A few days later, on June 23, Congress passed another Act, accepting the proposed constitution of the convention of 1835, with some modifications, which denied to Michigan the boundary she claimed. This last proposition of Congress occasioned much controversy, agitating the public mind all through 1836. Finally the Legislature of Michigan Territory, by Act of July 20, 1836, provided for the election of delegates to a convention, which was to be assembled to settle the question.

The convention met at Ann Arbor September 26, 1836, and decided against accepting admission with the boundary as proposed by Congress. On November 14 following, the Democratic Wayne County Committee issued a circular, recommending the holding of another convention at Ann Arbor on December 14. They urged that the people of the State elect delegates to such a convention, saying that, although the vote of the Washtenaw County delegates defeated the acceptance of the proposition of Congress, the people of that county had since then elected members of the Legislature who were in favor of accepting the terms of Congress. Governor Mason favored the proposed convention and it was accordingly held. As no Legislative action had provided for this convention, many people refused to participate in the election of delegates, and because of these facts it was popularly designated as the "Frost-bitten convention." It, however, unanimously resolved to accept the prescribed conditions of admission; the validity of its action was recognized by Congress, and on January 26, 1837, the State was, by a new Act, formally admitted to the Union. Under this Act the state boundary is as follows:

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, where a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay shall intersect the same, said point being the northwest corner of the State of Ohio; thence with the said boundary line of the State of Ohio, till it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada in Lake Erie, thence with said boundary line between the United States and Canada through the Detroit River, Lake Huron and Lake Superior; thence in a direct line through Lake Superior to the mouth of the Montreal River; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said River Montreal to the head waters thereof; thence in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the southern shore of Lake Brule; thence along said southern shore and down the River Brule to the main channel of the Menominee River, thence down the center of the main channel of the same to the center of the most usual ships channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the center of the most usual ship channel of the said bay to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana; thence due east with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana to the northeast corner thereof; and thence south with the eastern boundary line of Indiana to the place of beginning.

State Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

This is composed of the commissioner of labor, the deputy commissioner of labor and the secretary of state. It is their duty to collect, systematize and publish statistical details on any and every subject connected with the interests of labor in the state. They have power to compel the attendance of and examine witnesses, and it is made the duty of officials generally to aid them in collecting facts bearing on labor questions.

State Capitol.

See "Capitol Buildings."

State Census.

See "Population of State."

State College of Mines.

The Michigan College of Mines is one of the largest and foremost schools of mining engineering in the country, and the only one which has a full and free elective system. The college is located at Houghton, in one of the richest mining districts in the world. The college was first opened to students September 15, 1886. The property consists of fine buildings, equipment, library and five acres of ground, and its first cost was $135,000. Number of instructors, 1900, 18; number of students during year, 121; graduates during year, 18; number of graduates since founding, 152; number of volumes in library, 15,000; number added during year, 904; cost of annual tuition, resident students, $25; non-resident (of Michigan), $150; average cost of board per week, $4.50; total average annual cost per student (to student), resident, $400; non-resident, $525; total average annual cost per student to state, $331.91. Value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., $287,603.86; legislative appropriation, 1901, $43,750; receipts during year from tuition fees, $3,885; receipts from other sources, $7,137; current expenses during year, $54,730.

This institution is governed by a board of control of six persons, who are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They serve without compensation, but are paid their actual expenses while in performance of duties.

State Cognomens.

See Cognomens of State.

State Commissioner of Banking Department.

This officer is required to supervise the business of banks and trust companies incorporated under the state law, to examine annually or semi-annually the cash, bills, collaterals or securities, books of account, condition and affairs of each bank under the law. He shall also ascertain whether the bank transacts its business in a place designated in the articles of incorporation, and whether its business is conducted in the manner prescribed by law. He is appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for a term of four years and has a salary of $2,500.

State Commissioner of Insurance.

This officer is required to ascertain, on the formation of a new company, if the requirements of the act under which it seeks to become a corporation have been complied with, it is his duty to make frequent examinations into its condition, and in case of an insolvent concern to apply to the proper court for the appointment of a receiver, and the winding up of its affairs. He is appointed by the governor, with the approval of the senate, for a term of two years and has a salary of $2,000.

State Commissioner of Labor.

This officer, his deputy and the secretary of state, together, constitute a bureau whose duty is to collect, systematize, print and present in an annual report to the Governor, all such sta tistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State as such bureau may be able to gather, accompanied by such recommendations relating thereto as shall be deemed proper. He and his deputy or persons appointed by him are required to inspect all factories, hotels or stores employing more than ten persons annually and present a report thereon to the Governor on or before Feb. 1st. He is appointed by the governor, with the approval of the senate, for a term of two years, and has a salary of $2,000.

State Commissioner of Land Office.

This officer has the general charge and management of all the lands belonging to the state, or in which the state has any interest, or which are held by the state in trust for any purpose; the selling, leasing, and general disposition of all the lands of the State; the custody of the original field notes and plats of surveys of the State. He receives the principal and interest on all lands sold by the State, and collects delinquent taxes on all part paid lands. He is the custodian of all books and papers relating to public lands; and keeps the records of sale and disposition of all public lands; he sends lists of lands sold by him to county treasurers for the purpose of assessment for taxation. He is elected at the regular State election for a term of two years and has a salary of $800.

State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics.

This officer has supervision of the collection of statistics relative to the mineral resources of the State and the mining and smelting industries; and the collection of specimens for the state board of education. He is appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for a term of two years, and has a salary of $2,500.

State Commissioner of Railroads.

This officer is appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the senate, and serves until his successor has qualified. It is his duty to examine into the condition of and management of the business of the railroads of the State, so far as the same relates to the interests of the public, and to ascertain whether such railroad companies and their officers and employes comply with the laws of the State. It is also his duty to require annual reports from all railroad companies doing business in the State on the first day of April of each year, showing their condition and traffic operations for the year ending on the 31st of December preceding; at least once each year to visit every county in the State having a railroad station within its limits, and to inspect and examine the tracks, bridges, buildings and other structures, so as to know that they are in a safe and effective condition and managed in accordance with the police regulations of the state. His salary is $2,500.

State Compiled Laws.

The latest edition of compiled laws embracing all state laws was issued in 1897 and consists of four volumes, the last being a very complete index. They can be obtained of the secretary of state at Lansing on payment of $6.

State Constitutions.

The first constitution was adopted by the State the first Monday of October, 1835. The second was adopted the first Tuesday of November, 1850, and became operative January 1st, 1851. See also "State Constitution Amendments to."

State Constitution of 1835 Vs. Constitution of 1850.

The chief points of difference between the Constitution of 1835 and that of 1850 are as follows: By the Constitution of 1835, all judges and all State officers, except the Governor and lieutenant-governor, were appointed, and their salaries determined, by the Legislature. The Constitution of 1850 made these officers elective, and fixed their salaries. The original Constitution provided that the Legislature might establish courts and appoint regents of the university; that of 1850 prescribed what courts should be established, allowing only municipal courts to be created by the Legislature, and provided for the election of regents of the university. The Constitution of 1835 provided for annual sessions of the Legislature; that of 1850, for biennial sessions. The one of 1835 prohibited the passage of laws for general corporate organizations, and authorized special charters; that of 1850 prescribed a course directly the reverse. The first constitution provided that private property might be taken for public use by allowing just compensation, and the powers of boards of supervisors were quite restricted. The Constitution of 1850 made more stringent provision as to taking private property for public use, and gave larger legislative power to boards of supervisors. The Constitution of 1835 said nothing about the licensing of the sale of liquor; that of 1850 prohibited the Legislature from authorizing licenses for its sale.

State Constitution, Amendments to

Proposed amendments to the State Constitution may originate in either House of the State Legislature and, if agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, they may be submitted to electors at the next spring or fall election; if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of an amendment it becomes a part of the constitution and is operative at the commencement of the following year.

The constitution of 1835 was amended three times, twice in 1843 and once in 1844. In 1843, Art. II., Sec. 1, was amended to read "entitled to vote in township or ward," in place of "district, county or township." Wards were first created in Detroit in 1839.

In the same year an entirely new section was added, requiring that "Every law authorizing the issue of state stocks, whereby a debt shall be created on the credit of the State, shall specify the object for which the money shall be appropriated; and that every such law shall embrace no more than one such object, which shall be simply and specifically stated; and that no such law shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it at such election; that all money to be raised by the authority of such law be applied to the specific object stated in such law, and to no other purpose except the payment of such debt thereby created. This provision shall not extend to or apply to any law to raise money for defraying the actual expenses of the Legislature, the judicial and state officers, for suppressing insurrection, repelling invasion, or defending the State in time of war."

In 1844, Art. IV., Sec. 4, was amended by striking out the words, "on the first day of November and on the following day," and inserting in their stead the words, "on the first Tuesday of November."

Since 1850 thirty-eight amendments have been made as follows:

In 1860 five amendments, to wit:

To Art. IV., Sec. 15, eliminating the restriction of 40 days as the limit of time for which Legislators might receive pay while in regular session, and providing that members from the Upper Peninsula may be paid $2 per day extra.

To Art. IV., Sec. 28, changing the limit of time for the introduction of new bills into the Legislature from any time prior to the "last three days of a session" to "not after the first 50 days of a session."

To Art. IV., Sec. 33, omitting the obsolete provision for the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1861, and providing that the Legislature shall adjourn without day at such time as it may decide by concurrent resolution.

To Art. XV., Sec. 3, making officers and stockholders of corporations liable not merely during the time of their holding office but during the "term" of their office, and also making them equally and ratioably responsible for the amount of their shares of stock in any corporation.

To Art. XVIII., Sec. 2, providing that it shall not be necessary to call a jury when Commissioners of Highways in the discharge of their official duties appropriate private property.

In 1862 seven amendments were made as follows:

To Art. XII., adding a new section, i. e., Sec. 8, giving the Governor power to examine into the manner of conducting any office and to remove from office for neglect of duty or corrupt conduct the Attorney General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of Land Office, Secretary of State, Auditor General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of the State Board of Education, or any officer of the State except a legislative or judicial officer, and to appoint a successor for any unexpired term.

To Art. XIII., Sec. 6, changing the phraseology concerning the election of the Board of Regents of the State University and providing for the election of eight Regents at the election of 1863, divided into such classes that the terms of two would expire every two years, in order that thereafter two Regents would be elected every two years at the time of election of Judges of the Supreme Court, to hold office for eight years.

To Art. XV., Sec. 1, giving the Legislature authority to create, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, a single bank with branches.

To Art. XV., Sec. 2, making a slight change in phraseology and providing that no general banking law shall have effect until approved by a majority of the electors at a state election.

To Art. XV., Sec. 4, providing that for "all banks organized under general law" the Legislature shall provide for a registry of their bills and notes, the object evidently being to protect the people from fraudulent bank issues.

To Art. XIX., Sec. 6, providing that elections for district, county and other officers in the Upper Peninsula shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, instead of the last Tuesday of September; also that the county canvass shall be on the first Monday thereafter and the district canvass on the third Monday of November, instead of on the first and last Tuesdays respectively, as before.

To Art. XX., Sec. 2, providing that amendments to the constitution when adopted shall take effect at the commencement of the year after their adoption, and omitting the word "political" before the words "year after their adoption."

In 1866 an amendment was made to Art. VII., Sec. 1, adding a provision that in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, a qualified elector shall not be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from his place of residence, and giving the Legislature power to provide for the receiving and canvassing of the ballots of voters so absent.

In 1870 four amendments were made as follows:

To Art. IV., Sec. 3, striking out the word "white" and making other verbal changes so as to include colored persons in "the equal number of inhabitants" which each Representative District must contain. All persons, except Indians who are members of tribes or are uncivilized, are now counted.

To Art. IV., Sec. 4, striking out the word "white" and making other verbal changes, so that the Senate and Representative districts for the State Legislature should be based upon the same class and kinds of citizens provided for in Sec. 3.

To Art. XVII., Sec. 1, striking out the word "white" so as to include colored persons as part of the militia.

Art. XIX-A, an entirely new article of two sections providing that the Legislature may pass laws regulating passenger and freight traffic on railroads and prohibiting consolidation of railroad stocks or property.

In 1876 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. IV., striking out Sec. 47, which forbade the grant of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

To Art. XX., Sec. 1, providing that proposed amendments to the constitution passed by the Legislature shall be submitted to voters at either the next spring or autumn election instead of only at the next general election as before.

In 1881 three amendments were made as follows:

To Art. VI., Sec. 6, eliminating the number "eight," which restricted the number of Judicial Circuits in the State, giving the Legislature power to provide for more than one Judge in the Judicial Circuit, which included the City of Detroit, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County to grant additional compensation.

To Art. VI., Sec. 12, eliminating the obsolete provision that the County Clerk should be clerk of the Supreme Court when it met in his county and providing that said court shall appoint its own clerk.

To Art. XIII., Sec. 12, providing that libraries may be established by the Legislature in cities as well as townships, and that, unless otherwise ordered by the Township Board or Board of Education, the fines collected for infraction of penal laws shall be exclusively applied to the support of such libraries and that in no case may such fines be diverted to other purposes than for schools or libraries.

In 1882 one amendment was made as follows:

To Art. IX., Sec. 1, increasing the salary of Circuit Judges from $1,500 to $2,500 per year.

In 1884 one amendment was made as follows:

To Art. VI., Sec. 6, granting the Boards of Supervisors of the Upper Peninsula power to allow additional pay to Circuit Judges above the $1,000 provided for in Art. XIX., Sec. 5.

In 1888 one amendment was made as follows:

To Art. VI., Sec. 6, giving the Legislature power to provide for more than one judge in the Judicial Circuit, which includes the City of Saginaw, and to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Saginaw County to grant additional compensation to judges of said courts.

In 1889 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. IX., Sec. 1, increasing the Governor's salary from $1,000 to $4,000; Judges of Circuit Court, from $1,500 to $2,500; and striking out the provision for the Auditor General's salary of $1,000.

To Art. XV., Sec. 10, authorizing the Legislature to provide by general law for the extension of the life of corporations for one or more periods of 30 years each.

In 1893 three amendments were made as follows:

To Art. VI., Sec. 8, providing that the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts should be extended to include "all such other cases and matters as the Supreme Court shall by rule prescribe."

To Art. IX. Adding a new section to be known as Sec. 49, which gives the Legislature power to provide for a board of five commissioners, whose duty is to lay out county and township roads, and to authorize a tax of $1,000 a year for such purposes.

To Art. XIV., Sec. 9, giving the Legislature power to authorize Grand Rapids to issue bonds to improve Grand River.

In 1894 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. VII., Sec. 1, striking out the word "white" before "male inhabitant" in the sentence defining who may vote, to make the article harmonize with previous amendments, and providing for the suffrage of foreign born males who have resided in the State 2 years and 6 months prior to Nov. 8, 1894, and have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States 2 years and 6 months prior to said date; also providing that an elector must have resided in the State six months instead of three, and in the township or ward where he proposes to vote twenty days instead of ten as formerly, before election; also providing that anyone in the service of the United States or State army or navy during time of war shall not be deprived of his vote, and that the Legislature shall provide the opportunity to such persons and have such votes canvassed and returned.

To Art. VII., Sec. 5, providing that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of the State, who reside in the Soldiers' Home may acquire a residence at such home and thereby a place to vote.

In 1899 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. IV., by adding a new section, i. e., Sec. 49, giving the Legislature general power to lay out and improve highways and bridges in counties and townships, to levy taxes for same and to change or do away with powers of township highway officers; also power to prescribe powers and duties of Supervisors as to highways; and providing that no county shall incur an indebtedness of more than three per cent of its valuation and that no county road system provided by law shall go into operation until approved by a majority vote of the electors of the county.

To Art. VI., Sec. 6, giving the Legislature authority to provide for the election of more than one Circuit Judge in each of the Judicial Circuits in which the city of Detroit and the counties of Kent and St. Clair, and authorizing Boards of Supervisors of said counties to grant additional salary to the Circuit Judge or Judges in said counties.

In 1900 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art XIV., Sec. 11, adding a proviso that the Legislature shall provide an uniform rate of taxation for property paying specific taxes, to be determined and assessed by a State Board of Assessors.

To Art. XIX., Sec. 13, by substituting the year 1901 for 1851 in the phrase, "1851 and every five years thereafter," which fixed the time at which the equalization of assessments is made by the State Board of Equalization, and adding a provision that such equalization may also be made at such other times as the Legislature may direct.

In addition to the above amendments, other changes in the constitution, for which specific provision was made in the constitution, have been enacted. These are as follows:

Art. VI., Sec. 2 was amended by law of Feb. 5, 1887, which provided for five Justices of the Supreme Court instead of four and made their terms of office ten years instead of eight.

Art. XIX., Secs. 1, 2 and 3 have been amended in accordance with provisions of schedule 26, appended to Art. XX. A law of March 19, 1863 abolished the office of District Judge of the Upper Peninsula, and a law of March 15, 1865, abolished the office of District Attorney of the Upper Peninsula.

State Constitution, Revision of

This question is required to be submitted to the voters of the State every sixteenth year after 1898.

State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

This court is composed of three persons who serve for three years each, one being appointed annually by the Governor. They are paid $5 per day for time actually employed. The object of the court is to settle disputes and grievances between employers and employees. The members appoint one of themselves clerk, who is paid a salary of $1,200. The office is at Lansing. Disputes between employers and employed must be submitted in writing to the court, whereupon an investigation of the matter is made by the court and a decision rendered. In case of strikes or lock-outs the court sits and makes its investigation where such strike or lock-out may occur.

State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

This officer is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, and it is his duty to carefully enquire into the quality of the dairy and food and drink products, and of the several articles, which are the necessary constituents of food, which are offered for sale in the State. He must also examine and test canned goods of all kinds, syrups, vinegar, spices, extracts, baking powder, and candy. He is also specially charged with the duty of inspecting all cheese factories and all the various dairy products at their centers of distribution. He issues every month many thousands of bulletins giving the results of his inspections. His office is at Lansing, and his slaary $1,200.

State Debt.

The State is practically free from debt, and it is prohibited by its Constitution from borrowing money in excess of $50,000, except in time of war.

The State is indebted to various State "trust funds" to the amount of $6,120,003.56, but this is not properly a debt as these funds are composed of the sums realized from the sale of the lands granted for educational purposes. The proceeds of these sales have been expended by the State as received, and their amounts have been placed to the credit of five different funds, whose inviolability is guaranteed in the constitution, and upon which the State, as trustee of the institutions to which the grants were made, is compelled by the constitution to pay interest annually at a fixed rate.

For the regular payment of the interest upon these funds the constitution of the State makes ample provision by declaring that all the "specific State taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the upper peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, university, and educational funds, and the principal and interest of any State debt."

State Flower.

By act of 1897, the apple blossom was formally adopted as the State Flower.

State Game and Fish Warden.

This officer must enforce the laws relative to the preservation of birds, game, and fish, and may arrest without warrant any person caught by him violating the game laws of the State. He may appoint ten deputies. Not to exceed three residents in each county may be appointed by him as county game and fish wardens, whose salary shall be fixed by the boards of supervisors. His salary is $2,000 and he is appointed by the governor for a term of four years.

State Governor.

This officer is the principal executive officer of the State and commander-in-chief of the military forces. He may convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, grant reprieves, pardons and commutations of sentence; demand fugitives from justice from the executive of any other State or Territory, and may issue warrants upon the requisition of the Governors of other States and Territories. He appoints all the principal officers of the State not elected by the people, and the members of the boards of the various state institutions, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The Governor is ex-officio a member of the board of corrections and charities, state board of Agriculture, board of control of railroads, board of control of St. Mary's Falls ship canal, board of fund commissioners, board of geological survey, board of control of state swamp lands, board of managers Soldiers' Home, and board of commissioners of Upper Peninsula state prison.

He is elected every two years and has a salary of $4,000. No person can be voted for or elected unless he is 30 years of age, has lived in the State two years and been a citizen of the United States five years.

State Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

This institution is located at Lapeer on a tract of land containing 100 acres donated by that city, and was opened in August, 1895. The home is built on the "cottage plan" and comprises six buildings. The value of the property in 1900 was $139,600; number of inmates June 30, 1900, male 104, female 178; number of attendants, 17; teachers, four.

The Home is governed by a board of control of three persons, appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only for their actual expenses while in the discharge of their duties.

State Hospital for the Insane—Upper Peninsula.

This is located at Newberry, Luce County, and the plan contemplates in all 20 buildings in the form of a quadrangle, each building to have a capacity for about 50 patients. The power house, laundry, farm house, barns, etc., are not included in the above. Six cottages have been built and one large hospital; five of the cottages are occupied by patients and one utilized as a temporary administration building. The hospital is a modern building, furnished with all modern conveniences for the care and treatment of the curable insane; the various forms of electricity, hot, cold, plunge and shower baths, facilities for massage treatment, etc., all in keeping with the most advanced treatment relative to the care of the insane. It was first opened Nov. 4, 1894. Value of property June 30, 1900, $310,000.00; number of inmates, June 30, 1900, males 195, females 150; disbursements for year ending June 30, 1900, $65,753.63; number of employees, 67.

The hospital is controlled by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They are paid only for actual expenses incurred in performance of duty.

State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in the Upper Peninsula.

This was established in 1885 at Marquette. The buildings and grounds cost $205,989.45, and include 152 acres of land. The value of its property in 1900 was $285,525.64. Number of inmates June 30, 1900, 204. The expense for the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, was $82,662.89, and the receipts for the same period, $83,935.82. The number of officers is 23. Inmates are employed in removing sand from a sand bank and improving the institution and grounds. All inmates attend a military drill and school each one hour daily.

The institution is controlled by a board of control of three persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

State Industrial School for Boys.

This institution, formerly called the Reform School, is located at Lansing, and was first opened September 2, 1856. The property consists of 260 acres of land and eight buildings, exclusive of shops and barns; the first cost was $25,000; the present value of its property is $260,812.08; the receipts for last biennial period were $178,648.40; the disbursements for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1900, were $178,352.14; the number of inmates for 1900, 667; the number of teachers and employees is 52; the instruction given is common school education, four and one-half hours per day; industrial trades, carpentry, printing, baking, shoemaking, tailoring and farming are also taught.

The school is governed by a board of three trustees appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only their necessary expenses while in the discharge of their duties.

State Industrial Home for Girls.

The Industrial Home for Girls, established in 1879, is located near the city of Adrian, Lenawee County. The property consists of 92 acres of land and 19 buildings; the first appropriation was $10,000; the present value of its property is $191,171.46; disbursements for 1899-00, $93,560. The number of inmates June 30, 1900, was 300; the number of teachers 33. Instruction is given to inmates in housekeeping, cooking, sewing, knitting, dressmaking and all useful duties of the household; inmates may be discharged for good conduct. The object of the institution is the reformation of juvenile female offenders. This institution is governed by a board of control of three persons, at least one of whom must be a woman. The board is appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, and one is appointed every two years. They serve without compensation other than actual expenses while in performance of their duties.

State Inspector of Coal Mines.

This officer is appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and receives $3 per day and necessary expenses while traveling, but total salary and expenses must not exceed $1,500 per year. It is his duty to inspect the safety of all apparatus used in coal mines and to see that all laws especially those relating to the hours of labor, and sanitary conditions are observed.

State Inspector of Oils.

This officer and his deputies are required to inspect oils used for illuminating purposes, and to reject all that do not answer the test. He is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for the term of two years and has a salary of $1,500. He may appoint not to exceed 22 deputies, who receive monthly salaries, determined by the number of barrels of oil they inspect, but the salary for any one month cannot exceed $75.

State Inspector of Salt.

This officer has supervision of the inspection of all salt manufactured in the state. He is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years and has a salary of $1,500.

State Inspector General.

This officer is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and holds his office for two years or until his successor has qualified. His salary is $1,000. His rank is that if brigadier-general. He has charge and supervision of the mustering and instruction of the national guard, and all persons proposed for officers of companies require his certificate as to their fitness and qualifications. It is his duty when so ordered by the commander-in-chief, to examine any armory, arms, ordnance, or other military property of the state and report the condition thereof.

State Institutions.

The several institutions owned and controlled by the State, with their locations, are as follows:

State Normal School, Central, Mt. Pleasant.
State Normal School, Northern, Marquette.
Eastern Michigan Asylum, Pontiac.
State Industrial School for Boys, Lansing.
State Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian.
Michigan College of Mines, Houghton.

Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint.
Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing.
Michigan Hospital for the Insane, Newberry.
Michigan Reformatory, Ionia.
Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids.
Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo.
Michigan Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Lapeer.
Northern Michigan Asylum, Traverse City.
State Capital, Lansing.
State Agricultural College, Lansing.
State Normal College, Ypsilanti.
State Public School, Coldwater.
State Asylum, Ionia.
State Prison, Jackson.
State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in Upper Peninsula, Marquette.
State University, Ann Arbor.

For facts about each see under their several heads.

State Insurance Policy Commission.

This is composed of the commissioner of insurance, attorney general, and some suitable person appointed by the Governor for the term of two years. It is their duty to provide a standard form of insurance policy.

State Land Office.

See Land Office, State.

State Legislature.

It is an interesting fact that, acting under the constitution of 1835, a meeting of the State Legislature, for which the former provided, was convened at Detroit on Nov. 2, 1835, and an adjourned session began on Feb. 1, 1836. An extra session was also convened on July 11, 1836. It thus appears that sessions of a State Legislature were held and its doings accepted as legal two years before the State was formally admitted into the Union.

The first regular State Legislature met in Detroit January 2nd, 1837; the last session held in Detroit closed March 17, 1847. The first session held in Lansing began January 3, 1848. The Constitution of 1835 provided for annual sessions, that of 1850 for biennial sessions. By an amendment to the Constitution adopted November 8, 1874, the House of Representatives was made to consist of not less than 64 nor more than 100 persons. No township or city may be divided to form representative districts; but all from each city are to be elected on a general ticket. Counties entitled to more than one representative are to be divided for election purposes by the board of supervisors.

By the Constitution of the State the Senate consists of 32 members.

At the first session of the Legislature after the State enumeration, which occurs every ten years beginning with 1894, or at the first session after the U. S. census is taken, the State senatorial and representative districts are newly arranged according to population.

The Legislature meets on the first Wednesday of January in years ending with an odd figure, and adjourns at its discretion. Special sessions may be called by the Governor.

The Legislature originates, and it is the duty of the State officials to enforce, the laws.

The pay of State Senators and Representatives is $3 per day and 10 cents per mile traveled in going to and from the State Capital.

The time for drawing pay during extra sessions is limited to 20 days.

No one can be elected to the Legislature while holding any county elective office or any United States office.

A majority vote from all the members elected to each house is necessary in order to make any enactment legal. Every bill or concurrent resolution except a resolution of adjournment must be presented to the Governor before it can become a law. If the Governor approves and signs it, it becomes operative.

If the Governor does not approve it, he must return it to the body, either House or Senate, in which it originated, with his objections, and these must be entered in the journal of proceedings. The bill may then be again put on its passage and if it obtains in each house a two-thirds vote of the members elected, it becomes a law.

If any bill is not returned disapproved by the Governor within ten days, Sundays not included, after it has been presented, it becomes a law as effectually as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by adjournment has prevented its return. The Governor has five days after the adjournment of a session in which to approve bills passed.

State Legislature, Extra Sessions of.

Under the constitution of 1835 three extra sessions of the Legislature were held, namely, in 1836, 1837 and 1851. The extra session of 1836 was convened on July 11th, to take action on the decision of Congress not to receive the State into the Federal Union unless a boundary was accepted that would give disputed territory to Ohio. See "State Boundary."

The extra session of 1837 was convened June 12th to take measures to relieve, if possible, the financial embarrassment then existing because of the "panic" of that year. See "Banks and Banking."

The extra session of 1851 was convened June 9th because, under the constitution of 1850, it became necessary to make appropriations to carry on the State Government for the succeeding two years, and to legislate concerning matters requiring attention under the new constitution.

Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1850, eleven extra sessions have been held, namely in 1858, 1862, 1864, 1870, 1872, 1874. 1882, 1892, 1898, 1899, 1900.

An extra session beginning Jan. 20, 1858, was convened because the receipts from taxes levied by the State were insufficient to meet obligations about to mature, and to provide circuit courts for several organized counties where no such courts then existed.

An extra session, beginning Jan. 2, 1862, was convened to provide means for meeting the direct tax of about half a million dollars levied by the U. S. Congress in support of the government then in the first year of the war with the south.

An extra session, beginning July 27, 1870, was convened to provide for submitting a constitutional amendment, which would permit the people to vote bonds to aid in the building of railroads.

An extra session, beginning March 13, 1872, was convened to provide for the re-districting of the State to allow for three additional representatives in Congress, to which the State had become entitled under the United States census of 1870.

An extra session, beginning March 3, 1874, was held to provide for the submission to vote of the people of an amendment to the constitution proposed by the constitutional commission of 1873 appointed under action of the previous Legislature. The amendment related to "Woman Suffrage," which see.

An extra session, beginning Feb. 23, 1882, was held to provide relief for the sufferers by the great forest fires of the previous year, and to rearrange the congressional districts of the State.

An extra session, beginning Aug. 5, 1892, was held to remedy inequities, pointed out by the supreme court, in Legislative Apportionment Acts of 1885 and 1891.

The extra session, beginning March 22, 1898, was called to provide and enforce a uniform rule of taxation on a basis of cash values.

The extra session, beginning Dec. 18, 1899, was called to consider the submission of an amendment or amendments to the constitution designed to secure the equal taxation of all property, but especially that of railroads, at its cash value. No amendments were agreed upon.

The extra session, beginning Oct. 10, 1900, was called to consider the submission of amendments to the constitution providing for the taxation of railroad property on it's cash value, and also to take steps to secure the repeal of all special railroad charters. Amendments were agreed upon, and subsequently affirmed by the people.

The extra session, beginning Dec. 12, 1900, was called to pass laws for the taxation of railroad and other corporate property at its cash value, as authorized by amendment to the constitution adopted at the November election of that year. No acts, however, were passed.

State Librarian.

This officer has charge of the state library, and is authorized to expend the money appropriated by Legislature for the purchase of books for said library, with the advice and consent of the Governor; has charge of all collections of documents, books, pictures, curiosities, etc., which may be made by the Michigan State Pioneer Society. The librarian is appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for term of four years, and has a salary of $1,500.

State Library.

The State Library at Lansing contains 100,000 volumes and may be used by residents of Lansing and under certain rules may be loaned to Associate Libraries. See "Libraries, Associate."

State Lieutenant Governor.

This officer performs the duties of Governor in case of the latter's impeachment, removal from office, death, inability, resignation, or absence from the State. He acts as president of the State Senate and is allowed $3 per day during its sessions. He is elected at the regular State election for a term of two years.

State Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

This consists of three persons, one appointed by the Governor at each biennial session of the Legislature, for a term of six years. Their duties are to protect domestic animals of the State from contagious diseases, and they are authorized to establish and maintain quarantine regulations, etc. Each commissioner receives three dollars per day and necessary expenses for the time actually spent in the discharge of his duties.

State Militia.

The following persons constitute the "enrolled militia" and are subject to military duty:

All able-bodied male citizens of Michigan, including those of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, residing therein, of the age of 18 years, and under 45 years, and not exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State.

The following persons are exempt from such military duty, viz: Officers of the State government; judges of the supreme, circuit, district and probate courts; members of the Legislature; officers and guards of the State prisons and other State institutions; keepers of poorhouses and their assistants; firemen, after seven years' service as such; officers who have held commissions in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States; commissioned officers of the militia of this State who have served in said militia fully uniformed and equipped according to law and regulations for the term of six years, and who have resigned after such service or been honorably discharged; all county officers, except notaries public; all teachers engaged in public institutions and public schools, and ministers of the gospel.

The "enrolled militia" are not subject to active military duty except when called into the service of the State or the United States, in case of war, rebellion, invasion, suppression of riots, or to aid civil officers in the execution of law.

The "active militia" is composed of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and are known as the Michigan National Guard and the Michigan State Naval Brigade. In case of war, rebellion, invasion, riots, etc., they are the first to be ordered into service. Minors over the age of 18 may be admitted into any company of the Michigan National Guard with the consent in writing of their parent, or guardian, or if they have none, with the consent in writing of a justice of the peace of the township or city in which they reside. Every applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence of good character, and before being accepted must submit to a physical examination. No volunteer is accepted as a member of any company of the Michigan National Guard who does not reside within six miles of the armory of the company in which he proposes to enlist.

The Michigan National Guard is composed of not less than forty companies of infantry, one company of which may be organized by the commander-in-chief with the advice of the State Military Board to act as a signal corps, provided that if more than forty companies are organized, at least one shall be composed of colored men. Each regiment of infantry must consist of the same number of battalions and companies, of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians as shall be prescribed from time to time for like organizations in the United States army, as near as may be, subject to regulations of the State Military Board. The term of enlistment in the Michigan National Guard is three years, and company officers, except when elected to fill a vacancy, are commissioned for a term of three years or until their successors are commissioned.

The Commander-in-Chief is authorized to divide the State into four regimental districts, and may divide or consolidate companies and regiments therein as he and the Military Board see fit.

Whenever forty-eight or more men within the same regimental district shall associate for the purpose of forming a company of the Michigan National Guard, they may apply to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant-General, to be organized as such, and shall designate the persons for commissioned officers. The Commander-in-Chief may then organize them upon the certificate of the Inspector-General that such company have complied with all requisites.

Contributing members may be enrolled in each company of the Michigan National Guard not to exceed 150 in number. Such members must pay to the treasurer of the company annual dues of $10 and, like active members, are exempt during the ensuing year from jury duty and poll tax.

Upon application by the commander of a company of the Michigan National Guard duly organized, the Quartermaster-General must furnish suitable arms and equipment at the expense of the State, and a sum not to exceed $400 a year for armory rental.

Captains of companies of the Michigan National Guard receive $100 per annum. The adjutant and quartermaster of each brigade, regimental and independent battalion organization receive $100 per annum. The Brigadier-General commanding is appointed and commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief for a term of three years. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief consists of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Assistant Inspector-General, four Aides-de-camp, the Judge Advocate and the Military Secretary.

The Commander-in-Chief, by and with the advice of the State Military Board, may establish annually one or more camps in suitable places for the instruction of the Michigan National Guard, and may order into such camps any company or regiment for a period not exceeding ten days; he may designate the officer to command such camp or camps. The annual encampment is held in August and costs the State about $50,000. About 80 per cent of the troops attend.

The pay of those attending the annual encampment is as follows: To each private, non-commissioned officer and musician, not less than $1.25 per day, besides seventy-five cents per day as commutation of rations; to all commissioned officers of the line and to the field, staff and other commissioned officers, the pay as fixed by the United States army regulations of United States officers of like rank. But it is provided that any officer, musician or soldier guilty of intoxication going to, during, or coming from the annual encampment shall forfeit all pay for that encampment.

In time of actual service for suppression of riots, etc., privates receive not less than $1.25 per day, and officers the same amounts as allowed officers of like grade in the United States army.

At the present time there are 3,520 officers and men in the enlisted force. The total number of males of militia age is 516,802. The number of citizens available for military duty is, however, 275,000.

State Military Board.

This is composed of the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the inspector general, the brigadier general commanding brigade, and the commander of the naval brigade. They elect a president from their own number and one of their assistants as secretary. The board constitutes an advisory body to the commander-in-chief on all State military matters, inspects and reports to the commander-in-chief on all claims of a military character against the State. It prepares and promulgates all regulations for the government of the Michigan National Guard. It also grants admissions of insane Michigan soldiers sailors and marines of the war with the South to the asylums for the insane.

State Military Department.

This is composed of the Adjutant-General, his assistant, the Inspector-General, his assistant, the Quartermaster-General, and his assistant. The assistants are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the chiefs of the department, and their salary is fixed by the State Military Board, but may not exceed $1,800 each.

State Naval Militia.

When an enrollment of those liable to military duty is taken, the following are classed as naval militia: All seafaring men of whatever calling or occupation; all persons engaged in navigation of the lakes, rivers or other waters of this State; all persons engaged in the construction or management of ships or crafts, or any part thereof, upon such waters; all ship-owners and their employes; all yacht-owners; all members of yacht clubs and other organizations formed for the pursuit of aquatic sports; all ex-officers and former enlisted men of the U. S. navy. These constitute the "enrolled naval militia," but are a part of the general militia of the State and subject to laws and regulations which govern the same.

The naval forces of the "active militia" (Michigan National Guard) are known as the "Michigan State Naval Brigade" and locally as the "Naval Reserves." This brigade may consist of not more than eight divisions of forty men each. Not more than four, nor less than two, of such divisions constitute a battalion. It is under the direct command of the Governor, who, however, is authorized to commission a "Commander of the Naval Brigade," who is the chief executive officer thereof. The latter is appointed for three years or until his successor is commissioned. The rules and regulations promulgated by the State Military Board apply to the Naval Brigade as well as to the Michigan National Guard. Each division may have 150 contributing or honorary members, who have the same rights and privileges as like members of the companies of the Michigan National Guard. The Naval Brigade may be ordered into service by the Governor for instruction and drill for a period not exceeding two weeks in any one year either on shore or afloat. When on active service the pay of officers and men is the same as that of those of similar rank in the U. S. navy.

There is actually organized one battalion known as the "First," and this is composed of four divisions, the First and Third being located at Detroit, the Second at Saginaw, and the Fourth at Benton Harbor.

State Normal School, Central.

This institution was started by private enterprise and is located at the City of Mt. Pleasant, Isabella County. It consists of a commodious building, capable of accommodating three hundred students, situated on a campus of nine acres. The school was adopted by the State June 3rd, 1895, and was opened as a State school the following September. For the year 1900 the number of instructors was 25; number of students during the year, 456; number of graduates, 1900, 129; graduates since founded, 270; number of volumes in library, 1,500; cost of annual tuition per student (to student, $137; to State, $61); value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., $60,000; legislative appropriation, 1901, $25,000; receipts during year from tuition fees, $1,270; current expenses during year, $26,606.72.

State Normal School Fund.

The total amount of this fund on June 30, 1898, was $66,125.12.

State Normal School, Northern.

This school, which is in charge of the State Board of Education, was established at Marquette and first opened on Sept. 19, 1899. The citizens of Marquette contributed, in order to secure it the sum of $5,000 in cash and twenty acres of ground valued at $20,000. The building cost $25,000. The institution opened September 19, 1899, and had 80 students within the first six months. In 1900 had 14 instructors.

State Normal College.

The State Normal College is located at the City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, and consists of five buildings, covering six acres of ground. Its first building was dedicated Oct. 5, 1852, being the first normal school established west of New York. The number of instructors during the year 1900 was 51; number of students during the year, 1,421; number of graduates, 302; number of graduates since foundation of school, 3,607; number of volumes in library, 21,500; number added during the year, 500; cost of annual tuition per student, $9; average cost of board per week, $2.50; total average annual cost per student (to student), $1.75; to State, 63 cents; value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., $331,148.60; Legislature appropriation, 1898, $61,150; amount of productive funds, $71,000; income from productive funds, $4,200; receipts during year from tuition fees, $8,603; receipts from all other sources, $1,605; expenses during year for permanent improvements, $5,500.

State Officers.

The State officers and boards that exist in Michigan are as follows:

State Adjutant General,
State Advisory Pardon Board,
State Attorney General,
State Auditor General,
State Board of Agriculture,
State Board of Assessors,
State Board of Auditors,
State Board of Canvassers,
State Board of Charities and Corrections,
State Boards of Control for State Institutions,
State Board of Control of Swamp Land Roads,
State Board of District Canvassers,
State Board of Education,
State Board of Equalization,
State Board of Examination for Barbers,
State Board of Examiners in Dentistry,
State Board of Fish Commissioners,
State Board of Forestry Commissioners,

State Board of Fund Commissioners,
State Board of Geological Survey,
State Board of Health,
State Board of Law Examiners,
State Board of Library Commissioners,
State Board of Mackinac Island Park Commissioners,
State Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home,
State Board of Pharmacy,
State Board of Railroad Consolidations,
State Board of Railroad Crossings,
State Board of Regents of the University,
State Board of Registration in Medicine,
State Board to Regulate Horseshoeing,
State Board of Review,
State Bureau of Statistics of Labor,
State Board of Tax Commissioners,
State Boards of Trustees for Escheated Property,
State Board of Trustees for State Institutions,
State Commissioner of Banking Department,
State Commissioner of Insurance,
State Commissioner of Labor,
State Commissioner of Land Office,
State Court of Mediation and Arbitration,
State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics,
State Commissioner of Railroads,
State Dairy and Food Commissioner,
State Game and Fish Warden,
State Governor,
State Insurance Policy Commission,
State Inspector of Coal Mines,
State Inspector of Oils,
State Inspector General,
State Librarian,
State Lieutenant Governor,
State Live Stock Sanitary Commission,
State Military Board,
State Quartermaster General,
State Salt Inspector,
State, Secretary of,
State Treasurer,
State Veterinarian,
State Veterinary Board,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,

State Pioneer and Historical Society.

This society meets annually at Lansing on the first Wednesday in June. It has published nearly 30 octavo volumes of the recollections of early pioneers, together with papers of large historic interest. All volumes except 1 and 2 may be obtained from the State Librarian at 75 cents per copy, volumes 1 and 2, $1.50 per copy.

State Prison.

This prison was established in 1839, at Jackson. The property consists of sixty-two acres of land, the prison occupying twenty acres. The buildings consist of an administration building, four cell wings, and fourteen other buildings. Thirty-five acres are used for farming purposes, and six acres for pasturage and stone quarry. The value of the property in 1900 was: Real estate, $828,500; personal property, $79,613.85; a total of $908,113.85. The average number of convicts is between 800 and 850.

The convicts are employed on contracts and industries on state account. The official force numbers 54. Instruction is given to inmates in the common English branches under the supervision of an officer of the prison. There are nine grades, having school four evenings in the week. The total expense for the biennial period of 1898 to 1900 was $227,898.03. Total earnings for same period, $209,898.

This institution is governed by a board of control of three persons appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They serve without compensation, other than actual expenses while in performance of duties.

State Public School.

The State Public School located at Coldwater, was established in 1871, and opened in May, 1874. Its first cost was $93,000 and its present value is $250,000; the school consists of eighteen buildings, occupying 160 acres. The net expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were $31,000; the total number of wards cared for in 1900 was 375; the number of teachers is 4, and cottage matrons, 8. The instruction given to wards is that of graded primary schools and kindergarten. The average age of children is seven and one-half years. Those who are old enough are instructed in common daily labor. The conditions of commitment of wards are dependence, neglect, and ill-treatment. The age limit is from six months to twelve years, and wards must be sound in body and mind. Children are discharged for following reasons: When adopted, restored to parents, have become of age or self-supporting during minority, girls married during minority, and children returned to their respective counties, because of disease, incorrigibility, etc. Since the institution opened 4,826 children have been received; most of them have gone into good homes; 89 1-5 per cent of all who have gone into homes have made good records, and there are now 1,426 in homes. Total average annual expense to the State per ward, $27.13. The school is governed by a board of control of three persons appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only their actual expenses while in performance of their duties.

State Quartermaster General.

This officer is appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, and holds his office for the term of two years, or until his successor is qualified. His salary is $1,000 and his rank is that of brigadier-general. All military property is committed to his custody, for which he is held accountable. He is the chief disbursing officer of the State military fund, paying all claims against the State incurred in the support of the State military establishment, upon proper vouchers approved by the State military board. He obtains the necessary funds out of the military fund in the State treasury upon a requisition approved by the commander-in-chief and State military board. He provides the several military departments and the State troops with all necessary supplies as allowed by the military laws, rules and regulations; also provides each military company with a suitable armory for drill and storing its uniforms, arms and equipment.

State Reformatory.

This is located at Ionia, was established in 1877, and built at a cost of $250,000. The property consists of 156 acres of land and 10 buildings. The value of its property in 1900 was $404,226.43; the total disbursements for 1899-00 were $197,685.45; and the total receipts for the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, were $196,196.47; number of guards and keepers, 45; number of inmates, June, 1900, 406. The inmates are employed in manufacturing furniture, print goods, miscellaneous articles, and in the care of the institution and grounds, all on state account.

This institution is governed by a board of control of three persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They serve without compensation, but are paid their actual expenses while in performance of their duties.

State Representative Districts.

One Representative is allowed every 24,200 persons until there are 100 Representatives. They are apportioned as follows:

Allegan	2
Alpena	1
Antrim	1
Barry	1
Bay	2
Berrien	2
Branch	1
Calhoun	2
Cass	1
Charlevoix	1
Cheboygan	1
Chippewa	1
Clinton	1
Delta	1
Dickinson	1
Eaton	1
Emmet	1
Genesee	2
Gogebic	1
Grand Traverse	1
Gratiot	1
Hillsdale	1
Houghton	2
Huron	1
Ingham	2
Ionia	1
Isabella	1
Jackson	2
Kalamazoo	2
Kent	5
Lapeer	1
Lenawee	2
Livingston	1
Macomb	1
Manistee	1
Marquette	2
Mason	1
Mecosta	1
Menominee	1
Midland	1
Monroe	1
Montcalm	1
Muskegon	1
Newaygo	1
Oakland	2
Oceana	1
Osceola	1
Ottawa	2
Saginaw	3
Sanilac	1
Shiawassee	1
St. Clair	2
St. Joseph	1
Tuscola	1
Van Buren	1
Washtenaw	2
Wayne	14

The following districts include more than one county, but each district has only one Representative:

District of Wexford and Lake Counties.

District of Benzie and Leelanau Counties.

District of Alger, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties.

District of Baraga, Iron, Keweenaw and Ontonagon Counties.

District of Roscommon, Clare and Gladwin Counties.

District of Crawford, Montmorency, Presque Isle, Oscoda and Otsego Counties.

District of Kalkaska and Missaukee Counties.

District of Alcona, Iosco, Arenac and Ogemaw Counties.

If any county is entitled to more than one representative in the Legislature, the Board of Supervisors at the first annual meeting after the apportionment has been made by the Legislature, divides the county into an equal number of districts with the number of representatives to which the county is entitled.

See State Legislature.

State Seal.

See "Seal of State."

State Senatorial Districts.

There are 32 of these, as follows:

First District—Wards 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 of Detroit, and Townships of Grosse Pointe, Gratiot, Hamtramck, Greenfield, Redford, Livonia, Northville and Plymouth, in the County of Wayne.

Second District—Wards 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 of Detroit.

Third District—Wards 4, 6, 8 and 10 of Detroit.

Fourth District—Wards 12, 14 and 16 of Detroit, and Townships of Canton, Nankin, Dearborn, Springwells, Van Buren. Romulus, Taylor, Ecorse, Sumpter, Huron, Brownstown and Monguagon, and the City of Wyandotte, in County of Wayne.

Fifth District—Counties of Lenawee and Monroe.

Sixth District—Counties of St. Joseph, Branch and Hillsdale.

Seventh District—Counties of Berrien and Cass.

Eighth District—Counties of Allegan and Van Buren.

Ninth District—Counties of Calhoun and Kalamazoo.

Tenth District—Counties of Jackson and Washtenaw.

Eleventh District—County of St. Clair.

Twelfth District—Counties of Oakland and Macomb.

Thirteenth District—Counties of Genesee and Livingston.

Fourteenth District—Counties of Ingham and Shiawassee.

Fifteenth District—Counties of Barry and Eaton.

Sixteenth District—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of City of Grand Rapids, in County of Kent.

Seventeenth District—Wards 6, 7 and 8 of Grand Rapids, and Townships of Tyrone, Solon, Nelson, Spencer, Sparta, Algoma, Courtland, Oakfield, Alpine, Plainfield, Cannon, Grattan, Walker, Grand Rapids, Ada, Vergennes, Wyoming, Paris, Cascade, Lowell, Byron, Gaines, Caledonia and Bowne, in the County of Kent.

Eighteenth District—Counties of Ionia and Montcalm.

Nineteenth District—Counties of Gratiot and Clinton.

Twentieth District—Counties of Huron and Sanilac.

Twenty-first District—Counties of Lapeer and Tuscola.

Twenty-second District—County of Saginaw.

Twenty-third District—Counties of Muskegon and Ottawa.

Twenty-fourth District—Counties of Bay and Midland.

Twenty-fifth District—Counties of Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella and Osceola.

Twenty-sixth District—Counties of Manistee, Mason, Lake, Benzie and Oceana.

Twenty-seventh District—Counties of Wexford, Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Charlevoix, Kalkaska and Antrim.

Twenty-eighth District—Counties of Gladwin, Arenac, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Roscommon and Clare.

Twenty-ninth District—Counties of Cheboygan, Presque Isle Otsego, Montmorency, Alpena, Mackinac and Emmet.

Thirtieth District—Counties of Chippewa, Luce, Schoolcraft, Delta and Menominee.

Thirty-first District—Counties of Marquette, Dickinson, Baraga, Iron and Alger.

Thirty-second District—Counties of Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon and Gogebic.

See State Legislature.

State School for the Blind.

The Michigan School for the Blind is located at Lansing, and was organized in 1880. The grounds comprise 45 acres. Number of instructors, 1900, 10; number of students during year, 124;

number of volumes in library, 2,000 for the blind, and 1,000 regular; volumes added during year, 200 for the blind; cost of annual tuition per student, $43.80; average cost of board per week, $1.12; total average cost per student to state, $252.10; value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., $155,000; current expenses during 1900, $32,618.17; expenses for permanent improvement, 1900, $2,568.73. Aside from the studies usually pursued in the public schools, pupils are educated in vocal and instrumental music, and are taught several mechanical trades. The boys are taught piano tuning, broom-making and hammock-making; the girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and the usual duties pertaining to housekeeping.

The school is governed by a board of control of three persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only their actual and necessary expenses while in the discharge of their duties.

State School for the Deaf.

This is located at Flint and was established in 1854. Number of instructors in 1900, 34; number of students during that year, 423; number of graduates since organization, 1,304; number of volumes in library, 4,178; cost of annual tuition per student, $48.09; average cost of board per week, $1.16; total average annual cost per student to the state, $188.10; value of grounds, building, library, apparatus, etc., $493,490.36; legislative appropriation, 1900, $78,750; receipts from all other sources, $9,369.64.

The school is governed by a board of three trustees appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only their traveling and necessary expenses while performing their duties.

State, Secretary of.

This officer is the custodian of the great seal of the state, and affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to various commissions, to warrants, to pardons, to the requisitions for or extradition of fugitives from justice and countersigns the same. He is also the custodian of the laws and records of the state. He publishes the laws and resolutions of the legislature, and amendments to the constitution. He is also charged with the printing of certain annual reports relating to agriculture, vital and other statistics, the supervision of the printing of the reports of various state officers and boards; the preparation and publication of the legislative manual, and the compilation of various laws. He supervises the taking of the census of the state every tenth year. He is a member of the board of state auditors, the board of state canvassers, board on the consolidation and crossings of railroads, board of control of state swamp lands, board of trustees to take charge of escheated property and other state assets, state board of equalization, and the bureau of labor and industrial statistics. He is elected at the regular state election for a term of two years; the salary is $800.

State Soldiers' Home.

The Michigan Soldiers' Home, consisting of eight buildings, established in 1885, is situated on Grand River, three miles north of Grand Rapids. The grounds, 132 acres, cost $16,500. The first cost of the home was $99,654.67, and it can accommodate 800. The number of inmates in 1901 was 679; the present value of the property is

$207,570.50. The following law states what persons may be admitted: "All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, who have served in the army or navy of the United States in the late War of the Rebellion, or in the Mexican war and Spanish-American war, and who are disabled by disease, wounds or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living, and who would be otherwise dependent upon public or private charity, shall be entitled to be admitted to said home, subject to the rules and regulations that shall be adopted by the board of managers to govern the admission of applicants to said home: Provided, that no applicant shall be admitted to said home who has not been a resident of the State of Michigan for one year next preceding the passage of this act unless he served in a Michigan regiment or was accredited to the State of Michigan." The family annex was established for soldiers, sailors and marines, who served in the late civil war, their wives and mothers. This home was occupied in January, 1894, and to date has taken care of 153 beneficiaries. It is under the control of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home.

In 1899 provision was made by the State for the erection of a dormitory for the widows, wives and mothers of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who served in the Mexican War or in the War with the South. But such widows, wives and mothers must have been disabled by disease or be without adequate means of support, and dependent on public or private charity; and in the case of wives or widows, they must have been married to such soldiers, sailors or marines prior to the first day of January, 1875. The yearly cost of the Home to the State is about $110,000.

State Supreme Court.

This court consists of one chief justice and four associate justices. They must reside at Lansing, and the salary is $7,000 per year. They are elected for terms of 10 years, and one is elected every two years at the spring election. The justice whose term expires soonest serves as chief justice. They appoint their own court reporter, who has a salary of $1,500; also a clerk, whose salary is $300 and fees.

The jurisdiction is chiefly apellate, most of the cases coming before it being appeals from the circuit courts. Court is held at Lansing four terms per year, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, April, June and October.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This officer has general supervision of the public schools and of state educational institutions; collects and tabulates the school statistics of the state; apportions the primary school interest fund to the counties; gives information to school officers upon construction of school law; prepares and furnishes blanks for use of school officers, organizes and visits teachers' institutes, and appoints instructors for them. He is a member and secretary of the state board of education, and is also a member of the state board of geological survey. He is elected at the regular state election for a term of two years, and the salary is $1,000.

State Swamp Lands.

See Lands, State Swamp.

State Treasurer.

This officer is the receiving officer and custodian of the state funds, including state taxes collected by the county treasurers; specific taxes upon railroads, insurance, telegraph, telephone, express and other companies; and proceeds of sales of state lands. He is a member of the boards of state auditors, of state canvassers, of equalization, of escheats, of control of state swamp lands, of claims growing out of sales of public lands, and of review for assessment of telegraph and telephone companies. He is elected at the regular state election for a term of two years, and has a salary of $1,000.

State University.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor is the legitimate successor of the university schools established in Detroit in 1817. This is abundantly proven by the records of the old and new institutions, and by a decision of the Supreme Court in January, 1856.

Aug. 26, 1817, is a memorable date, for on that day the "Catholepistemiad or University of Michigania" was born. Under the creative Act, 13 professorships were established, namely: of Universal Science, the professor to be also the president of the university; of Literature, embracing all sciences relative to language; of Mathematics, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, and of the Medical, Economical, Ethical, Military, Historical, and Intellectual Sciences, the last to embrace all "sciences relative to the minds of animals, to the human mind, spiritual existence, to the Deity, and to religion."

The Act certainly had the merit of breadth, comprehending as it did the teaching of all the sciences the world had heard of, besides some never heard of before or since. It was drafted by Judge Woodward, who probably coined more words than any other American of his time.

On Aug. 26, 1817, the Governor and Judges appropriated $300 towards the erection of a building and $80 for the lot. On Nov. 10 a further appropriation of $200 was made.

The Act which established the university provided that the public taxes should be increased 15 per cent for its support, and also authorized the faculty to prepare four successive lotteries, and to deduct 15 per cent from the prizes for its benefit.

On Sept. 8, 1817, all the professorships were conferred upon two men, and the proceeding was made still more strange by the fact that both of these men were clergymen, namely, the Rev. John Monteith, a graduate of Princeton College and pastor of the Protestant Church, and the Rev. Gabriel Richard, the Roman Catholic priest of St. Anne's. The first named held the presidency and seven professorships, and the other served as vice-president and held six professorships.

The corner-stone of the university building was laid on Sept. 24, 1817. The building, 24 by 50 feet, was located on the west side of Bates near Congress street, Detroit.

The university next commissioned Benjamin Stead, James Connor, and Oliver Williams as directors of a Lancasterian school, and on Aug. 10, 1818, a school under that name was opened in the university building.

On April 30, 1821, the original University Act was repealed, and under the title of the University of Michigan all rights of the old corporation were committed to the Governor and 20 trustees. These trustees were authorized to establish schools and colleges at their discretion, but they devoted their attention solely to Detroit. In 1821, a large lot adjoining the one already in use was conveyed to them by the Governor and Judges.

In 1821 and 1822 there was much discussion as to the merits of the Lancasterian methods, and whole columns of the "Gazette" were devoted to the subject. The discussions seemed to favor the system, and on Dec. 10, 1821, the trustees of the university secured the services of John Farmer, then of Albany, N. Y., as teacher of a Lancasterian school.

On Jan. 26, 1824, Mr. Farmer resigned, in order to engage in other employment.

After this date a number of different teachers were employed and at length the time seemed ripe for a fully organized university, and on March 18, 1837, a law was approved organizing and establishing the State University. Its government was vested in a Board of Regents, to be appointed by the Governor and senate. It was made their duty to establish not only the university, but also such branches thereof in the different parts of the state as the legislature might authorize. A further act, approved March 20, 1837, located the university at Ann Arbor, on a site of 40 acres to be donated to the state for this purpose.

It now has 64 acres of land and 21 buildings.

The general control of the institution is lodged with a board of eight regents, who are elected at biennial spring elections. They hold their positions for the period of eight years, the terms of two expiring every second year. It was endowed with two townships of land by the general government, which were sold by the state; the net amount to the credit of the fund on June 30, 1899, was $533,904, on which the state pays interest at 7 per cent, producing annually $38,500. The present value of the property is $2,100,000. Its current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were $478,012.13. The net receipts from students' fees for the same period were $185,554.47. The legislature appropriation for current expenses is the one-fourth mill tax. There are seven departments, viz., Literary, Engineering, Medicine and Surgery, Law, Pharmacy, Homeopathic and Dental. The collegiate year begins Oct. 1st in all departments. There were 3,712 students in 1900; the number graduated in 1900 was 730. The collegiate staff consists of 147 professors and instructors.

State Veterinarian.

This officer is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate. The term of office is two years, and his salary is $5 per day and expenses. It is his duty to investigate as to diseased animals and suppress contagion among them.

State Veterinary Board.

This board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years, one being appointed annually. Members must be residents of the state, citizens of the United States and graduates of a regular college of veterinary medicine and surgery, but no two shall be graduates of the same college. Its powers and duties are to examine those who wish to practice as veterinary doctors, and to grant certificates authorizing such persons. They receive no salary, but their secretary receives $3 for each certificate issued, which goes towards the expenses of the board.

State Weather Service.

This service is under the control of the State Board of Agriculture and co-operates with the U. S. Weather Bureau in the accurate and rapid dissemination of weather forecasts and frosts and cold wave warnings, and the publishing of weather crop conditions. Observations relative to temperature, precipitation, wind and cloudiness are taken daily and a monthly report furnished to the director of the central office at Lansing. Daily weather forecasts are telegraphed, telephoned or mailed to about 2,200 places in the state. The service publishes weekly during the planting, growing and harvesting season a bulletin, which gives in detail for each section of the state the conditions of the various crops as affected by the weather.

The central state office is at Lansing, and there are eight other offices in Michigan, viz: Alpena, Detroit, Grand Haven, Houghton, Marquette, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Escanaba. See also United States Weather Bureau. The State appropriates $1,000 a year for instruments and expenses, and the United States furnishes the men and transmits free the matter sent out from the offices. In addition to the regular observers, there are 115 voluntary observers scattered all over the state, who are furnished certain instruments, and who make, record and transmit their observations. See "U. S. Weather Bureau."

Stations on Railroads.

See Railroads, Stations and Distances.

Statue of Governor Blair.

An imposing statue of the famous war governor of Michigan —Austin Blair—occupies a portion of the square immediately in front of the capital at Lansing. It was erected in 1898 and accepted and unveiled on October 12, 1898. In connection therewith there was an imposing parade and addresses were delivered by T. W. Palmer, John Patton, R. A. Alger, Gov. Pingree and Gen. Shafter. The statue represents the deceased governor in a standing position. The granite pedestal is appropriately inscribed.

Steamboat, First.

The first steamboat on the lakes was the Walk-in-the-Water. She arrived at Detroit on her first trip Aug. 27, 1818.

Steamboats, Inspector of.

See U. S. Inspector of Steamboats.

Sturgeon Bay Canal.

See Canal, Sturgeon Bay.

Suffrage, Woman.

See Woman Suffrage.

Summer State.

See Cognomens of State.

Sunday Observance.

"No person shall keep open his shop, warehouse or workhouse, or shall do any manner of labor, business, or work, or be present at any dancing, or at any public diversion, show, or entertainment, or take part in any sport, game, or play on the first day of the week. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to works of necessity and charity, nor to the making of mutual promises of marriage, nor to the solemnization of marriage. And every person so offending shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars for each offense. * * *

"No person shall be present at any game, sport, play, or public diversion, or resort to any public assembly, excepting meetings for religious worship or moral instruction, or concerts of sacred music, upon the evening of the said first day of the week; and every person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense."—State **Law.**

Sunday School, First.

The first Sunday school in the state was held in the old university building in Detroit on Oct. 4, 1818. It was a union school, officered and managed by members of various denominations, with Lemuel Shattuck as superintendent. Full details concerning it are given in Farmer's History of Detroit and Michigan.

Sunday Schools.

At the State Sunday School convention, held at Owosso in 1900, it was reported that there were 4,325 schools, 409,150 scholars, and 50,650 teachers in the State.

Suomi College and Seminary.

This is a Lutheran institution, located at Hancock. In 1900 it had 49 students, and the property was valued at $5,000.

Superintendent of Poor.

See County Superintendent of Poor.

Supervisors.

See Township Supervisor and County Board of Supervisors.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

See State Supreme Court.

Surrender, Dates of.

The region including Michigan was surrendered by French to English after the victory at Quebec on Sept. 8, 1760; Detroit formally surrendering on Nov. 29, 1760. It was yielded to the United States by Great Britain by treaties of Nov. 30, 1782 and Sept. 7, 1783; but was not actually yielded up until July 11, 1796. It was surrendered to the English by Gen. Hull Aug. 16, 1812, and retaken Sept. 29, 1813.

Surveyor.

See County Surveyor.

Surveys, Public.

The public surveys of the region, including Michigan, were begun in 1815 and completed in 1857.

In the west, principal meridian lines, so called, are first established; these are lines running due north, usually from the mouth of a noted river, or from some prominent natural object. To distinguish them from each other they are numbered in regular order. The principal meridian for Michigan runs north and south, and is an established line running from the mouth of the Au Glaze, a branch of the Maumee River, in Ohio. On the map it forms the eastern boundary of Hillsdale County and extends due north to the northern boundary of Michigan.

On the map alongside of this meridian line numbers will be found, which run north and south from the base line, which, at this point, is identical with the north boundary of Jackson County. These numbers indicate according to the U. S. survey the number of the town north or south of the base line.

Surveys: Base Lines.

Throughout the west at irregular intervals the "Principal Meridian Lines" are intersected at right angles by east and west lines called "Base Lines." The location of base lines is not determined by any fixed rule, the primary object being to establish an accurate east and west line as the "base of operations" in making new surveys.

The base line for Michigan is along the north boundary of Wayne County and due west along the north boundary of certain other counties until it intersects Lake Michigan. On the map the range numbers in Roman numerals will be found along this line, and also along "Correction Lines" (described below), and number east and west from the principal meridian, which intersects this line near the center of the north boundary of Jackson County. These numbers indicate the range numbers, according to the U. S. survey, of the towns east or west of the principal meridian.

Surveys: Correction Lines, Offsets and Jogs.

Owing to the globular shape of the earth, any two lines both of which run due north, will continually approach each other until they meet at the pole. In consequence of this fact it is found that the south line of each township is a little longer than the north line, and the difference increases the further north the survey is extended. In order, therefore, to have the townships as nearly uniform in size as possible "Correction Lines" are established with fresh measurements from the principal meridian, the range lines are again run at exact distances of six miles and extended northwards. As these lines, for new townships are laid off on the correction line, the variation in width above alluded to are quite apparent and they are spoken of as "offsets" or "jogs" in the survey.

The differences in width between townships on the north and south sides of a "Correction Line" will of course be scarcely noticeable next to the principal meridian, but as the differences are practically added together as you increase the number of towns and the distance from the meridian, they are soon quite noticeable and sometimes are several miles wide. In order to even up these irregularities the townships on each base and correction line are made as much wider as the north town line will be narrowed from the cause named, by the time a correction line is reached. In surveying any township, any differences, however originating, are continually carried to the north and west, and, therefore, the southwesterly section in any town is always wider east and west than the northwesterly section, while the northern row of sections may be either wider or narrower north and south than the other sections in a township.

It is often the case that lands are surveyed in isolated tracts, and when the lands between are surveyed and the lines are closed, it is found that the lines of the different surveys do not agree; there is often an excess or a deficiency in the amount of land required for a standard township or section, and this is always thrown on the north and west sides of the last survey, and this fact with the attempt sometimes made to harmonize surveys made by different persons at various times, together with the ignorance, carelessness and dishonesty of many surveyors, the imperfection of the instruments used, and a variety of influences and magnetic attractions such as the presence of large deposits of iron mineral and the influence of magnetic currents, will account for irregularites in surveyed lines.

There are five correction lines in the State.

The first runs through Sanilac, Tuscola, Saginaw, Gratiot and Montcalm Counties, forms the north boundary of Kent County, and then crosses Muskegon County.

The second runs across the Lower Peninsula along the north boundary of the counties of Arenac, Gladwin, Clare, Osceola, Lake and Mason counties.

The third runs through the center of Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Antrim and Leelanau Counties.

The fourth through Delta, Menominee and Dickinson Counties.

The fifth through Marquette, Baraga, Houghton and Ontonagon Counties. For the sake of convenient reference the map gives the range numbers along these correction lines and in the Upper Peninsula along one other line.

Surveys: Range and Town Lines.

In the making of the government survey after the "Principal Meridian" and "Base Lines" have been established, north and south, "Range Lines," so called, are run at regular intervals of six miles, reckoning from the meridian line, and these range lines are intersected at right angles every six miles by east and west lines called "Town Lines," which run parallel with the base line, and thus the land is divided in towns or townships, each six miles square and containing as near as may be, 23,400 acres.

Surveys: Town and Range Numbers.

Each township when laid out has a town and range number peculiar to itself. Beginning at some particular base line and going north, all townships included in a certain district are numbered in regular order 1, 2, 3, and so on; all townships south of the base line are numbered in a similar manner, the word north or south being added as the case may be, as, for instance, "town 31, north" or "town 4, south." On the map the numbers of the towns in plain figures are placed on the side of the principal meridian.

The range lines, which form the east and west sides of the township give us the name of "Ranges" and each strip of land six miles wide lying between the range lines and extending north or south is called a Range. Reckoning from any principal meridian each township and each tier of townships is numbered in regular order as being either east or west of the principal meridian, as, for instance, "range 14, west" of the principal meridian, or "range 2, east" of the principal meridian. The numbers of the ranges will be found on the map in Roman numerals along the base line and also along the "correction lines."

As each township has both a town and range number, both numbers must be given in order to accurately describe its location, for example, "town 29, N. R. 5, west" would describe only one township of six miles square, and this would be in Antrim County.

Surveys: Fractional Towns and Sections.

Towns or sections which overrun or fall short of containing the regular number of acres, or of irregular shape because they border on rivers, or lakes, are called "fractional," but are numbered the same as if they contained the usual number of acres.

Surveys: Section and Quarter Section Lines.

Each township is surveyed and subdivided by north and south and east and west lines into parcels of land called "sections," each of which should be one mile square and contain 640 acres, and these sections are usually subdivided into half-mile squares called "quarter sections" and these sometimes are still further subdivided; few maps, however, show any smaller subdivisions than sections, and the smallest squares on our maps are mile squares or "sections."

Surveys: Numbering of Sections.

The 36 sections in all townships are each numbered in order in one uniform manner. The numbers begin at the N. E. corner section, or upper right corner and number from right to left, 1 to 6, and from left to right, 6 to 12, and so on westward and eastward, alternately in rows from the beginning.

Surveys: Description of Lands.

Because of the variations in surveys a section or quarter section or any parcel of land may contain more or less than the regular number of acres, and, therefore, the words "more or less" are of frequent occurrence in deeds and descriptions of landed property. In describing any tract of land the quarter sections are designated according to their locations, as for example, the "N. E. (or northeast) ¼ S. E. (or southeast) ¼, and smaller fractions as the ⅛th of a section, or 80 acres, would be designated as the east, west, north or south ½ of any ¼ section, as for instance, the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼. The following will illustrate what would be a very full and accurate description of an 80 acre lot: "The E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 16, T. 17, N. R. 13, W. of principal meridian, containing 80 acres more or less according to the United States survey." By an examination of the map it will be seen that this description would indicate that the land was in the town of Pleasant Plains, in the County of Lake, and in the northeast corner of the section, which is crossed by a branch of the Pere Marquette River.

Surveyed Lines, How Marked on Lands.

Wherever there are woods, if the land has been properly surveyed, the bark is cut off and two notches will be found on each of two sides of all trees standing in the way of or directly on the surveyed line. The trees so marked are called "sight," "line," or "station" trees.

If the line is a north and south line the trees are marked on the north and south sides; if it is an east and west line they are marked on the east and west sides. Sometimes instead of being notched, the bark only is cut off and this is called "blazing."

In addition to notching or blazing the trees on a line, a number of other trees on each side of the line are also blazed, two blazes being made on the side towards the line, both of them between where the two cuts should be on a regular "line" tree. The further off the trees are from the surveyed line the nearer the blazes will approach each other.

Each corner of every township, section, and quarter section is designated by certain marks cut on trees, posts or stones.

If there is a tree exactly at the corner it is used as a mark.

If there is no tree right at the corner a post of durable wood, squared at the top, is so set that the corners or edges of the post will conform to the cardinal points of the compass. Mounds of stones or earth are sometimes raised about the corner post, the corners of the mounds corresponding to the corners of the post.

Where posts are set in mounds they should project above the ground 10 or 12 inches and be marked as stated hereafter.

After a corner is established and marked in any way, if there are trees near by, the bearings or directions in which the corner will be found are marked on two or more trees as nearly opposite each other as possible, each tree being blazed near the ground with a large blaze, facing toward the marked corner, and a notch is made square across and a little below the middle of the blaze.

The trees so marked are called "Bearing Trees" because they give the bearing or direction in which an established corner will be found, and they are always marked with the letters "B. T."

Surveys: Township Corners, How Marked.

Each tree or post which marks a township corner should be marked on each of the four sides with six notches, which will indicate that it is six miles to another township corner.

If in the woods, one tree inside of each of the four adjoining sections will be found marked with the letters "B. T.," and on each side of these four "Bearing Trees," or on other trees or posts or stones, as near the corner as possible, the following figures and letters will be found: First, the number of the section on which the mark is located; above this the number of the town with the letter "T" before and the letter "N." or "S." for north or south, following the number; above this will be the letter "R." with the range number, and the letter "E." or "W." for east or west of the principal meridian, as the case may be.

Surveys: Section Corners, How Marked.

The mile-posts or trees located along on township lines are marked in numerical order, with as many notches as they are miles distant from the township corner at which the survey began.

Those mile-posts or trees, which are on or along section lines, are marked with as many notches on their east and south corners or sides as they are miles distant from the east and south boundaries of the township.

The numbers of the sections are also marked at the corners of sections on trees or posts, as the case may be; and sometimes the numbers are marked on bits of charred wood, which are buried in mounds raised for the purpose.

The places at which section or township lines intersect and leave bodies of water are marked by posts flattened on their two sides in the direction in which the line runs; and the numbers of the sections which they face are marked upon them.

The posts or trees designating half-mile distances are marked on two opposite sides, "1-4-S.," to indicate a quarter section, and the nearest adjoining trees on each side of the sectional line are similarly marked.

Surveys: Use of the Sectional Map in Unsettled Regions.

If the surveyors have done their duty, and time or other causes have not obliterated the marks, any person in the woods, even if destitute of a compass, unable to see the sun, and totally lost, can, by the aid of this map, if the foregoing explanations are understood, find out where he is, how far he is from any given place and which way to travel to reach any place he may wish to go.

As all the land is surveyed into sections, a person must be either on a section line or surrounded by section lines. If a number of trees, posts, stones or mounds are found in line, with the marks heretofore named, you will know that you are on a sectional line.

If you do not see any of the above marks, by going one mile or less in any direction you should find some. Follow the line they indicate and they will lead you to a sectional corner where you will find four trees, posts, or stones, with figures and letters marked upon them.

The first figure reading downwards is the number of the town, with letters N for north or S for south, as the case may be, of the base line.

The figures below stand for the number of the range east or west of the principal meridian; and next below is the number of the section on which the mark is found.

Suppose on coming to a sectional corner and finding the marks the first number was T 46 N; the second number R 18 W., and suppose the last numbers on each of the four trees, posts or stones, were 10, 11, 14 and 15 respectively. You would know that you were in Township 46 North, Range 18 West, and at the point where Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 cornered; and on looking at your map for this town, the sections and numbers, you would see that you were in the County of Alger, in Township of Munising, and only about 2 miles north of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R. But suppose for want of a compass, or because the sun was hidden by clouds, you could not tell which way was south. If you should go northwards, after you had followed the lines indicated by the marked trees, posts, or stones, for a mile, you would know at once from the way in which the sections numbered—2, 3, 10 and 11, that you had been going northwards; that by turning square about and going about 3½ miles you would come to the railroad already named. The numbers at the sectional corners would also guide you to the right direction, if you should by mistake go east or west instead of north. By noticing the letters and figures, and consulting the map, you would find out which way was north, south, east or west, and by the aid of the surveyor's marks go wherever you pleased.

Swamp Lands.

See Lands, State Swamp.

Swamp Land Roads.

See "Roads, Swamp Land" and "State Board of Control of Swamp Land Roads."

Tax Commission.

See State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Taxes, Equalization of.

"The legislature shall provide for an equalization by a state board in the year 1901 and every fifth year thereafter, of assessments on all taxable property except that paying specific taxes." —Constitution of State. See "State Board of Equalization."

Tax Homestead Lands.

See "Lands, Tax Homestead."

Tax on Inheritance.

See "Inheritance Tax."

Tax on Railroads.

See "State Board of Assessors."

Taxes, Internal Revenue.

See United States Internal Revenue Taxes.

Tax on Dogs.

Male dogs are liable to a tax of $1 and female dogs to a tax of $3. Out of the proceeds of this tax damages to sheep by dogs are authorized to be paid. All amounts from any one township over $100 remaining in the hands of the township or city treasurer are subject to apportionment among the several school districts in that township or city.

Tax, Poll or Capitation.

In all unincorporated towns and villages this tax is levied upon all male inhabitants over 21 and under 50 years of age except such as are exempted by reason of military duty, or are pensioners, mentally incompetent, or paupers. The tax consists of one day's labor upon the highway or $1.25 as a legal equivalent.

Taxable Personal Property.

For purposes of taxation personal property includes money, annuities, royalties, all goods, chattels and effects, all ships, boats, vessels and their appurtenances, belonging to the inhabitants of the state.

All goods, chattels and effects belonging to the inhabitants of the state, even if located without the state, unless they are permanently invested in business.

All sums due inhabitants of this state over and above the amounts that they may owe, no matter where the debtors may reside. All shares in corporations organized in the state unless the corporations are exempt. All bank shares, either state or national, after deducting the value of the real property assessed to such banks. All shares in corporations outside of the state except national banks.

Buildings and improvements situated on leased lands except where the land is also assessed to the lesee or owner of such buildings.

Tombs or vaults kept for hire within burial grounds.

Nursery stock and trees.

Produce, seeds and grain stored or in transit, owned in the state.

The personal property of all gas and coke, natural gas, electric light, water works, and hydraulic companies; all to be assessed where their principal works are located. The pipes and wires to be assessed in the township or municipality where they are placed.

The personal property of all street railroad, plank road, cable, or electric railroad, transportation and bridge companies, who do not pay a specific tax in lieu of other taxes, is assessed in the township or municipality.

All property is assessed annually by the supervisors of the several townships or by the proper officers in the several cities and villages.

Corporate property is assessed under the name of the corporation at the place where its office is located, as named in its articles of corporation. If there is no principal office in the state, it is assessed at the place where its agent transacts business.

Personal property is assessed in the place of which the owner is a resident on the second Monday in April of the year for which the assessment is made.

Goods and chattels located in a place other than where the owner resides are assessed in that place if the owner thereof is occupying any building or grounds at a place of sale, storage or manufacturing.

Animals kept throughout the year in some township other than where the owner resides are assessed where kept.

All bank shares of a bank located in the same county where the shares are held, are assessed in the township or municipality in which the owner resides.

The personal property of minors under guardianship is assessed to the guardian in the township where he (the guardian) resides.

The personal property of others than minors' under guardianship is assessed to the guardian in the township where his ward resides.

Personal property belonging to estates of deceased persons in the hands of executors or administrators is assessed to them in the township or school district where deceased last dwelt. If the deceased was a non-resident, the property is assessed in the township where it was located to executors or the person in possession.

Personal property under the control of a trustee or agent may be assessed to such trustee or agent where he resides.

Personal property mortgaged or pledged is assessed to the person who has it in possession.

Personal property or buildings located on U. S. or state lands are assessed to the owner or occupant in the place where such property is located.

Personal property of non-residents and all forest products owned by residents or non-residents, or belonging to the estate of deceased persons, is assessed in the township or ward where the same is located, to the person having control of the same; except that where such property is in transit to some place without the state it is assessed at the place in the state nearest its last boom or sorting place (referring to logs).

All forest products in transit on the second Monday in April in each year, or on the banks or shore of any lake or stream when the same is not the place where it is to be manufactured, are held to be destined for the sorting grounds nearest the mouth of the stream and to be there assessed.

It is the duty of the supervisor in the town in which any logs, lumber, timber or tan bark may be located, to ascertain what proportion of such property is liable to assessment, and to assess the same.

Assessors may require a written statement under oath from every person believed to be liable to taxation, as to the amount of taxable property in their possession. If a person swears falsely he is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine.

Taxation: Personal Property Exempt.

1. The personal property of benevolent, charitable, educational, and scientific institutions, incorporated under the laws of this state: Provided, that such exemptions shall not apply to secret or fraternal societies, but the personal property of all charitable homes of such societies shall be exempt.
2. That of all library associations, circulating libraries, libraries of reference, and reading rooms owned or supported by the public and not used for gain.
3. That of all posts of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Union Veterans' Unions, and of the Women's Relief Corps connected therewith, of all Young Men's Christian Associations, and of Women's Christian Temperance Union Associations, Young People's Christian Unions, and other similar associations.
4. Pensions receivable from the U. S.
5. So much of the debts due or to become due as shall equal the amount of bonafide and unconditional debts by the person owing.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens.
7. The library, family pictures, school books, one sewing machine used and owned by each individual or family, and wearing apparel of every individual.

8. Household furniture, provisions and fuel to the value of $500 to each household: Provided, no person paying board shall be deemed a householder.

9. The working tools of any mechanic not to exceed in value the sum of $100.

10. All fire engines and other implements used in extinguishing fires owned or used by any organized or independent fire company.

11. All mules, horses and cattle not over one year old, all sheep and swine not over six months old, and all domesticated birds.

12. Personal property owned and used by any householder, in connection with his business, of the value of $200.

Taxation: Real Property Exempt.

1. All public property belonging to the U. S.

2. All public property belonging to the State of Michigan, except licensed homestead lands, part-paid lands held under certificates, and lands purchased at tax sales, and still held by the state.

3. Lands owned by any county, township, city, village or school district and buildings thereon, used for public purposes.

4. Such real estate as shall be owned and occupied by library, benevolent, charitable, educational and scientific institutions, incorporated under the laws of this state, with the buildings and other property thereon, while occupied by them solely for the purposes for which they were incorporated: Provided, that such exemption shall not apply to fraternal or secret societies, but all charitable homes of such societies shall be exempt.

5. All houses of public worship, with the land on which they stand, the furniture therein and all rights in the pews, and also any parsonage owned by any religious society of this state and occupied as such.

6. All lands used exclusively as burial grounds, and the rights of burial therein, and the tombs and monuments therein, while reserved and in use for that purpose: Provided, that the stock of any corporation owning such burial grounds shall not be exempt.

7. The real and personal property of persons, who, in the opinion of the supervisor and board of review, by reason of poverty, are unable to contribute toward the public charges.

8. The real property of corporations exempt under the laws of this state by reason of paying specific taxes in lieu of all other taxes for the support of the state: Provided, the track, right of way, depot grounds and buildings, machine shops, rolling stock, and all other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this state belonging to any railroad company shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages, and all lands owned or claimed by any such railroad company not adjoining the track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes.

9. Property owned exclusively by the state agricultural society, or any county or district agricultural society, and used by any such society exclusively for fair purposes.

10. All land dedicated to the public and actually used as a park, and any monument, ground or any armory belonging to any military organization, and not used for gain or any other purpose.

11. All lands with the buildings thereon owned by any post of the grand army of the republic or women's relief corps connected therewith when such lands and buildings are occupied and used by such post or women's relief corps exclusively for the purposes for which they are organized.

Taxes, State.

The Auditor General's report of June 30, 1900, shows the following: Receipts, $6,321,736; disbursements, $5,223,234. The inventories of the several state institutions show values amounting to $12,782,443.69. The amount realized from direct taxation, $3,737,539. Amount realized from specific taxes, $439,057. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the state for the year 1896 was $946,009,941.25. The equalized valuation as determined by Boards of Supervisors was $818,088,460; the equalized valuation as determined by State Board of Equalization, being the amount upon which tax was apportioned, was $1,105,100,000. The aggregate of the state tax apportioned for 1900 was $2,908,680.

Taxes, State and County, Assessment and Collection of.

The cities and incorporated villages of the state collect their purely local taxes at different times, but all other taxes, whether state, county, township, or school district, uniformly fall due in the month of December of each year, and are all payable at one time.

State taxes originate as follows:

On or before Sept. 1st of each year, the Auditor General prepares a statement showing the total amount of taxes to be raised for state purposes and apportions the same among the several counties, as determined by the State Board of Equalization and sends to the clerk of each county before the October session of the Board of Supervisors a statement of the amount of taxes apportioned to such county. He also sends to the County Clerk a statement of the amount due from the county for back taxes on the 1st of July previous, and all such back taxes that are not paid before Oct. 1st, are reapportioned by the county Board of Supervisors, together with the regular or current state tax. The County Clerk, who is clerk of the Board of Supervisors, furnishes the County Treasurer with a certificate showing the amounts to be raised for various purposes in the several townships, and to each Supervisor a certificate of the amount to be raised in his township.

Meantime on or before the third Monday in May of each year the Supervisor or Assessor of each township or municipality makes a complete assessment roll containing the name of every person liable to be taxed with a full description of all the real property liable to taxation. If the owner is known his name is entered opposite the description of his piece of property, and except in any city or village the description must specify the number of acres each piece contains. The Assessor must set down according to his best judgment the true cash value of each piece of property. He must also estimate the true cash value of all personal property and set the same down opposite the name of the owner of such personal property.

On the Tuesday following the third Monday in May the Board of Review in each township meet at the office of the Assessor to examine, correct and approve the assessment roll or rolls, and on the fourth Monday in May, and also on the following day they meet to correct said roll and hear any complaints of taxpayers, and to finally approve the assessment roll.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in October, they examine the assessment rolls of the several townships, wards or cities, and are supposed to ascertain whether the relative valuations in the respective townships, wards or cities have been equally and uniformly estimated. They may add to or deduct from the total valuation of any of the rolls before them, so as to secure what they deem to be an equitable valuation. The Board of Supervisors also determine the amount to be raised for county purposes and apportion the same to the several townships together with the regular state tax and all back taxes that have not been paid by any particular township before Oct. 1st. They also place on the individual roll of a township the tax to be raised by that township for its own purposes. They then approve and certify the several assessment rolls.

Each Supervisor notifies the Treasurer of his township on or before Nov. 15th of the amount of state and county taxes assessed to the township. On or before Dec. 1st each Supervisor or Assessor furnishes the Treasurer of his township or municipality with a complete tax roll for that township or municipality and thereafter all taxes become a lien upon the properties assessed.

It is the duty of the township or municipal Treasurer to collect and pay over to the County Treasurer the amounts collected by them for state and county purposes up to Jan. 10th within three days thereafter, and they must account in full by the first day of March following.

One per cent is added to the entire tax for any one township, which is the Township Treasurer's fee for collection. If the taxes are not paid by Jan. 10th, 4 per cent is added.

After March 1st, and up to the time lands are sold for taxes, one per cent per month is charged and added to the tax on each piece of land, and also 4 per cent as a collection fee for the County Treasurer. If taxes are allowed to go unpaid until the land is advertised, $1 additional is added to the tax on each piece advertised.

On the 1st of May of the year following the year for which the taxes were due, a list of all lands on which the taxes are unpaid is forwarded by the County Treasurer to the Auditor General. Taxes, however, may still be paid during the two years following the 1st of May upon which they were returned.

But in February of the second year after they are returned, the Auditor General prepares a list of all lands on which the taxes have not been paid, and files the same with the County Clerk of each county, together with a petition addressed to the Circuit Court praying for a decree and order of sale of such lands. This petition is published in each county for four successive weeks before the opening day of the last term of court held in the county; and the opening day of court must be at least 20 days before the first Tuesday of May, two years after the lands were returned for non-payment of taxes. In connection with the above petition is printed a list of all pieces of land whereon taxes have not been paid up to the time of publishing. The sale takes place at the County Treasurer's office on the first Tuesday of May, two years after the lands were returned, each piece being sold for the total amount of tax, interest and charges against it.

The County Treasurer within 20 days after the sale, must file with the clerk of the Circuit Court a list of the lands sold, and unless objection is made, within eight days thereafter the sale is confirmed. At any time within one year thereafter the court can set aside the sale, upon such terms as are deemed just; but no sale can be set aside after the purchaser or his assignee has been in possession for five years.

A tax receipt, to be valid, must describe the property as fully as it is described on the tax roll; and it is well for persons to observe for themselves that the tax is marked "Paid" on the collector's books.

Taxes, Specific.

Express, telephone and telegraph companies pay to the state 3 per cent on their gross receipts.

Fire and marine insurance companies incorporated in other states pay 3 per cent on their gross receipts from premiums in Michigan.

River improvement companies pay 1 per cent on their paid-in capital stock.

Railroads whose gross earnings do not exceed $2,000 per mile pay 2½ per cent, those whose earnings are over $2,000 per mile and do not exceed $4,000 per mile pay 3¼ per cent; those with earnings of over $4,000 and not exceeding $6,000 per mile pay 4 per cent. If over $6,000 and not exceeding $8,000, they pay 4½ per cent, and if earnings are over $8,000 per mile they pay 5 per cent.

In specific taxes the State received for the year ending June 30th, 1901, the sum of $1,523.642 80 from the following sources: Railroads, $1,145,384 70; boiler inspection insurance companies, $741 79; express companies, $1,443 52; fire insurance companies, $148,337 38; guarantee insurance companies, $8,065 07; life insurance companies, $116,122 41; plank and gravel road companies, $590 81; plate glass insurance companies, $783 10; river improvement companies, $1,259; telegraph companies, $5,192 90; telephone companies, $38.962 65; franchise fees, $50,640 01; inheritance taxes, $10,369 46; canal companies, $750.

Taxes, Rate of State.

The rate of state tax in 1899 was 3.37 mills on the dollar.

Teachers' Reading Circle.

This is managed by five Commissioners of Schools chosen by the State Association of Commissioners and Examiners at the yearly meetings in December, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The County Commissioner is the manager for each county. The Reading Circle year begins and ends with the regular county institute or with the school year, as teachers and commissioners may elect.

Three books are selected for a year's reading, one of which is especially adapted to school use.

No membership fee is charged. The whole cost is included in the purchase of the three books, which are furnished for less than the price of two, and can be procured from the County Commissioner or from the local leader, who has them on consignment.

Telephones, First.

The first telephone system in the state was used in Detroit on Aug. 15, 1878.

Telegraph Line, First.

The first telegraph line operated in Michigan was between Detroit and Ypsilanti and was used on Nov. 29, 1847.

Temperance.

See Liquors, Maine Liquor Law, Local Option.

Territory, Legislative Council of.

This body legislated for the territory after the termination of the rule of the Governor and Judges in 1823 and before a state legislature was provided. It consisted at first of nine persons selected by the President of the United States from among 18 persons elected by the people of the territory.

In 1825 an act provided that it should consist of 13 persons selected out of double the number. Two years later the people themselves were authorized to elect the 13 who were to constitute the council. The first session was held on June 7, 1824, and the sixth and last on Aug. 15, 1835.

What is sometimes called the seventh legislative council was held at Green Bay on Jan. 6, 1836. It was called to provide for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin and to secure an appropriation to improve the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and was not properly a legislative body.

Territorial Delegates to Congress.

As a territory, Michigan had no delegates in congress until authorized to elect them by law of 1819.

Territories, Northwest and Indiana.

On July 13, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, founder of the Dane Law School of Cambridge, has been generally credited with the authorship of the ordinance. There is, however, no probability that the vital points of the ordinance were originated by Mr. Dane. As long ago as October, 1841, an article appeared in the North American Review containing copious extracts from the diary of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in which he distinctly claimed the authorship, without amendment, of portions of the ordinance. As the ordinance was expressly framed in the interest of the land company he represented, it is presumably the portion excluding slavery and providing for schools that is attributable to him. Further evidence of his authorship is contained in an elaborate article in the same periodical for April, 1876, written by William F. Poole, then librarian of the Public Library of Chicago. He showed that at the time the ordinance was framed the country was in debt and in great need of money; and that the ordinance was designed to insure the sale to Dr. Manasseh Cutler, agent of the Ohio Company of Associates, of 1,500,000 acres of land in the Northwest Territory. Further, by the history and language of all the preceding proposed ordinances, and of the committees on them; by a comparison of the language of the ordinance as passed, with the style of Mr. Dane and the statements of his own biographer; by the names of the committee who reported the final ordinance; by an analysis of the vote by which it was passed; by a history of the organization in 1786-1787 of the Ohio Company of Associates; and, finally, by direct quotations from Dr. Cutler's own memoranda, in which there are evidences of clear-headed business capacity, and rare ability as a writer, diplomat, and correspondent, he proves that Dr. Cutler was the author of the language which gives character to that most remarkable document.

Mr. Poole also showed that General St. Clair, then president of Congress, was induced to aid in the promotion of the scheme by the promise of being made governor; and that Winthrop Sargent, the first secretary of the Northwest Territory, was one of the officers of the company which founded the first settlement at Marietta, Ohio.

By law of May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided, and the Territory of Indiana created; and on April 30, 1802, Congress provided that when the citizens of the region to be called Ohio adopted a constitution, conforming to certain conditions prescribed by Congress, the region including Michigan should be attached to the Territory of Indiana. Although a majority of the people of the territory were opposed to the holding of a convention, and the creation of the State of Ohio, yet a convention was called. It began at Chillicothe on Nov. 1, 1802, and closed Nov. 29.

The convention modified the conditions made by Congress, the modifications were accepted on March 3, 1803, and the admission of Ohio was thus completed.

What is now the State of Michigan was thus annexed to Indiana Territory without the wish or consent of the citizens.

On Jan. 11, 1805, by a law to take effect June 30, 1805, Congress divided Indiana Territory into two territories, named Indiana and Michigan. The latter was to include that part of Indiana Territory lying north of a line drawn east from the southern end of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn north and south through the middle of Lake Michigan and northwards to the boundary between the United States and Canada; and on July 2, 1805, the oath of office was administered at Detroit to the Governor and Judges.

Territory of Michigan.

Michigan became a territory by law of Jan. 11, 1805, which took effect June 30, 1805, the Governor and the three Judges constituting the legislature.

On Feb. 16, 1818, the people of the territory voted on the question of passing to what was known as the second grade of government, and, strange to say, the majority were against it. In April, 1816, Congress took a strip from the southern part of the territory, and included it in the bounds of the new State of Indiana. Two years later, on April 18, 1818, Congress increased the size of the territory by adding to it all of what is now the State of Wisconsin and the western half of the Upper Peninsula.

A second addition to the territorial limits of Michigan was made on June 28, 1834. All of the present States of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and a large part of Dakota, were then included in Michigan Territory. On Jan. 26, 1835, the legislative council provided for the election, on April 4, of 89 delegates to a convention, to form a state constitution. The convention assembled at Detroit on May 11, 1835, and concluded its labors on June 24; but so far as the U. S. government was concerned it remained a territory until admitted as a state Jan. 26, 1837.

See State, Admission of; also State Boundaries and Toledo War.

Theatres, Reserved Seats in.

"It shall not be lawful for the proprietor, lessee or manager of any theater, concert or lecture hall, or other place of public entertainment, to mark, or cause to be marked, any seat, or seats in any theater, concert or lecture hall, or other place of public entertainment, as sold, reserved or taken, unless the seat or seats so marked or designated shall have been actually sold as reserved, at least one hour prior to the time of beginning of each performance, and the purchase of reserved seats for the purpose of selling them is hereby prohibited."—State Law.

Time.

See Standard Time.

Toledo War.

See War, Toledo.

Toll for Grinding Grain.

This must not exceed one-tenth of amount furnished.

Tolls on Rivers.

See River Improvements.

Tonnage of Great Lakes, Passing Through Detroit River.

During 1899 no less than 12,971 vessels, with a freight tonnage of 15,437,612 tons, passed down, and 14,081 vessels with a freight tonnage of 16,330,218 tons passed up.

Town Meetings.

These meetings for the election of township officers are held yearly on the first Monday of April.

Towns and Townships, Kinds of.

There are three varieties of towns or townships, viz: Surveyed, organized and incorporated. Surveyed towns or townships are of regular shape and six miles square, a proper description of one of which would be, by its number and range, as for instance: Town 25 north (or south), range 10 west (or east).

Organized towns or townships are subdivisions of counties, and are often composed of a single surveyed township; but frequently in thinly settled regions an organized township extends over and includes several surveyed townships; sometimes the towns, included under one organization do not even join each other; oftentimes an organized town or township is composed of parts of several surveyed townships, or perhaps of only a few sections in a single surveyed township. Whether much or little territory is included in an organized township it has a name peculiar to itself, so far as the county in which it is located is concerned.

Incorporated towns or villages exist under general or special laws—the amount of territory embraced in them varying according to the population of the place, and the ambition or enterprise of the inhabitants.

Town and Range Numbers.

See "Surveys: Town and Range Numbers."

Township Board.

The Supervisor, the two Justices of the Peace whose terms of office soonest expire, and the Township Clerk constitute the Township Board, any three of the number constituting a quorum. This board has general control of the affairs of the township, and meets annually on the Tuesday after the annual meeting to audit and settle claims against the township and to examine and adjust the accounts of the Township Treasurer and of all other township officers who receive or distribute public monies.

Township Board of Education.

Because of sparseness of population in some parts of the state, especially in the Upper Peninsula, provision is made for township school districts under a special law, and in such cases two trustees are elected at the annual township meeting, one for one year and one for two years, who, with the Township Clerk, and the two School Inspectors of the township, constitute the Township Board of Education, and have control in school matters.

Township Board of Health.

The Township Board of every township is the Board of Health for that township. They must appoint and constantly have a Health Officer, who shall be a well educated physician, if such a person is at hand. The latter is the executive officer of the board, but such board must meet within 30 days after the annual township meeting, and also on the call of the Supervisor, or any two of its members. The board must regulate nuisances, purchase a burial ground, and may establish quarantine when necessary.

Township Board of Library Directors.

At the next regular election after any township (or village) shall have voted to establish a free public library, there shall be elected a library board of six directors—two for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and each year thereafter there shall be elected two directors for three years each, so that the board shall always consist of six.

Township Board of Review.

This board consists of the Supervisor and two other members chosen by the voters of the township at the annual town meeting for the purpose of reviewing the assessment roll. The term of office is two years, one member being elected annually.

Township Canvassing Board.

The inspectors of election in a township constitute the Canvassing Board; in case a township is divided into election districts, the inspectors of District No. 1 constitute the Canvassing Board.

See Elections, Township.

Township Clerk.

The Township Clerk, who is elected on the first Monday of April for one year, is the custodian of the books and records of the township. He keeps an account with the Treasurer of the township, charging him with funds that come into his hands and crediting him with monies paid out by order of the proper authorities, and also must keep a similar account with regard to the several funds of the township. It is his duty on or before the 1st day of October to deliver to the Supervisor of his township a certified copy of all statements, certificates and determinations on record in his office relating to the raising of money by taxation for township, school, highway, drain and all other purposes, together with the aggregate amount thereof. He provides the ballot boxes and has charge of them, makes returns of elections to the proper officers, furnishes a list of the electors in the township to the Secretary of State in November of each year, is the clerk of the Township Board of Health, issues orders for bounty on sparrows, keeps the records of chattel mortgages, issues burial permits and keeps a register of deaths, apportions school monies to the districts, acts as sealer of weights and measures in the township, and performs various other duties. He is paid $1.50 per day for time spent in his duties.

Township Commissioner of Highways.

This officer is elected at the annual township meeting on the first Monday in April for one year, and as implied in his title has general control of the roads in the township, the keeping of them free from weeds and stray cattle; also the care of bridges. He keeps a record of highways, may require shade trees to be planted, may contract for the construction of watering troughs, and determines the necessity for sidewalks. In conjunction with the Township Board he may divide the township into not less than four road districts and makes the assessments for highway taxes in each district. He has power to employ men to work on the roads, makes estimates for road improvements, reports yearly as to construction of roads and expense of maintaining the same. He is allowed $1.50 per day for actual services and the Township Clerk acts as his clerk.

Township Constable.

Each township may elect at annual meeting not to exceed four constables for terms of one year each. They are paid by fees prescribed by law, and their special duty is to preserve the peace and to serve such legal notices as the law prescribes. One of the constables usually selects the 18 persons from among whom six jurymen are selected to try any case in the Justice's Court.

Township Elections.

See Elections, Township.

Township Election Commissioners.

The members of the Township Board act as Election Commissioners. See Township Board; also Elections, Township.

Township Election Inspectors.

The inspectors of election for any township not divided into more than one election district consist of five persons, the Supervisor, the two Justices not holding the office of Supervisor or Clerk, whose terms of office soonest expire, and the Township Clerk and Assessor, if there be one.

In case the township is divided into two or more election districts the above named officers constitute the inspectors for the first district, the remaining two Justices and Township Treasurer for the second district, and for any other districts the Township Board shall appoint three freeholders as inspectors.

Their duty is to preserve order, receive ballots, canvass the votes and certify as to who has been elected.

Township Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace, of which a township may have not to exceed four, are elected at the annual township meeting for terms of four years. As the original justices in a township are elected for terms of one, two, three and four years respectively, no two justices' terms expire at the same time.

Vacancies are filled at the annual meeting and the person elected serves for the rest of the term.

With the exception of some causes, especially reserved from their jurisdiction, they have original jurisdiction in all civil actions where the debt or damage does not exceed $100, and also the same jurisdiction that Circuit Courts have in civil actions growng out of definite or implied contracts where the debt or damage does not exceed $300.

They also have criminal jurisdiction in certain cases, have authority to perform the marriage ceremony, administer oaths and perform various other duties prescribed by law. They are paid by prescribed fees.

Jurors for Justices' Courts are selected from property holders by the constable. Eighteen names being obtained, each party may strike out six names and the remaining six form the jury. Jurors are paid 50 cents per day. Detroit, under a special law, has what are known as Justices' Courts with practically the same authority.

Township Names.

The name of every Township in each County in the State existing in 1900 will be found in the article, "Population of Townships and Counties."

Township Officers.

The following officers exist or may exist in each township. The time and mode of their election or appointment, their duties and salaries are given in connection with the names of the various offices, which will be found in their proper alphabetical order:

Township Board.
Township Board of Education.
Township Board of Health.
Township Board of Library Directors.
Township Board of Review.
Township Canvassing Board.
Township Constables.
Township Clerk.
Township Commissioner of Highways.
Township Election Inspectors.
Township Election Commissioners.
Township Health Officer.
Township Justices.
Township Overseer of Highways.
Township Poundmaster.
Township Registration Board.
Township School Inspector.
Township Supervisor.
Township Treasurer.

Township Overseers of Highways.

The overseer for each of the four road districts into which a township has been divided by the Commissioner of Highways and Township Board, is elected for one year at the annual township meeting. His principal duty is to furnish lists to the Township Clerk of people liable to do work on the highways, and to call on each taxpayer to see that before Aug. 1st of each year they perform their portion of the labor on the highways or pay for the same. It is also his duty to see generally that the roads are kept in good order and proper fences erected and kept in good condition. He renders a yearly account to the Commissioner of Highways of his labors and collections. He is paid such sums as may be agreed upon by the Township Board.

Townships, Population of.

See "Population of Townships."

Township Poundmaster.

At the annual township meeting the voters may elect by viva voce vote as many Poundmasters as they see fit.

Township Registration Board.

This is composed of the Township Supervisor, Treasurer and Clerk.

See Elections, Township.

Township School Inspectors.

One School Inspector is elected at the annual township meeting, to serve for two years and with the Inspector holding over and the Township Clerk constitute a Township Board of School Inspectors. They define the boundaries of the several school districts, but no school district can include more than nine sections of land, except those in the Upper Peninsula, which may include an entire township. They report facts about the schools to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and see that the primary school fund is not distributed to any district which has not kept a school open the time required by law. They also examine lists of teachers to see that they are prepared to teach as required by law. They are allowed $1.50 per day for time spent in their duties.

Township Supervisor.

The Supervisor is the principal executive officer of a township and is elected annually by ballot for one year on the first Monday in April. He is a member of the Township Board and the assessor of the township for state, township and school taxes, being allowed $2 per day for assessing and making out the rolls. He acts as an inspector of election and with the Township Clerk makes lists of petit jurors, may relieve poor and order them admitted to the county poor house, is required each year in April or May when he makes the assessment rolls to collect farm statistics for publication by the Secretary of State, and also has to collect statistics as to number of births and deaths in the township during the previous year. He also performs various other minor duties. At the annual meeting of Supervisors, each Supervisor is paid $3 per day for not more than 12 days' session and the same amount for not more than two special sessions in a year of six days each, with six cents a mile for distance traveled to and from place of meeting, and when they have to leave home the day before in order to get to the meeting in time they are allowed $3 a day extra for going and returning.

In Wayne and Saginaw Counties the regular sessions may last 15 days, but the special sessions only three days.

See County Board of Supervisors.

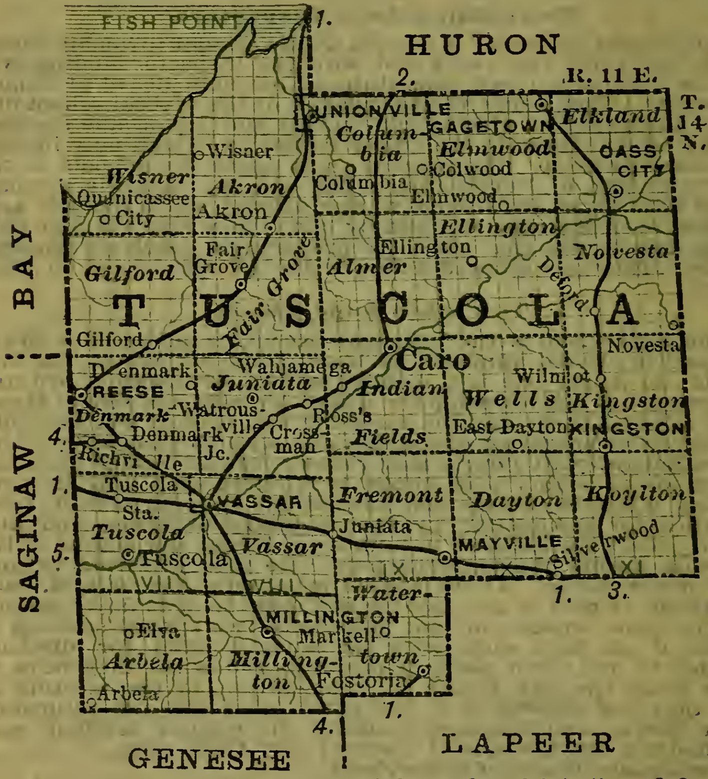
Township Treasurer.

This officer, elected on the first Monday in April for one year, is the custodian of the township funds and collects all the taxes and pays them out on the order of the Township Board, of which he is a member. The same person can be elected only two years successively. The pay is $1.50 per day for time actually spent in duties of office. He may appoint a deputy to be paid by himself.

Trees and Forests.

Michigan has about 90 species of trees. She has six species of maple of tree size, also basswood, whitewood, honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree, two cherries, pepperidge, five ashes, sassafras, three elms, hackberry, mulberry, buttonwood, black walnut, butternut, six hickories, about 12 oaks, chestnut, beech, five birches, larch, arbor vitae, and red cedar.

Hickory of three species of the best quality grows in the southern part of the state. The most common trees of the state are beech and sugar maple. They grow all over the southern peninsula on what is known as timbered land. Much of the northern sugar maple is curly or bird's-eye. It is very useful for furniture and certain parts of railway coaches. Large quantities are exported. The white oak is another valuable tree, found in great abundance and perfection in most parts of the southern peninsula. It disappears as we reach the pine of the north.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Caro & Lake Huron R. R. 3. P. O. & N. R. R. 4. M. C. R. R. 5. Cass River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

In the central and northern parts of the state are the most celebrated pine forests of the continent. An old lumberman said he could furnish spars of pine 175 feet long and not over two feet through at the butt. He had cut them 200 feet long.

Tuscola County

Was created in 1840 and organized in 1850. Its present limits were defined in 1855. The name was derived from a Muscogee Indian word, Tusco, meaning "warrior." The county seat was at first at Vassar, but is now at Caro. Acres in county, 519,103. Population in 1850, 291; 1860, 4,885; 1870, 13,721; 1880, 25,739; 1890, 32,508; 1894, 34,412; 1900, 35,890. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,585. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,741, Bryan 2,650.

United States Attorney.

There are two, one for the eastern district and one for the western district of Michigan. It is the duty of the attorney to prosecute all offences against the government, its property or laws; to attend to the collection of all debts due to the government. The appointment to this office is made by the Senate on nomination of the President. The term of office is indefinite. The salary is $200 and fees not exceeding $6,000.

U. S. Circuit Court.

The first United States Circuit Court for the State of Michigan was provided for by Act of July 1, 1836. By Act of March 3, 1837, the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan were made the seventh circuit. By Act of July 15, 1862, a new division of circuits was made and Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois were made the eighth circuit. On Jan. 28, 1863, the circuits were again rearranged, Ohio and Michigan being made the seventh circuit. By law of July 23, 1866, the present sixth circuit, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, was created. In general, the power of this court may be thus defined: It may hear, and try originally, all cases coming under United States law, except admiralty cases. It has also jurisdiction in cases between citizens of different states, and between citizens and aliens, in cases either of law or equity, involving amounts of more than $2,000. The salary of the circuit judge is $6,000. He is nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate, the term being for life.

The clerk of the Circuit Court is appointed by the judge and holds office at his pleasure. He is paid by fees appertaining to the office. For services and clerk hire he is allowed to retain fees to the amount of $3,500 per year.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit.

This court, consisting of three judges, constitutes a court of appeals for this the sixth circuit, for cases from the United States Circuit or District Courts. It convenes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October, and monthly thereafter, excepting August and September.

All sessions of the court are held at Cincinnati, unless otherwise especially ordered by the court.

The clerk's office is at Cincinnati, Ohio, and his salary is $3,000 per year.

U. S. Court Commissioners.

The duties of commissioners consist in hearing and taking such testimony as may be referred to them, for use in either the Circuit or the District Court, and when so taken, by order of the court, the testimony has all the force that it would have if given before the court itself. The parties to any case requiring testimony to be taken may elect the commissioner before whom they will have the testimony taken.

The commissioners are appointed by the United States Circuit judges. The term is for life, and they are paid by the fees received.

U. S. Collector of Customs.

There are four customs districts in Michigan, as follows:

The first customs district in the district of Michigan comprises all the waters and shores of the State lying west of the principal meridian and south of the Straits of Mackinac, except the territory bordering on Green Bay, and including Bois Blanc Island. Grand Haven is the port of entry and of immediate transportation; Cheboygan, Manistee and Ludington are subports of delivery.

The second district, the district of Huron, comprises all that portion of the lower peninsula which lies east of the principal meridian and north of the southern boundary line of Lapeer and St. Clair Counties, including all the waters and shores of St. Clair River, Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron. Port Huron is the port of entry and of immediate transportation.

The third district, that of Detroit, comprises all the waters and shores of Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, and the waters connected therewith, from the Miami River to the mouth of the St. Clair River. Detroit is the port of entry and of immediate transportation.

The fourth district, the district of Superior, comprises the whole Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Marquette is the port of entry, and Gladstone a sub-port of entry. Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie are ports of immediate transportation.

The collector has a salary of $1,000 and fees. Connected with the office are a large number of officers having various duties. At all, or nearly all, ports there are deputy collectors to whom masters of vessels report, and who note all entries and clearances of vessels.

When a vessel arrives from a foreign country a permit to land the goods must be obtained before being landed, unless they are to be placed in a bonded warehouse. The entry consists of a written statement containing the name of the vessel and her master, the name of the port from which the articles were shipped, their particular marks, numbers, quality, and quantity, denomination, and prime cost, and the advance charges on them. The importer must also produce the original invoice, or other documents in lieu thereof, with the bills of lading. Vessels sailing from the United States obtain from the collector written permits to leave, called "clearances," and sailors obtain certificates of their nationality, usually denominated "protections," which serve to secure them the privileges of American seamen. The collector certifies to the correctness of the manifests or bills of lading of goods on board of vessels sailing from this to any foreign port; he also issues registers to ships, specifying the description and nationality of such as are going to foreign countries. He issues yearly licenses to vessels engaged in lake or river trade; keeps account of all vessels built within the district, also of those arriving at and departing from ports of entry, giving their character and description, and reports the same to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington; he makes returns of all imports and exports at his port; he is also the disbursing agent of the Government for the Revenue Marine service, and acts as custodian of the public buildings, including the court-rooms and offices therein contained, and is charged with the repair and preservation of the buildings and furniture.

All imported merchandise is examined and appraised, whether imported direct or through a bonded warehouse, which is under Government supervision. The appraiser is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and receives $3,000 a year.

Bonded warehouses are for the benefit of importers who do not wish to pay the entire duties on any lot of goods at the time they are imported. In all such cases the goods are stored in the warehouse, and the duties paid from time to time as portions are withdrawn. These warehouses were first used in Detroit, in June, 1872. In addition to the regular bonded warehouse, bonded rooms are allowed in the stores of individuals for storage of merchandise imported, owned by or consigned to them, and such rooms are also under the control of the officers of the customs.

To aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws the Government employs the revenue steamer "Fessenden," which patrols the rivers and lakes. The steamer "Michigan," of the United States Navy, also makes occasional visits to the various ports.

U. S. Congressional Districts.

The several Congressional Districts are composed as follows:

First—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of Detroit.

Second—Jackson, Lenawee, Washtenaw and Monroe Counties, the Townships of Plymouth, Northville, Canton, Van Buren, Romulus, Sumpter, Huron, Brownstown, Monguagon, Taylor, and Ecorse, and the City of Wyandotte in Wayne County.

Third—Hillsdale, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Eaton Counties.

Fourth—St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan and Barry Counties.

Fifth—Ottawa, Kent and Ionia Counties.

Sixth—Ingham, Livingston, Genesee, and Oakland Counties, and Townships of Livonia, Nankin, Dearborn, Redford, Springwells and Greenfield in Wayne County, and Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Detroit.

Seventh—Huron, Sanilac, Lapeer, St. Clair and Macomb Counties, and Townships of Grosse Pointe, Gratiot and Hamtramck in Wayne County.

Eighth—Tuscola, Saginaw, Shiawassee, and Clinton Counties.

Ninth—Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Lake, Wexford, Manistee, Benzie and Leelanau Counties.

Tenth—Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iosco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Cheboygan, Emmet and Otsego Counties.

Eleventh—Montcalm, Gratiot, Isabella, Mecosta, Osceola, Clare, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Antrim and Charlevoix Counties.

Twelfth—Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee, Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Alger, Luce, Iron and Gogebic Counties.

U. S. District Court.

United States District Courts for the State of Michigan were first provided for by Act of July 1, 1836. The sessions of both Circuit and District United States Courts for the entire State were at first held only in Detroit. By Act of February 24, 1863, the State was divided into two judicial districts. The court held at Detroit is now known as the District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and that held at Grand Rapids as the District Court for the Western District of Michigan.

The district is divided into two subdivisions, namely Northern and Southern. The Northern District embraces the Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Huron, Iosco, Isabella, Midland, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola, and court meets at Bay City on the first Tuesdays in May and October. The Southern Division embraces the Counties of Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Hillsdale, Ingham, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Sanilac, Washtenaw, and Wayne, and court meets at Detroit on the first Tuesdays in March, June and November.

The western half of the State is known as the District Court for the Western District of Michigan, and is also divided into two sub-divisions, namely Northern and Southern. The Northern Division embraces the Counties of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Isle Royal, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft, and court meets at Marquette on the first Tuesdays in May and September. The Southern Division embraces the Counties of Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Berrien, Cass, Charlevoix, Eaton, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren and Wexford, and court meets at Grand Rapids on the first Tuesdays of March and October.

The District Court has jurisdiction in all cases of infraction of United States law, in admiralty cases, or cases arising in connection with trade or travel on the rivers and lakes, and in Bankruptcy cases.

The jurors for both Circuit and District United States Courts were formerly selected by the clerk and marshal; by law of June 30, 1879, a commissioner, who in politics must be opposed to the clerk, is appointed by the presiding judge to assist the clerk in the selection of names.

About the first of October of each year they select the names of not less than one hundred persons from different counties in the district; these names are placed in a box, and at least twenty days before court term begins, the clerk and marshal draw out, in the presence of the district attorney, twenty-three names as grand jurors, and twenty-four as traverse jurors. The jurors are paid two dollars per day.

Judges of the District Court are appointed by the Senate on nomination of the President. The term is for life, and the salary is $3,500 per year.

The clerk of the District Court is appointed by the District Judge and is paid by the fees received.

U. S. Engineers' Office.

The construction and repair of all lighthouses is in charge of officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, who are assigned to duty in the various lighthouse districts of the country. Officers of this corps are also assigned to the charge of various public works, such as the improvement of rivers and harbors, the construction of canals, or the survey of rivers and lakes, and often the same officer has charge of a lighthouse district and various river and harbor works.

The office for the entire lake region is located at Detroit, and Government charts are issued from this office of all the Great Lakes and connecting rivers at from 20 to 30 cents each.

U. S. Forts in Michigan.

No less than ten different forts have been located within the present bounds of the State, but now only two of them, Fort Brady and Fort Wayne, are actually in commission. Fort Brady was founded at Sault Ste. Marie in 1822 by Gen. Hugh Brady, and was located on the water front between Bingham avenue and the Catholic Church. In 1892 the old fort was abandoned and the present one overlooking the city was occupied. More than $500,000 has been already invested in the construction of permanent buildings, and there are ample accommodations for four companies.

Fort Wayne is located on the Detroit River just below Detroit. The site was selected in 1841, and from time to time since then upwards of a quarter of a million dollars has been expended upon it.

The abandoned forts are the following:

Fort Gratiot was located at the outlet of Lake Huron, just above the head of the St. Clair River. It was originally called Fort St. Joseph and Fort du Luth, and was built about 1686 by Sieur. du Luth. After the war of 1812 a fort was built here by the United States, and it remained government property until 1879, when it was sold to the Port Huron & Northwestern R. R.

Fort Holmes, originally called Fort George, on the Island of Mackinac, was erected by the English during the war of 1812. After its surrender to the Americans it was named Fort Holmes in honor of Major A. H. Holmes. It gradually fell into decay, and in 1886 a wooden tower was erected on its site. This tower is over 300 feet high and affords a fine view of the island and its surroundings.

Fort Mackinaw, a mere stockade, was erected by the French on the present site of Mackinaw City (mainland) in 1671. The English garrison was removed to Mackinac Island and the present fort erected there in 1780. The garrison was removed in 1894, and now only the picturesque white buildings remain to charm the vistors.

Fort Pontchartrain was the original fort at Detroit and was erected when the city was founded in 1701. After the surrender by the French to the English in 1760 it was known as Fort Detroit. The site of one of the gateways through which Pontiac entered in 1763 is marked by a tablet placed in 1899 on the building of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co. at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street.

Fort Shelby, originally called Fort Lernoult, was located in Detroit, and part of its site is now occupied by the Federal Building. It was built in 1778 during the Revolutionary War, under the direction of Major Richard Berringer Lernoult, as a protection against the Americans. After the recapture of the city by the Americans in 1813 the fort was named Fort Shelby, in honor of the Governor of Kentucky, whose troops so greatly aided in its recapture. It was demolished in 1826.

Fort St. Ignace was built by the French at St. Ignace in 1676, but it was an unpretentious affair.

Fort Sinclair, on St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Pine River, is believed to have been built during British occupation by Gen. Patrick Sinclair. It was simply a stockade and not of long existence.

Fort Wilkins was located at Copper Harbor, Keweenaw County, May 28, 1844, and abandoned two years later on July 25, 1846.

United States Government Officials in Michigan.

The following United States offices exist in Michigan:

U. S. Attorney.
U. S. Clerk of Circuit Court.
U. S. Clerk of District Court.
U. S. Circuit Court.
U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.
U. S. Collector of Customs.
U. S. Court Commissioner.
U. S. District Court.
U. S. Engineer.
U. S. Inspector of Steamboats.
U. S. Internal Revenue Collector.
U. S. Land Office.
U. S. Life-Saving Service.
U. S. Light House Inspector.
U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon.
U. S. Marshal.
U. S. Masters in Chancery.
U. S. Pension Agency.
U. S. Postmasters.
U. S. Referees in Bankruptcy.
U. S. Representatives.
U. S. Senators.
U. S. Weather Bureau.

U. S. Inspector of Steamboats.

The inspection of steamboats was first provided for by Act of Congress of July 7, 1838. This Act made it the duty of the district judge, on application of the master or owners of a vessel, to appoint two inspectors, one for the hull and the other for the machinery of vessels. Under laws passed August 30, 1852, and February 1, 1871, a thorough system of inspection was provided for, and the appointment of inspectors by the President and Senate was authorized. By the provisions of these and later laws, the Eighth Inspection District embraces all the waters of the lakes north and west of Lake Erie with their tributaries, excepting the waters of Lake Superior touching Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the upper portion of the Illinois River, down to and including Peoria, Illinois. The headquarters of the supervising inspector, whose salary is $3,000 per year, are at Detroit. Two local inspectors, appointed by the supervising inspector, with the approval of the judge of United States District Court and the collector of customs, are on duty at each of the following places: Detroit, Port Huron, Chicago, Marquette, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee. Their salary is $1,800 each.

The boilers of all steamboats are required to be inspected yearly; and all steam vessels are examined as to their compliance with the law requiring a certain number of life-preservers, and as to their general fitness for preserving life and property committed to them. The inspectors also examine into the habits of life and capabilities of steamboat engineers and pilots, and issue licenses, for which pilots and engineers of the first class pay $10.00, and those of the second class $5.00 per year.

Vessels are required to pay for certificates of inspection as follows: for the first one hundred tons, $25; for each additional hundred tons, $5.00; and in the same proportion for amounts less than one hundred tons. No certificate, however, is issued for less than $25 for any steam vessel. All the fees are paid over to the collector of customs, and remitted by him to the United States Treasury.

U. S. Internal Revenue Collectors.

There are two Internal Revenue Districts in Michigan—the First and the Fourth. The first district comprises the Counties of Alcona, Alger, Alpena, Arenac, Baraga, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebic, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Iosco, Iron, Isabella, Jackson, Keweenaw, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Marquette, Menominee, Midland, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne. The salary of the collector is $4,500.

The fourth district comprises the Counties of Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Berrien, Cass, Charlevoix, Eaton, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren, and Wexford.

U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes.

Under the provisions of the Internal-Revenue Laws of the United States, every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a specific tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special-tax year, beginning July 1, 1901, before commencing or continuing business. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above, except bankers, who will make return on Form No. 457. For failure to make the return within the calendar month in which the liability begins, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is required by law to assess a penalty of fifty per cent of the amount of the tax; and for making a false return one hundred per cent of the amount of the tax.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels	$100 00
Rectifiers of 500 barrels or more	200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors only, retail	20 00
Retail dealers in oleomargarine	48 00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine	480 00
Manufacturers of oleomargarine, per annum	600 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Manufacturers of filled cheese	$100 00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese	250 00
Retail dealers in filled cheese	12 00
Bankers: On capital and surplus of $25,000 or less	50 00
Bankers: For each additional $1,000 of capital or surplus exceeding $25,000	2 00
Brokers	50 00
Brokers, Class 2, Act of March 2, 1901 (in addition to all other special taxes)	50 00
Pawnbrokers	20 00
Custom house brokers	10 00
Proprietors or lessees of theaters, museums, and concert halls in cities of over 25,000 population, as shown by last preceding U. S. census	100 00
Proprietors of Circuses	100 00
Proprietors of all other exhibitions or shows for money	10 00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table	5 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco, for sales not exceeding 50,000 pounds	6 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco, for sales exceeding 50,000 and not exceeding 100,000 pounds	12 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco, for sales exceeding 100,000 pounds.	24 00
Dealers in tobacco (persons who sell manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars) whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds	12 00
Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds	6 00
Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds	12 00
Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds	24 00
Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars per annum	6 00
Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,000, but do not exceed 200,000	12 00
Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 per annum	24 00
Manufacturers and packers of mixed flour	12 00

STAMP TAXES.

Bill of exchange (foreign), letters of credit if drawn singly, each $100 or fraction thereof	$ 02
Bill of exchange (inland), draft or order, for payment of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, for each $100 or fractional part thereof	02
Bill of lading, manifest or receipt of forwarding by railroad or steamboat company or other carrier (except local or express carriers), a stamp to each and to each duplicate thereof	01
Bond for indemnifying any person or corporation who shall have become a surety for payment of money or on official bonds, except those required by State law	50
Other bonds, stamp not required.	
Bonds, debentures, or certificates of Indebtedness, issued by any association, company or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	05
Bucket shop sales, on each $100 in value	02
Also on face value of all stocks, bonds, etc., pretended to be covered. For conducting the business, after July 1, 1901, $50 per annum.	

Certificate of deposit, stamp not required; certificate of profit, or of interest in property, and on all transfers of such certificates, on each $100 or fraction thereof	02
Other certificates, stamp not required.	
Contract, broker's note, or agreement of sale of any product or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade, for each $100 or fraction thereof in value	01
Deeds, instrument or writing conveying lands or other realty, where considerations or value exceeds $2,500	25
Each additional $500 or fraction thereof in excess of $3,000	25
Drafts—See bill of exchange.	
Entry of goods, etc., in custom house, not exceeding $100 in value	25
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500	50
Exceeding $500 in value	1 00
For the withdrawal of any goods, wares and merchandise	50
Release of mortgage. Stamp not required.	
Sales of merchandise at exchanges, for each $100 or fraction thereof	01
On sales not at exchange, no stamp required.	
Stock. On each original issue of stock, whether on organization or reorganization, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	05
On all sales and transfers, for each $100	02
Telegraph and telephone messages. Stamp not required.	
Tickets on vessel sailing from United States to a foreign port, costing $50	50
Each $50 additional	50

* * * * *

Beer is subject to a tax of $3.20 per hogshead or $1.60 per barrel, and proportionately for half or quarter barrels. The tax is paid by stamps, which are required to be bought and affixed to the casks.

Manufactured tobacco or snuff is taxed $.096 per pound.

Cigars and cigarettes are taxed on a scale varying according to weight and quality of goods.

INHERITANCE TAX.

Personal property conveyed by will or conveyed under intestate law to any person or persons and not for library, charitable or educational purposes, if over $10,000 and under $25,000, is subject to a tax of from 75 cents to $5 per $100 of value, depending on the nearness of relationship of the recipient. If the amount is over $25,000 and not over $100,000, the tax is 1½ times more than the above amount per $100 of value. If over $100,000 and not over $500,000, twice as much; if over $500,000 and not over $1,000,000, 2½ times as much; if over $1,000,000, three times as much.

U. S. Land Office.

See Land Office, U. S.

U. S. Life-Saving Service.

The special object of this service is indicated by the title of this article. On the coasts of Michigan there are 31 stations with crews of eight or nine men, who receive $60 per month during eight months of the year.

The building and appliances of each station cost about $6,000. The apparatus consists of life-boats, ropes, rockets to use as signals, and mortars for throwing lines to endangered vessels. Explicit directions concerning the most approved methods for restoring persons apparently drowned are also supplied. Each station has a keeper, at a salary of $900, with house-rent free.

The service is divided into districts, and all the stations in Michigan are in the Tenth or Eleventh Districts. The superintendent's headquarters is at Harbor (or Sand) Beach. Stations are located as follows:

Tenth District—Lake View Beach, St. Clair County; Harbor (or Sand) Beach, Huron County; Pointe Aux Barques, Huron County; Grindstone City, Huron County; Ottawa (or Tawas) Point, Iosco County; Sturgeon Point, Alcona County; Thunder Bay Island, Alpena County; Middle Island, Alpena County; Hammond's Bay, Presque Isle County; Bois Blanc, Mackinac County; Vermilion Point, Chippewa County; Crisps, Luce County; Two Hearted River, Luce County; Muskallonge, Luce County; Grand Marais, Alger County; Marquette, Marquette County; Ship Canal, Houghton County.

Eleventh District—Beaver Island; North Manitou Island; Charlevoix, Charlevoix County; Point Betsie, Benzie County; Frankfort, Benzie County; Manistee, Manistee County; Grande Pointe au Sable, Mason County; Ludington, Mason County; Pentwater, Oceana County; White River, Muskegon County; Muskegon, Muskegon County; Grand Haven, Ottawa County; Holland (or Macatawa Park), Allegan County; South Haven, Van Buren County; Saint Joseph, Berrien County.

U. S. Light House Inspector.

There are 16 light house districts in the United States, the coasts of Michigan being embraced in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts, and on our coast line there are 274 lights, including regular light houses, light ships, gas buoys, and range lights. There are also 54 fog signals, besides great numbers of buoys. The office of lighthouse inspector was created by Act of August 31, 1852, and since that date officers of the United States Navy have been assigned to the duty of inspection. It is their duty to see that lighthouses are kept in order and that keepers discharge their duties properly, and to attend to the furnishing of the supplies for the various stations. The inspector has charge of the placing of the nearly two hundred buoys on the shoal or dangerous places in the district. All of the larger and second-class buoys are brought to the supply depot at Detroit, at the close of every season, and replaced as soon as the ice will permit. The inspector is provided with a vessel of from three hundred to four hundred tons, with a crew of seven officers and fifteen workmen and sailors, which vessel during the season goes from place to place, distributing supplies for the lighthouses and steam fog-signals. The main portion of the supplies are obtained from the depot of supplies at Staten Island, N. Y., where articles of a uniform and unvarying standard are kept. Such articles as oil, coal, soap, brooms, and other necessities for which there is no regulation standard, are bought at Detroit. A large supply and storage depot, owned by the Government, is located in the rear of the Marine Hospital at Detroit. The principal keepers receive from $500 to $800 per year, and the assistants from $390 to $500. Original appointments are made by the Secretary of the Treasury on nomination of the collector of customs. It is the duty of the lighthouse keepers to keep their lights burning from sunset to sunrise during the season of navigation, and, indeed, so long as vessels move in their locality, or whenever a light is needed or would be of probable service.

The salaries of the keepers are paid by the Lighthouse Inspector. See Stannard Rock and Spectacle Reef Lights.

U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon.

Congress provided, by law of August 4, 1854, for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at Detroit. The grounds, consisting of eight acres on the southwest corner of Jefferson and Mt. Elliott avenues, with a frontage of two hundred and seventy-four feet on Jefferson avenue, cost $23,000; the building cost $80,000, and was opened on November 30, 1857.

The surgeon in charge is appointed by the President. The service is supported by a tonnage tax paid by foreign vessels trading with the United States. Sailors are admitted to the hospital without charge.

U. S. Masters in Chancery.

Masters in chancery occupy the same relation to the United States Courts that similar officials do to State courts. They are appointed by the circuit and district judges, and are paid by fees which they receive.

U. S. Marshal.

There are two, one each for the Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan. It is the duty of the marshal to make arrests of all who offend against the United States or its laws, such as smugglers, counterfeiters, etc. In fact, the marshal is the high constable of the government, and attends the sessions of the United States Courts to see that its rules and orders are obeyed. They are appointed by the President and Senate for terms of four years. The salary is $200 and all of the fees if the amount does not exceed $6,000.

U. S. Military District of Michigan.

Michigan is in the United States Military District known as the Department of the Lakes.

United States Officeholders.

The U. S. from time to time issues to the principal libraries a work in two quarto volumes, which gives the name of every employe of the government from cabinet officers to charwomen and caretakers, with the state in which they claim residence, and the amount of their yearly salary. Of course the names of all Michigan appointees serving at the time the books are issued can be found therein.

U. S. Pension Agency.

This office for Michigan is located in Detroit and pensioners are paid quarterly in March, June, September, and December. The salary of the Pension Agent is $4,000. The amount paid out at Detroit during the fiscal year of 1899 was $6,756,289.75. The number of pensions paid on account of the several wars from this office were as follows: War of Rebellion, 43,997; Mexican War, 224; War of 1812, 41; Indian Wars, 16; War with Spain, 26.

U. S. Postmasters.

There are four classes of Postmasters, the first three being known as Presidential Postmasters, being appointed directly by the President. Those in the first class are officers whose gross receipts are from $40,000 to $60,000 annually, and their salaries range from $3,000 to $6,000. Those in the second class are officers whose gross receipts are from $8,000 to $40,000, and their salaries range from $2,000 to $2,900. To be in the third class a postmaster's receipts must be between $1,900 and $8,000, and his salary is from $1,000 to $1,900. Postmasters of the fourth class are paid according to box-rents and the number of stamps cancelled, etc., but not over $1,000.

U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy.

This officer was created by Act of Congress July 1st, 1898, which provided for Courts of Bankruptcy held by the Judges of the United States District Court. The Referee is appointed by the judge for a term of two years. He is paid a fee of $10 at the time of the filing of the petition of any one seeking a discharge from debts under the law, and is also allowed 1 per cent on all dividends declared in any case.

Bankrupts have to file a schedule of assets and liabilities with names of creditors and pay a fee of $25. If there is no contest a further payment of $20 may secure his discharge from his debts on an order from the court. The Referee acts as the intermediary to hear and examine the case and report the facts to the judge.

Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, may become a voluntary bankrupt. Wage earners, or persons engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of $1,000 or over, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

U. S. Revenue Cutter.

In order to aid in the collection of the customs revenue the Government maintains on the Great Lakes, the steamer "Michigan." She was launched at Erie, Pa., on December 5th, 1843, and was commissioned on September 29th, 1844. Her armament comprises 6 6-pdr. rapid fire, 2 1-pdr. rapid fire and 2 Gatlings. Her dimensions are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 163 feet, 3 inches; breadth, 27 feet, 1½ inches. She has a mean draft of 9 feet, and her displacement is 685 tons.

U. S. Senators and Representatives.

The Congress of the United States meets annually on the first Monday of December. Two Senators from each State compose the Senate, and Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens of the United States for nine years, and be inhabitants of the State in which they are chosen. They are elected for terms of six years each by a majority vote of the State Legislature in joint session. The present term of Senator James McMillan began in 1901, and that of Senator J. C. Burrows in 1899. In case of a vacancy the Governor may appoint a Senator until one is elected by the Legislature.

Representatives must be 25 years of age and have been citizens of the United States for seven years and be residents of the State when elected. They are elected directly by the people for terms of two years each at the time of a State election.

The number of Representatives to which a State is entitled is determined by Congress. Every ten years, after the national census has been taken, Congress arbitrarily determines of how many members the entire House of Representatives shall consist, and then apportions them to each State according to its population.

The number of inhabitants in Michigan at the time of its admission entitled it to only one Representative, but its growth was such as to treble the number in 1843. The census of 1850 showed that the State was entitled to four Representatives. In 1861 the State had become entitled to six Representatives, and the U. S. census of 1870 showed a population entitled to nine Representatives. The census of 1880 showed a population entitled to eleven Representatives, and that of 1890 to twelve. Under the census of 1900 no additional Representatives were granted. A law of March 3, 1873, fixed both Senators' and Representatives' pay at $7.500, with actual traveling expenses for one trip each session. See U. S. Congressional Districts.

U. S. Weather Bureau.

The idea of using the telegraph to convey meteorological information was first suggested by Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute in his report for 1847. The thought did not at once produce permanent results, but gradually and surely it attracted attention and support, and finally, on February 9, 1870, Congress authorized the employment and organization of a signal service corps, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of taking and recording observations and displaying signals.

Regular reports were first received at Washington at 7:35 A. M., November 1, 1870.

The regular stations, besides taking observations at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., eastern standard time, display cold wave signals, and, with the exception of Lansing, wind signals for the benefit of the lake commerce.

The following are special display stations and display wind signals only:

Bay Mills, Charlevoix, Deer Park, East Tawas, Frankfort, Grand Point Au Sable, Houghton, Glen Haven, Mackinaw City, Manistee, Middle Island, Oscoda, Pequaming, St. Joseph, Saugatuck, Thunder Bay Island, Bay City, Cheboygan, Detour, Escanaba, Grand Marais, Gladstone, Holland, Ludington, Menominee, Manistique, Muskegon, Point Au Barques, Rogers City, Harbor Beach, South Haven, Ship Canal, White Fish Point.

Cautionary signals are displayed when ordered from Washington. They consist of a red flag with black square in the center by day, and a red light by night, hoisted from the roof of the building in which the office is located. Either of these signals indicate that a storm is probable, and that mariners and others interested in out-door work should make preparations accordingly. The first storm warning given was for the lakes, and was ordered on November 8, 1870. These signals have been in regular use since October 23, 1871. Each signal holds good for about eight hours from the time it is first displayed. What is known as the northwest (wind) signal consists of a white flag with black square in the center, hoisted over the cautionary signal; it indicates that winds may be expected from the north or west. The cold wave signal consists of a white flag with black square center, and it indicates that a cold wave is advancing from the west; this signal was established August 6, 1884. When important storms are moving, extra telegrams are sent, and by means of the various maps, bulletins, and signals, many lives have been saved and much property preserved from destruction.

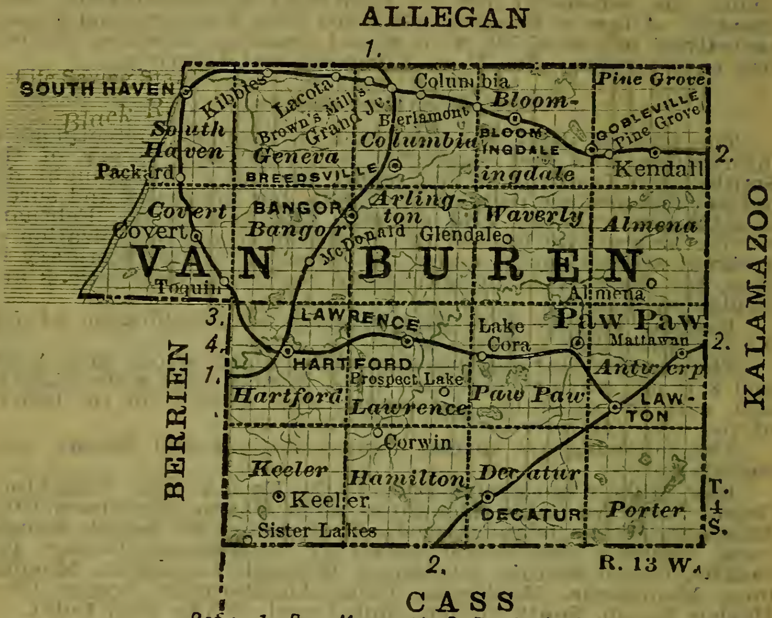
At the Detroit office, 156,000 weather maps are sent out yearly and about 1,100 forecast cards daily, and at a number of the offices in the State from 150 to 200 per day are sent out.

University of Michigan.

See State University, and State Board of Regents.

Upper Peninsula Hospital for Insane.

See State Hospital for Insane, U. P.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. South Haven & Eastern R. R. 4. Paw Paw River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Van Buren County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1837. It was named after Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. The county seat is at Paw Paw. Acres in county, 391,289. Population in 1840, 1,910; 1850, 5,804; 1860, 15,230; 1870, 28,735; 1880, 30,807; 1890, 30,541; 1894, 31,059; 1900, 33,274. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,804. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,890, Bryan 3,235.

Veterinary.

See State Veterinary Board; also State Veterinarian, State Live Stock Commission.

Vessels, First.

The first vessel on the lakes was the Griffon, built by La Salle, at Cayuga Creek, near Niagara, in 1679. He, with others, passed through the Detroit River on August 10, 1679, on the way to the upper lakes. The vessel was lost in a storm in the upper portion of Lake Michigan in September of same year.

The first steamboat on the lakes was the "Walk-in-the-Water," built near Buffalo. She arrived at Detroit on her first trip Aug. 27, 1818, and was wrecked near the place where she was built on Nov. 1, 1821.

Villages.

There are three hundred and six incorporated villages in the State.

Any part of a township or townships containing an area of not less than one square mile, and not less than 300 persons, may be incorporated as a village, if not less than 30 voters residing in such territory make application to the Board of Supervisors at a regular session and cause an accurate census to be taken of the heads of families and number in each family, giving such heads of families due notice of such application. See "Elections, Village," and also "Population of Cities and Villages."

Villages, Changes in Names of.

See "Railroad Stations and Villages, changes in names of."

Voters.

The number of votes cast in Michigan at the Presidential election of 1900 was as follows: For McKinley 316,269, for Bryan 211,685. All others, 16,421. The United States Census of 1900 shows 719,478 males of voting age in the State. See "Elections: Voters," and "Elections: Instruction to Voters."

Voting Machines.

See Election Voting Machines.

War, Black Hawk.

The Black Hawk War originated in the refusal of Black Hawk to retire to the Indian Reservation on the west of the Mississippi, which had been set apart for his band by the United States.

In 1831 General Gaines and seven hundred volunteers compelled him to leave Illinois. In August of that year some members of the Sac and Fox tribes attacked and killed nearly twenty Menominees near Prairie du Chien, and then joined Black Hawk's band. The United States authorities demanded their surrender. Black Hawk refused, and crossed the Mississippi to march on Rock River.

The government called on Michigan for troops to defend the west, and Governor Mason directed a call to be issued for volunteers. Accordingly, on May 22, 1832, the adjutant-general gave orders to General Williams to raise not to exceed three hundred men; and the same day, the call for three hundred volunteers was made.

Two companies of infantry and one of dragoons were raised and the dragoons went as far as Chicago. Black Hawk was soon after captured by other troops and the scare was over.

War: Conspiracy of Pontiac.

The transfer of the western posts from the French to the English did not please the Indians.

The French had given the Indians very substantial tokens of their friendly feeling, and the Indians had learned to respect them and their power. An experience of three years taught them that the English gave but few presents, and these at irregular intervals, and that the English fur-traders paid too little for their furs and charged too much for goods. Because of these grievances, Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, formed the design of relieving the entire west of the presence of the English. In the latter part of 1762 he commenced to enlist various tribes in his project; and on April 27, 1763, at a council of Ottawas, Pottowatamies, and Hurons, held at Ecorse, his conspiracy was planned. He secured the co-operation of several tribes, and some of the French inhabitants promised their aid.

The plot, however, was revealed to Commandant Gladwin, and his preparations were made accordingly.

Early in the morning on the day after the plot had been revealed, fifteen Ottawa warriors came to Fort Detroit and were noticeably anxious to ascertain the location of the English trading stores. Having been warned in time, Gladwin watched their movements, and at nine o'clock the garrison was ordered under arms. An hour later, when Pontiac with his followers reached the fort, he saw at a glance the probable ruin of his scheme. On either side of the gateway ranks of red-coats stood, their bayonets glistening in the sun, while the polished brass of the cannon told of discipline and preparation. Even the fur traders and their employees, standing in groups at the street corners, were armed to the teeth, and the measured tap of the drum resounded on the morning air. Pontiac, however, could not give up his scheme. Entering by the north gate, at what is now the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street, he, with his warriors, moved along the street, silent and stolid, but with war-whoops close at their lips and hatred raging in their hearts.

It was no part of Gladwin's policy to exhibit fear, and all the savages who came were freely admitted. Before twelve o'clock sixty warriors had gathered at the council-house. This was near the river, south of the present Jefferson avenue and between Griswold and Shelby streets. On reaching the door they found Gladwin with his officers ready to receive them, and the observant sons of the forest did not fail to notice that each wore a sword at his side and pistols in his belt. Pontiac and his warriors eyed each other with uneasy glances, and at last the chieftain said, "Why do I see so many of my father's young men standing in the streets with their guns?" Gladwin, through his interpreter, La Butte, replied that he had ordered the soldiers under arms for the sake of exercise and discipline. The conference then opened, Pontiac, holding in his hand the wampum belt which was to give the fatal signal, he commenced by professing strong attachment to the English, and declared that he had come to smoke the pipe of peace and brighten the chain of friendship. In the course of his speech he raised the wampum, as if about to give the signal of attack; at that instant Gladwin moved his hand, and immediately the clash of arms and the din of drums were heard at the door. Pontiac stood like one bewildered, till Gladwin, rising, drew aside his blanket, exposed the hidden gun, and sternly rebuked him for his treachery. He then assured the Indians that friendship would be extended towards them as long as they deserved it, but threatened swift vengeance for the first aggressive act. The council then broke up, and with mingled feelings of surprise and rage, the Indians retired.

The exposure and the defeat of their plans at Detroit, coupled with the arrival at Detroit on August 26, 1764, of a fleet and army under command of Col. Bradstreet, practically settled the supremacy of the English in the west.

The notable exposure of Pontiac's plans and its subsequent results are suggested in a tablet placed on the stone building of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, November 29th, 1899. The inscription on the tablet, as phrased by Silas Farmer, Historiographer of the City of Detroit, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the placing of the tablet, is as follows:

"This tablet designates the site of one of the gateways of Fort Detroit. The original stockade was known as Fort Pontchartrain, and was erected when the city was founded in 1701.

"Through the gateway here located, Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, with a band of Indians, passed on May seventh, 1763, intending to surprise and massacre the garrison.

"The exposure of his plot on the previous day caused the defeat of his plans and gave the English the supremacy in this region until the close of the Revolutionary War."

Wars, Indian, of 1790 to 1812.

Notwithstanding the treaties of peace between the United States and both English and Indians, the English continued to strive for the friendship of the Indians till the Indians on the Wabash assumed so threatening an attitude that Gen. W. H. Harrison marched against them, and on August 7, 1811, thoroughly defeated Tecumseh and his band at the Battle of Tippecanoe, thus greatly quieting the alarm that had been felt in Michigan.

War, Mexican.

The principal cause of this war was doubtless the desire of southern Congressmen to obtain more territory for slave States; but there were also real grievances, consisting of unsettled claims for outrages committed upon American citizens living on the borders of Mexico. These difficulties, together with a dispute as to the boundary line, caused Congress to declare war on May 13, 1846.

Troops were soon called for, and ten new regiments were ordered to be raised for the regular army. One mounted company was to be raised in Michigan and Wisconsin, and men from both States enlisted. Though none less than six feet in height were accepted, the company was rapidly filled up. It presented so fine an appearance that, on its arrival in Mexico, General Scott pronounced it the finest body of troops he had ever seen, and made it one of the two companies composing his personal escort.

The troops left April 24, 1847. Subsequently another company —the Brady Guards—were mustered in, and later on a full regiment.

The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22, 1847, and that of Polo Alto on May 8, 1847. The war ceased early in 1848.

The State census of 1894 showed that there were then 41 men in the State who served in the Mexican war.

War of 1812.

The searching of American vessels for British-born seamen, which was styled the "right of search," and the impressment of several thousand American sailors, were the primary causes of the War of 1812.

The immediate reason was the attack by the British ship Leopard upon the Chesapeake, an American vessel, lying in Lynnhaven Bay, off the coast of Virginia, the officers of the Leopard claiming that the Chesapeake was harboring three deserters from the British navy. The British Government promptly disowned the act, but was slow in making reparation; and, as the impressment was continued and the search for British seamen vigorously prosecuted, the breach was ever widening. Finally, the President ordered British ships away from the American coast. No heed was paid to his proclamation, and, on June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain.

Meanwhile, an army of some twelve hundred men drafted from Ohio by the President, and three hundred volunteers under Colonel Miller, together with other troops, were collected at Dayton. On May 25 Governor Meigs turned over the command to General Hull, who was ordered to proceed to Detroit, and about the middle of June the force, which consisted of three regiments under command of Colonels McArthur, Cass, and Findley, left Dayton with over two thousand rank and file, reaching Detroit on July 6.

On July 12 General Hull, sending the boats and canoes down the river, made a feint of crossing at Springwells, but after dark he crossed over with his whole force from Hamtramck, and marched to Sandwich.

On the next day a detachment sent under Major Van Horn to escort troops and supplies from Ohio, was attacked and defeated at Brownstown. Gen. Hull was now manifestly disheartened, and this feeling was so apparent that many of the officers and soldiers lost confidence in his leadership.

On August 7 he and his army returned to Detroit. Meantime the British forces were active, and before news of the declaration of war had reached Mackinac, it was summoned to surrender and did so on July 17.

The British, under Gen. Brock, also demanded the surrender of Detroit, and on August 16, 1812, without the firing of a single gun, Hull surrendered to the British forces.

On January 22, 1813, while on his way to attempt the recapture of Detroit, Gen. Winchester was defeated near Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, Monroe County, and a large number of his troops massacred by the Indians at what is known as the Battle of the Raisin.

The victory of Commander Perry at Put-in-Bay on Sept. 10, 1813, led to the re-occupation of Detroit on Sept. 29 by Gen. Harrison. The subsequent defeat of the British and their Indian allies under Tecumseh, at the Battle of the Thames on Oct. 5, largely determined the question of supremacy, but there was much of unrest and various skirmishes during several years following.

Meantime, by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, peace was made, and on July 18, 1815, the British troops departed from Mackinac and the Americans again took possession.

Shortly after the surrender of Detroit, General Hull was officially charged with treason, cowardice, unofficerlike conduct, and neglect of duty. His trial on these charges began at Albany on January 3, and ended on March 28, 1814. He was acquitted of treason, but found guilty of the other charges.

The writer has examined all the accounts given by Hull himself and those of his friends, together with many other documents, and to him it seems that any unprejudiced person must heartily approve the verdict.

War, Patriot.

The cause of this war was similar to that which gave rise to the American Revolution; but the troubles in Canada seemed aggravated by a comparison of the condition of Canada at that time with the prosperity of the United States. The agitation finally found vent in an open war between rival parties in Canada. The Patriots, so-called, fortified Navy Island in the Niagara River, and began to collect troops and munitions of war. The steamboat Caroline was fitted out at Buffalo, and plied between Buffalo, Black Rock, and Navy Island, carrying visitors and oftentimes supplies to the Patriots. This exasperated the Canadian officials, and on December 29, 1837, she was boarded, twelve persons killed, and the vessel set on fire. This act called forth energetic protests from the United States, and General Scott was sent to the frontier to preserve the peace. The "rebels," as they were called, were defeated at several points by the Canadian Government, and in December, 1837, three hundred and twenty refugees had gathered at Detroit. Threats were made by some excited individuals to pursue them, and to burn the town if they were not delivered up.

Hunters' Lodges, so-called, composed of the friends of the rebels, were soon formed in Detroit and elsewhere, and were in daily receipt of news from the Patriot army.

All through the year 1838 there was much excitement and occasional skirmishing along the border, and United States Government troops, on this side, and Canadian regulars sought to preserve peace. The Patriots, however, continued their efforts, and on December 4, 1838, a party crossed from Detroit to Windsor and attacked the place, but were defeated with a loss of 21 killed and a number captured and so-called patriotic effort soon after terminated.

War, Revolutionary.

When the War of Independence began in the east, its effects were immediately felt in Detroit. Martial law was established in this region and in all the British provinces, by proclamation of Guy Carlton, on June 9, 1775, and deliberate and remorseless plans were made for Indian forays from this post.

The English Government feared that the rebel settlers in the west would seek to aid their brother colonists of the east and the south; and they especially dreaded an attack upon Detroit by the brave pioneers on the Ohio and in Western Virginia. The English knew well the importance of this place, as the gateway of the west, and they lost no time in availing themselves of the help of their Indian allies in their efforts to retain their western possessions. In order the more effectually to interest the savages and secure their co-operation, the office of lieutenant-governor and superintendent was created for the three posts of Detroit, Michilimackinac, and Vincennes.

The chief duties of the lieutenant-governor consisted in distributing goods to the Indians, in order to induce them to make war on the "rebels," in fitting out the warriors and encouraging them to keep on the "war path." Nowhere was this work so diligently carried on as at Detroit. Of all the posts west of Montreal and New York, at the time of the Revolution, this was the most important. It was not only a leading army center, but also the chief naval depot of the west. After August 10, 1776, no vessels were permitted on the lakes except such as were enrolled at Detroit, and armed and manned by the Crown. It is almost impossible to realize the extent of English operations in this region during the progress of the war, and it is certain that no one locality in the east was the field of so many and such varied manifestations of the strife as were exhibited here. The prominent feature in every scene during that period was scores or hundreds of painted savages, with uplifted tomahawks, scalping knives in their belts, and fusils, lead, and flints at hand. All the materials for war were supplied by their "white father," and all were to be used against the American rebels. Everything that could be done to attach the Indians to the service of the king was done in unstinted manner. They were coaxed with rum, feasted with oxen roasted whole, alarmed by threats of the destruction of their hunting-ground, and supplied with everything that an Indian could desire. Now one tribe, and now another, was invited to Detroit for a council, and council followed council in rapid succession, the Indians gathering by thousands at these meetings.

(Details of all these doings are given at length in "Farmer's History of Detroit and Michigan.")

One foraying party after another was sent out from Detroit. As high as $300,000 was spent on one expedition against the western settlers. The party engaged in the well-known massacre of Wyoming was largely from Detroit. Prisoners and scalps by hundreds were brought to Detroit and the Indians were duly rewarded. The noted Daniel Boone was at one time among the prisoners. The war progressed and terminated in the way with which all are familiar. The following transcript of the wording of the tablet erected on the Federal Building at Detroit, July 11, 1896, on the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Detroit by the English, as formulated by Silas Farmer, Chairman of the Tablet Committee, gives facts of interest:

"This Tablet designates the site of an English fort, erected in 1778, by Major R. B. Lernoult, as a defense against the Americans. It was subsequently called Fort Shelby in honor of Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, and was demolished in 1826.

"The evacuation of this fort by the British at 12 o'clock noon, July 11, 1796, was the closing act of the War of Independence.

"On that day the American Flag was for the first time raised over this soil, all of what was then known as the Western Territory, becoming at that time part of the Federal Union."

War, Spanish-American.

The beginnings of this war had their origin in the long-continued misrule of Spain and her reckless military excesses towards the inhabitants of Cuba.

The United States finally took up the cause of the Cubans, with results that are familiar to all.

Michigan's quota in this war was 4,104, and consisted of four regiments of infantry of 1,026 officers and men each.

The Michigan Naval Reserves, consisting of eleven officers and two hundred and seventy men, were detailed on the auxiliary cruiser "Yosemite," and saw service at Havana, Santiago, Guantanamo and San Juan de Porto Rico.

War, Toledo.

The origin of the dissatisfaction which caused the so-called "Toledo War" dated back to the admission of Ohio, in 1802, with an indefinite northern boundary.

Under authority of Congress, a line was run in 1817, by William Harris, which placed disputed territory within the limits of Ohio, but Michigan continued to control the territory. Early in 1835 Governor Lucas, of Ohio, issued a proclamation assuming the control, and three commissioners were appointed to re-mark the Harris line. The Ohio Legislature at the same time created the County of Lucas, including in it the City of Toledo, and providing for holding a session of the Court of Common Pleas at that place on September 7. In anticipation of this action, the Legislative Council of Michigan had passed an Act making it a criminal offense, punishable by five years' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars, for any other than Michigan or United States officials to exercise, or attempt to exercise, any official authority in the disputed territory. In order to enforce this law, on February 19, 1835, Governor Mason wrote to Brigadier-General J. W. Brown, commander of the Third Division of the Michigan militia, directing him to prevent any of the officers of Ohio from exercising authority in the disputed territory.

There were various attempts on the part of officers from both states to exercise jurisdiction, but neither side achieved its purpose.

Finally, on September 6, 1835, Governor Mason and General Brown, at the head of from eight hundred to twelve hundred men, entered Toledo to prevent the holding of the session of a court on the 7th, as provided for by the Ohio Legislature.

The judges, however, by agreement, came together immediately after midnight. The proceedings, written on loose sheets of paper, were hastily deposited in the clerk's hat, and the court then literally took to the woods, and ran from their pursuers.

The holding of that court session gave Ohio a judicial and bloodless victory, and on September 10 the Michigan troops left Toledo. See also State Boundary.

War with the South.

The "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, the growing aggressiveness of southern politicians, the increased determination of the north to prevent the spread of slavery in the territories, and the successful election by the north of a President opposed to the further extension of slavery were the prime causes of this war.

Fort Sumpter was fired on April 12, 1861. The first regiment from Michigan was mustered in May 2, and left on the 13th, and was the first western regiment to enter Washington. On April 3, 1865, Richmond was captured, and Jefferson Davis himself was captured by a portion of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

The total number of men sent from the State during the war was 90,747. The number of men lost to the State, as near as can be determined, was as follows: Officers killed, 177; died of wounds, 85; died of disease, 96; total, 358. Men killed, 2,643; died of wounds, 1,302; of disease, 10,040; total, 13,985. Whole total, 14,343.

The State Census of 1894 showed that there were then in the State 42,544 persons who served the United States in the War of the Rebellion, and 148 who served in the Confederate Army.

Washington Monument.

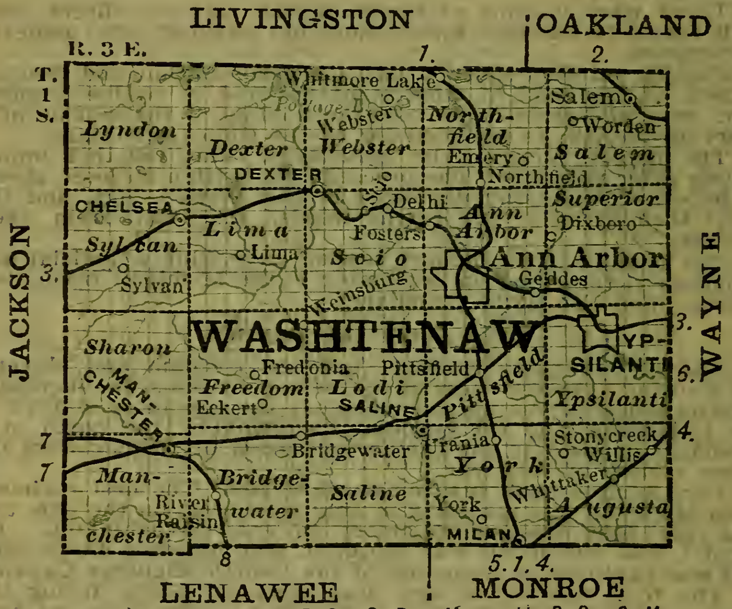
See "Michigan's Block in Washington Monument."

Washtenaw County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1826. The name was derived from the Indian word Washten-ong, their name for the Grand River, which has its rise in the southern part of the county. The county seat is at Ann Arbor. Acres in county, 455,138. Population in 1840, 23,571; 1850, 28,569; 1860, 35,747; 1870, 41,442; 1880, **41**,848; 1890, 42,210; 1894, 43,509; 1900, 47,761. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,249. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,378, Bryan 5,072.

Water.

Michigan can more properly than any other be called the "Water State." It is almost surrounded by great bodies of fresh water; its interior is watered by tens of thousands of large rivers and beautiful streams, and other thousands of sparkling lakes. All of these waters are surpassingly clear and the region is absolutely unrivalled in the abundance and purity of its water supply. There are living springs in almost every county. One at Northville, Wayne County, discharges 375 gallons per minute. Artesian wells from 100 to 400 feet deep are numerous and afford a plentiful supply of water. In some instances the water rises to a height of 50 feet.



Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R. 3. M. C. R. R. 4. Wabash R. R. 5. Saline River. 6. Huron River. 7. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 8. Raisin River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Mineral waters are found in many parts of the Lower Peninsula, those at Alma, Bay Port, St. Clair, Spring Lake, Midland, Mt. Clemens, Hudson, and Ypsilanti being especially noted. See Health Resorts.

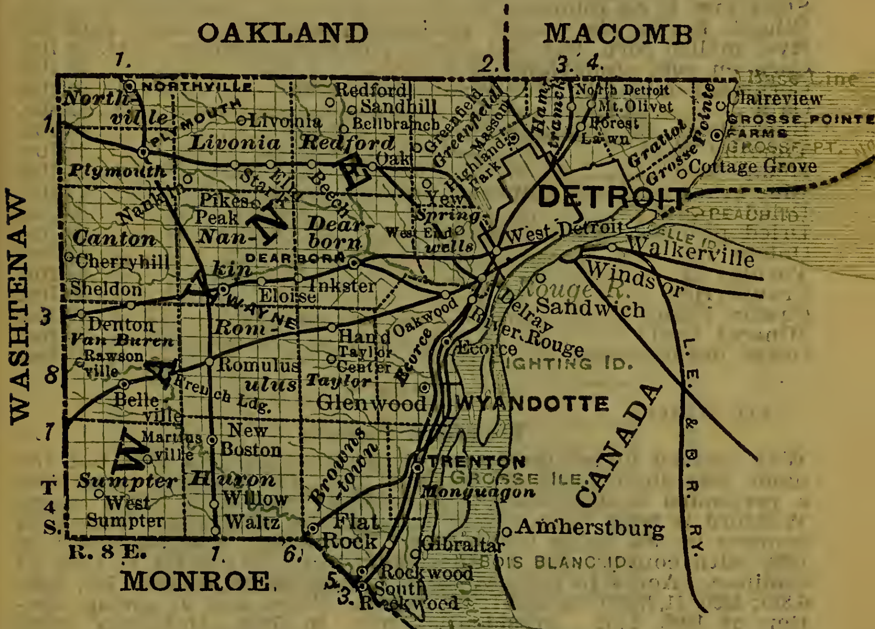
A State law provides for the free analysis at the State University of the water supplied in any locality.

Water Power.

See Canals, Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co., and Chandler-Dunbar Power Co.

Waverly Stone.

This is quarried at Holland, Mich. It is bluish gray, uniform in color, free from stains and from iron pyrites, which causes stains to appear in many stones. The cement is silica, and when the stone is exposed to the air it hardens and becomes practically indestructible by heat, frost and atmospheric influence. It has an average crushing strength of 8,200 pounds to the cubic inch.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 3. M. C. R. R. 4. Grand Trunk Ry. 5. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 6. Detroit Southern Ry. 7. Wabash R. R. 8. Huron River.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

Wayne County

Was created and organized in 1796. Its present limits were defined in 1826. It was named after Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the United States Army, to whom this region was yielded by the English. The county seat is Detroit. Acres in county, 381,005. Population in 1840, 24,173; 1850, 42,765; 1860, 75,284; 1870, 119,054; 1880, 166,426; 1890, 257,114; 1894, 292,461; 1900, 348,793. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 40,908. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 36,745, Bryan 28,416.

Weather Bureau.

See State Weather Bureau and U. S. Weather Bureau.

Weights and Measures, Sealer of.

The township clerk of each township is required to inspect and certify yearly all weights and measures of dealers in his township.

Weight Per Bushel of Different Products.

The weight per bushel of certain products as prescribed by State law is as follows:

Wheat, beans, cloverseed, potatoes, peas	60 lbs.
Rye, shelled corn, flaxseed, sweet potatoes, Michigan salt	56 lbs.
Corn on cob, stone lime	70 lbs.
Cornmeal, millet or Hungarian grass seed	50 lbs.
Oats	32 lbs.
Buckwheat, barley, apples	48 lbs.
Timothy seed	45 lbs.
Hemp seed	44 lbs.
Blue grass seed, red top seed, orchard grass seed	14 lbs.
Dried apples	22 lbs.
Dried peaches, dried plums	28 lbs.
Onions	54 lbs.
Turnips	58 lbs.
Cranberries	40 lbs.
Castor beans	46 lbs.
Mineral coal	80 lbs.
Osage orange seed	33 lbs.

Wells.

See Water.

Wexford County

Was created under the name of Kautawaubet in 1840, but the name was changed to Wexford in 1843. The original name was a pretended Indian word, and without meaning. The name Wexford is from a county in Ireland, the emigration from that country in 1843 being very large. The county was organized in 1869, with county seat at Sherman, but the latter is now at Cadillac. Acres in county, 366,058. Population in 1870, 780; 1880, 6,815; 1890, 11,278; 1894, 14,047; 1900, 16,845. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,273. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,520, Bryan 1,019.

Wheat.

The great crop of Michigan is wheat. Its exports bring more money into the State than all its other surplus crops. The census figures show that its aggregate production has nearly doubled every ten years since 1840. The wheat raised in this State is almost exclusively that known as "white winter." There is some spring wheat, but it is almost unknown in the market.

Wheat is put in the ground between Sept. 10 and Oct. 5, according to the forwardness of the season and the condition of the weather. Ordinarily the 10th to the 20th of September is the seeding time. The wheat usually gets a growth of three to four inches before the snows of winter come upon it. In the average Michigan winter the wheat is protected throughout by the snow, and comes out in the spring looking fresh and green.

The harvest generally begins in the southern portion of the State in the first week of July, and that month sees the crop garnered throughout most of the State. Labor-saving machinery is so generally in use that harvesting is quickly and easily managed.

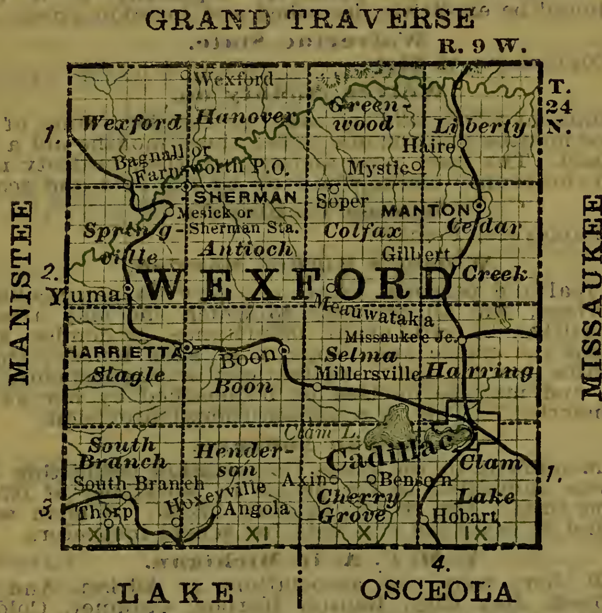
The wheat crop of 1898 amounted to 33,006,869 bushels, an average of nearly 19½ bushels per acre. The crop was valued at $22,279,637.

Wild Cat Banks.

See Banks and Banking.

Wills Bequeathing Personal Property.

Every person of full age and sound mind, may, by his last will and testament, in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his personal estate remaining at his decease, and all his rights thereto, and interest therein, and all such estate, not disposed of by the will, shall be administered as intestate estate.



Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Manistee River.
3. Manistee & Luther R. R. 4. G. R. & I. Ry.

Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

As far as personal property is concerned the wife of the deceased may take the portion left her by the deceased or in lieu thereof the share or sum up to $5,000 that would have passed to her according to law had the deceased died intestate, and also one-half the sum or share in the residue of the estate that would have passed to her according to law, had the testator died intestate; and if no provision at all is made for her in the will she may have the above choice. Such choice shall not affect the disposition of the remaining personal property, but it must be made in writing within one year after the probate of the will.

Will, Making a.

Any person of legal age and of sound mind can make a will. If the property disposed of exceeds in value the sum of $300 the will must be in writing and signed by the testator. If the testator is unable to write, it must be signed for him by some one in his presence, by his express direction, and in the presence of two witnesses, who must attest the fact by signing the document. In any case two witnesses are required. Property to the amount of $300 may be disposed of by word of mouth if the statement is made in the presence of two competent witnesses. All wills should be clearly written with full dates and the full name and relationship, if any, of each one to whom a bequest is made. The property, especially if it be real estate, should be explicitly described and location given.

Wolverine State.

See Cognomens of State.

Wolves, Bounty on.

A bounty of $15 is paid by counties for the killing of a wolf over three months old, for one under three months old a bounty of $7 is paid. The head, ears and skin in their entirety must be shown to the county clerk, who cuts off the ears and scalp.

Women Employees.

See Employees, Female.

Women's Rights, Married.

"The real and personal estate of every female, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may afterwards become entitled, by gift, grant, inheritance, or demise, shall be and remain the estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed by her as if she were unmarried." This is a constitutional provision.

Woman Suffrage.

An Amendment to the State Constitution permitting women to vote was submitted to the people in November of 1874. The vote stood thus: For, 40,077; against, 135,957. Women who are citizens and 21 years old can vote for school inspectors.

Y. M. C. A. in Michigan.

In 1900 there were city associations at Adrian, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Calumet, Coldwater, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hancock, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Owosso. Pontiac, Saginaw, E. S., Saginaw, W. S.; railroad associations at Detroit, Durand and Port Huron; college associations at Adrian, Agricultural College, Alma, Albion, Hillsdale, Holland, Ionia High School, Kalamazoo, Olivet, University of Michigan and Ypsilanti Normal.

There are 10 Y. M. C. A. buildings in the state, located in the following cities: Bay City, Calumet, Coldwater, Detroit (Central), Detroit (R. R.), Grand Rapids, Hancock, Kalamazoo, Port Huron (R. R.), Saginaw, W. S. The aggregate value of all the property held by the Associations in the state is $450,000.

Young Women's Christian Association.

This organization has city associations in Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Holland, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Saginaw and Ypsilanti; and college associations at Adrian, Albion, Alma, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Ypsilanti, Olivet and Michigan Agriculture College.

New Sectional Map of the

STATE of MICHIGAN, from Official Surveys and Public Records.
Scale, 12 miles to 1 inch

Size:
36 x 40 Inches

The only Map of Michigan showing the entire State in its proper Geographical Position. ✠ ✠ Complete in all details

PRICE:

IN POCKET FORM, OR CLOTH BACKED, MOUNTED ON ROLLERS, $1.00

Special Maps of the State

or parts thereof, to accompany reports, etc.
Furnished to order

The Official Map of Detroit

With Corner House-Numbers, on Heavy Linen Paper

Size:
34 x 40 Inches

PRICES:

FOLDED IN COVER	$ .50
MOUNTED ON ROLLERS	.75
MOUNTED ON HEAVY CARDBOARD WITH MAP OF CITY AND ENVIRONS ON BACK	1.50

"All About Detroit"

A COMPLETE GUIDE; 272 Pages; 74 Illustrations, with Elegant Map of the City, in four colors

PRICE:
25 Cents Postpaid

A Guide to Streets, House-Numbers and Car-Routes of DETROIT, with other valuable information

288 Pages; fine thin paper; Vest Pocket size, with Map of the City

PRICE:
25 Cents Postpaid

Map of Detroit and Environs

Size, 30 x 30 Inches
Printed in four colors

PRICE:
Folded in Cover, 25c Postpaid

HISTORY of DETROIT and MICHIGAN

By SILAS FARMER

THIS is the most complete local history issued in the United States, and ought to be in your Local Library. It contains over 600 illustrations and 1,100 pages. To know fully Detroit and Michigan's early history, you must consult this work. Published in one volume at $10, or two volumes, Turkey morocco, gilt edge, at $15. *Send for circular.*

COMMENDATIONS:

JUSTIN WINSOR, Librarian of Harvard University, Corresponding Secretary of Massachusetts Historical Society, and editor of the "Narrative and Critical History of America," on page 622, vol. 5, says: "This is the most important local history produced in the West."

FROM HARPER'S MAGAZINE: "It can be said of no fact relating to the subject to be found in any other work that is not found here, and it contains a rich store of material that cannot be found elsewhere. Every writer upon the subject, since Mr. Farmer's book was published, not only could find here everything he might wish to know, but if he would be assured of his accuracy as to details and dates he must consult this book, * * A work that must stand forever as the most complete book of reference on all matters concerning the early history of Detroit and Michigan."

H. M. UTLEY, Librarian of Detroit Public Library, says: "I consider it indispensable to any library which undertakes to supply information concerning the early history of this region. In the Detroit Public Library there are six copies in constant use. The popular interest in the work is shown by the demand for it, both by the general reading public and by the history classes in our schools."

"No Library of Americana is complete without it."

"The best history published of any of the old Northwestern States."

Address SILAS FARMER & CO., *Detroit, Mich.*

THE DETROIT SAVINGS BANK

THE management of this Institution from its beginning has been remarkable for permanency, stability and conservatism. Confidence is and should be a plant of slow growth. The policy has been to build up gradually, to invest carefully, to deal justly and liberally with depositors and the public; and, in this way, to secure and maintain kindly relations with all, while at the same time a sufficient surplus of resources should be secured to provide full and adequate protection to the depositors. As the chief object of the original act of incorporation was to encourage small depositors to save and gain, it has been the constant purpose ever since to show them that their money was safely kept, and was so invested as to yield them the largest return consistent with permanent strength. For the same reason the bank has always paid to this class of depositors as high a rate of interest as could be safely earned.

The result has been that nearly one hundred thousand accounts have been opened, and, at this time, out of about ten thousand depositors, nine thousand have on deposit sums of one thousand dollars and under; more than three millions of dollars have been paid out for interest, and hundreds of homes have been gained and are now owned by the industrious and thrifty who have availed themselves of the benefit of this Savings Bank.

Largely for the convenience of such of the depositors as wish full banking facilities, a commercial department is attached and carefully conducted, with over six hundred accounts.

To make the entire equipment of the **Detroit Savings Bank** as complete as could be desired, a convenient separate room, with burglar and fire-proof vaults and boxes for the private personal use of customers, is also provided.

The condition of the Detroit Savings Bank on September 1st, 1901, was as follows:

Actual cash in its own vaults,		$ 681,513.83
On deposit in other banks,		692,810.19
Held in U. S. bonds at par value,		400,000.00
Total,		$1,774,324.02
Investments in other bonds and in mortgages and notes,		$5,900,368.05
Real estate and other assets,		211,379.70
Total resources,		$7,886,071.77
To which may be added for the protection of depositors the legal liability of stockholders,		400,000.00
Showing the aggregate sum of		$8,286,071.77
Chargeable with the payment to savings depositors of	$6,162,520.37	
And to all other depositors of	925,429.20	$7,087,949.57
A surplus above all debts of		$1,198,122.20

DIRECTORS:

JAMES McMILLAN,	SIDNEY D. MILLER,
FREDERIC B. SIBLEY,	C. A. DEAN,
GEO. HENDRIE,	W. K. ANDERSON,
JAMES E. PITTMAN,	E A. CHAPOTON,

D. C. DELAMATER.

OFFICERS:

SIDNEY D. MILLER, President.	JAMES E. PITTMAN, Secretary.
F. B. SIBLEY, Vice-President.	E. C. BOWMAN, Cashier.

CYRUS BOSS, Assistant Cashier.

... The ...

Union Trust Company

... of Detroit ...

COMMENCED business in 1891, and has been largely accepted by thoughtful and prudent men and women, mainly in Detroit, but somewhat in the State as well, as a safe and reliable agent in the making of investments, and as affording a secure and responsible depository to which they may, with entire confidence, intrust their funds.

For each deposit made, the Company issues its obligation, signed by its executive officers, in the name of the depositor, payable only to him or on his written order, and bearing interest from the day of deposit at such rate as may be agreed upon.

The Company will be pleased to add your name to its list of clients, and the officers will be glad, at all times, to give information, upon request either in person or by letter, as to deposits and as to general trust business.

The Board of Directors of the **Union Trust Company** is composed of especially strong, successful and representative business men, many of them well known throughout the State. (For list see following page.)

The Union Trust Company of Detroit.

DIRECTORS:

D. M. FERRY, President D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit.

JAMES McMILLAN, United States Senator, Detroit.

FRANK J. HECKER, Capitalist, Detroit.

HUGH McMILLAN, Capitalist, Detroit.

F. W. HAYES, Banker, Detroit.

SIMON J. MURPHY, Capitalist, Detroit.

GEORGE H. HOPKINS, Treasurer John J. Bagley & Co., Detroit.

A. E. F. WHITE, Auditor D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit.

CHARLES STINCHFIELD, Capitalist, Detroit.

JAMES D. STANDISH, President Hammond Beef Co., Detroit.

SIDNEY D. MILLER, President Detroit Savings Bank, Detroit.

GEORGE H. BARBOUR, Vice-President Michigan Stove Works, Detroit.

WILLIAM C. McMILLAN, President Michigan Malleable Iron Works and Capitalist, Detroit.

HENRY RUSSEL, General Attorney Michigan Central R. R., Detroit.

ELLIOTT T. SLOCUM, Capitalist, Detroit.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, President Detroit Steel and Spring Company and Capitalist, Detroit.

CHARLES A. DUCHARME, Secretary Michigan Stove Works, Detroit.

WILLIAM C. YAWKEY, Capitalist, Detroit.

H. A. CONANT, Lawyer, Monroe.

CHARLES L. PALMS, President Preston National Bank, Detroit.

D. C. WHITNEY, Capitalist, Detroit.

ELLWOOD T. HANCE, Secretary and Treasurer Union Trust Company, Detroit.

267 90

LB N '06

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.
JUN 90
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 016 099 094 6